

Friday, August 13, 2010  
Sravana 22, 1932 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fifth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA SEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, August 13, 2010/Sravana 22, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Question No. 281, Shri Bhoopendra Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ramkishun Ji, please sit down. You will be allowed to speak during the Question Hour. You may raise your matter during Question Hour. Please sit down now and let the Question Hour begin.

...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Adityanath Ji, you too please sit down. You will be given time to speak during Zero Hour. You please sit down and let the Question Hour begin.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker. ... (Interruptions) Loot is taking place in the trains. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Mulayam Singh Ji, you will be allowed to speak during Zero Hour. You please sit down now. You will be allowed to speak during Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bhoopendra Singh, Q. No. 281.

[Translation]

### Recognition of Medical Colleges by MCI

\*281. +  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) the criteria prescribed for the recognition of Government as well as private medical colleges;

(b) whether the Government proposes to undertake reforms and further improve and regulate the medical education in the country, in view of the irregularities reported in the Medical and Dental Councils of India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the medical colleges/institutions recognized during the tenure of the former president of MCI charged with corruption; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to review the recognition of such colleges/institutions?

[English]

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

### Statement

All Government and private medical colleges are recognized as per the provisions of India Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder. Recognition of a medical college is considered when the first batch of MBBS students appears in the final university examination. For this purpose, the Medical Council of India (MCI) inspects the medical colleges to assess the standards of examination and facilities available at the college as per the minimum standard



requirement as prescribed in Medical Council of India Regulations, 1999. Based on the recommendations of the Council, the Central Government recognizes and notifies particular medical qualification being awarded to the students of that college under Section 11(2) of IMC Act, 1956.

The Central Government has proposed to set up a National Council of Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory body for health sector to reform the current regulatory framework and enhance supply of skilled personnel. The proposed NCHRH will coordinate all aspects of medical, dental, nursing, pharmacy & paramedical education. It will consist of senior professionals experts, selected/nominated by the most stringent standard.

As per information provided by MCI, 20 Medical colleges were considered by MCI for recognition during the tenure of the former president of MCI from 01.03.2009 to 10.5.2010. Out of these, 17 medical colleges have been recognized under Section 11(2) of IMC Act, 1956 and 03 medical colleges one each in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra are to be reconsidered by the newly constituted Board of Governors, MCI.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Honourable Speaker Madam, there is a shortage of approximately 6 lakh doctors, 10 lakh nurses and 2 lakh dental doctors in our country. Honourable Minister Sir, you and the House is aware of what has been happening earlier in the M.C.I. M.C.I should be improved and medical colleges should be opened in the country be opened in the country. It is the priority of the Government and a necessity for the people of the country.

Madam, Honourable Minister has mentioned in his reply that "Proposed National Health Human Resource Council shall coordinate all the aspects of Medicine, Dental Medicine, Nursing, pharmacy and Para medicine sector. Senior professionals and specialists will be included in them whose selection/nomination shall be on strict standards." My question for the Honourable Minister is about the time by which your proposal will be implemented?

Madam, my second question related to this is. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask only one question at one time.

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Madam Speaker, my second question is related to the aspect medical colleges should be opened in our rural, naxalite, hilly and backward areas and whether the Government is considering any policy in this regard and whether you will adjust this in the policy to be adopted by you?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, there are two parts of this question-A and B. One is that whether any such body can be constituted for Medical Council, Dental Council, Nursing Council and Pharmacy so that all these matters may be solved. I want to tell that when our Government came to power in last year, a proposal was included in the President's Address from Cabinet that there should be an overarching body. Now there is a separate regulatory body of M.C.I. There are separate regulatory bodies for Dental, Nursing and Pharmacy. There was a mention in the President's Address that overarching body shall be constituted at National level which shall perform all the functions. Everything shall be done under its purview. Syllabus shall be prepared, inspection shall be done and permission shall be granted under their purview. A task force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Health immediately after the President's Address. Persons outside the ministry, who are experts in these subjects, were included. Task force gave its report within three months.

That report and the prepared Bill were circulated to various State Governments and I am happy that 14 states, which were of all the directions of the country, Southern, Northern, Western, Eastern and Central India also, sent their recommendations. Then we had to again constitute task force to accommodate these recommendations and this new task force, accommodated the recommendations of State Governments and alongwith it regional meetings were organized in five regions of the entire country in which representatives of State Governments were again summoned and the representatives of Universities and Colleges and other experts in this matter were summoned and after the recommendations given by them. Now our recommendations are almost ready and Bill is also ready to constitute overarching body. It will have three parts which shall oversee different aspects. One part shall oversee only Accreditation, other part shall oversee syllabus and the remaining faculty. Third part shall oversee Recognition etc. Now this is in the final stage.



As far as the second part is concerned there is great difficulty in the rural areas, efforts are being made to increase the number of doctors. If the answer does not come then I may stop otherwise the answer is very long. We have divided the entire country into different parts to prepare more number of doctors especially in those areas where there are no colleges. Approximately 80 percent of the private colleges established till now are in the five or six states of the South and the West. Private colleges have not been established in North India, Central India or Eastern India. Therefore, we have given much relaxation.

Land which should have been 25 acres, has been reduced to 20 acres and that 20 acres of land which should have been a single piece of land like earlier 25 acre of land, should be in two parts of 20 acres of land where there are no colleges. Acquiring 20 Acres of land is also not possible in Metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Kanpur and Nagpur. Therefore we have provision of only 10 Acres of land there. Likewise, area and sizes will be reduced and laboratories will be smaller. All these works which we have performed in the last one and a half year will increase the number of specialists, super-specialists and M.B.B.S doctors.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask another supplementary question and ask only one question.

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Madam Speaker, are you giving some relaxation in the rules to open Medical colleges, Nursing colleges in our naxalite, backward and hilly areas which the Honourable Minister has referred to. I want you to provide all these facilities for private sector. My question is that how many new medical colleges, new nursing colleges will be provided or proposed by the Government. Alongwith it, there is a shortage of Nursing colleges in Sagar Lok Sabha Constituency which is a backward area of Bundelkhand from where I get elected. Whether Government will consider to open Nursing college in Sagar which is the headquarter of Bundelkhand.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, Honourable member has asked that you have given enough relaxation to those opening private medical college and provided them various facilities in areas where medical colleges are not available. It is not for private medical colleges only and it is in those areas if state Administration opening Government medical college it will also get these facilities. As far as opening the medical college and not opening

the medical college is concerned, they are not opened by the Central Government but by State Government.

However, our 6 All India Medical Institutes which are under construction shall include 6 medical colleges and Nursing colleges. Government of India shall open these 6 medical colleges. I am happy to state that all these will start from the next year. Their work is progressing at a rapid pace. As far as nursing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Regarding the shortage of Nursing Schools and ANM about which you mentioned, I am happy that we have sanctioned nearly 150 nursing schools and ANM schools this year. These nursing schools have been sanctioned in different states without any recommendation. Our country had 150 districts where there were neither Private nursing school nor any Government nursing school.

We have opened 150 schools on behalf of Government of India due to which every district of the country will have some Nursing school from the next year, it may be of Central or State Government or Private sector. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kisanbhai V. Patel, you ask question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KISANBHAI V. PATEL: Madam, through you, I want to ask the Minister about the number of Government colleges which have been approved during the tenure of former Chairman of M.C.I. What are the various colleges, their names and the report of the enquiry, if conducted?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, all this has been mentioned in the answer but even then I would like to answer. Medical Council had referred 88 cases to us which were regarding Renewal of Colleges. Out of them 41 cases were returned with positive remarks. The



Government of India has to accord approval according to the recommendation of the Medical Council. It had recommended 41 colleges out of 88 colleges to the Government for according approval and commented on 45 that they would not be accorded approval whereas they had not given any special recommendation on two cases. In between when this incident took place we had referred all 88 cases to the new Board of Governor. Earlier 41 cases out of these 88 cases which they had referred as positive were referred to the Board which found 36 cases correct whereas 5 were found incorrect. 45 cases which MCI had earlier referred with negative recommendation, were referred to the Board. Out of them 28 were found positive and 17 were negatived the New Board. This is the report on them. This is today's matter. As far as the question of the previous year is concerned, that was about new renewal and how I tell you about recognition. In the previous year 20 were granted total recognition. Out of these 17 were recognized and three were returned by the Government of India to Board of Directors which have not been returned by them. Recognition of 17 cases were cleared during his tenure and we did not receive complaint regarding any of the cases that they were recommended incorrectly.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Honourable Speaker, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to ask the question. My question is regarding giving recognition to Medical Council of India and Medical College. I want to ask the Honourable Minister that whether the Honourable Minister would make any provision for entrance and study at a minimum fee for the students of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and whether they would implement this condition for them. If all these medical colleges do not implement this condition then do not give them recognition and whether they would make such provision?

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is a well intended, good suggestion that will be taken into account.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Doctors have practically become very scarce in the Government sector. Mainly they are self-employed and are working in the private sector. Already the country is having a doctor-population

ratio of nearly 1:1000. As such by statutes there is no difference between the recognition criteria of Government and private medical colleges. But some set of recommendations adopted by the earlier MCI of late reducing the land ceiling for building a medical college and downgrading the professor/teacher-student ratio both for undergraduate and postgraduate studies will help private medical colleges to flourish with exorbitant educational expenses and will certainly lower the standard of medical teaching and training in the country. In the name of reforms, more stricter regulations and transparency and further improvement of medical education and training, the dissolution of an autonomous body like MCI in a most subtle way and approving some Board members arbitrarily setting aside all democratic norms and side by side allowing three and a half year short medical course for rural population only can neither increase the credibility of MCI nor improve the standard of medical and dental education in India. It will shatter public health services.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister that while the Government's general policy in almost all fields is for decentralization and supervisory control of any sort of activities, for what obvious reasons and benefits the Government is keen to abolish all separate councils in favour of a central control either by the proposed National Council of Human Resources in health or under a sub-committee of National Commission for Higher Education and Research.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, before you answer, I would like to make a request and an observation. I request the hon. Members to put pointed, short, crisp and only one question in a supplementary, so that more number of starred questions can be taken up during the Question Hour.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I think your observations and directions are totally correct and I agree with you because if you put so many questions at a time, it is very difficult to connect.

I can only say that as hon. Members know as the first question was asked, we have acute shortage of doctors, specialists and super-specialists. Then we wanted to study as to what is the student-teacher ratio



in other parts of the world which is comparable to our standard. We came to know that in other parts of the world, particularly European countries—because our medical education can be compared with the United States, Britain and the most advanced medical education of some of the European countries—the student-teacher ratio is 2:1, even 3:1. In our country so far, the student-teacher ratio at the postgraduate level was 1:1. It is because of this reason, because the student-teacher ratio at the level of postgraduate, specialist and super-specialist studies was only 1:1, we were not able to produce more postgraduates. So, by changing the norms from teacher-student ratio to 1:2, in one jump, this year alone we have increased the number of seats by 4000 in postgraduate level. In postgraduate level we need two things. Firstly, it is these postgraduates who become specialists.

It is these post-graduates who go for super-specialisation. It is these post-graduates who become the faculty of medical colleges. At the moment, we are also having acute shortage of faculty members in the medical colleges. Most of the medical colleges are rejected by the Medical Council or Board of Directors because of inadequacy of faculty and not because of inadequacy of infrastructure. Any rich man can create infrastructure; no rich man or big man can create overnight the faculty. So, these post-graduates can become the faculty members at the level of Lecturer and over a period of time, they will become Associate Professor and Professor. So, to overcome the shortage of the faculty members for the medical colleges and to overcome the shortage of specialists and super-specialists, we had to do it. It is not that only we are doing it; most of the countries are doing this.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Number 282.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, first question is very important, therefore, I too want to ask a small question. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: We have moved on to the next Question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have moved on to No. 282.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We have moved on. Let us not start the practice of going back to the previous Question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, I have a small question. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ahir Ji, you ask me your first Supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sanjay Ji, you sit down. If we go back to the earlier question after every question then it will become very difficult. 22 minutes have been given to one question, therefore, let the next question be answered.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you doing this? How the Question Hour will be completed?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Ahir speaks.

...(Interruptions)\*

---

\*Not recorded.



[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Ahir Ji, you ask your supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

#### Hydro Power Projects

\*282. +  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS  
KUSHAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the hydro power projects commissioned in the country during the last three years and the current year, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether any slippages in the capacity addition/renovation and modernisation of the hydro power units have been reported during the aforesaid period;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the hydro potential both under the run-off river and storage tank schemes have been tapped optimally;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to tap the vast hydro potential resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Eleven hydro power projects aggregating 3601 MW have been commissioned in the last three years and the current year (upto 31.07.2010). The details are in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(b) and (c) There are slippages in the year-wise hydro capacity addition during the above period. Some of the slipped projects have already been commissioned except six projects namely Teesta Low Dam-III, Myntdu-I, Ailain Duhangan, Malana-II and part commissioning of Kuttiyadi (Unit-2) and Priyadarshini Jurala (Units 4 and 5). The details are at Annexure-II.

As regards Renovation and Modernization of hydro power units, 13 nos. of schemes aggregating to 380 MW have been completed during the above period. The details are at Annex-III. There are slippages in the year-wise Renovation and Modernization schemes during the last three years. Some of the slipped schemes have already been completed except seven schemes namely Dehar Phase-A, Lower Sileru, Srisailam RB, Lingnamakki, Jaldhaka St-I, Koyna St-III and Loktak. The details are at Annex-IV.

(d) and (e) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has carried out assessment of hydro-electric potential of the country including both run-of-river (ROR) and storage type of schemes. As per these studies, 845 schemes with probable installed capacity (1C) of 148701 MW have been identified out of which 145320 MW of the potential consists of hydro electric schemes having 1C above 25 MW. Of the above identified capacity (above 25 MW), 32247.8 MW (22.19%) has so far been developed and another 14105 MW (9.71%) is under development. However, 68.1% of hydro potential is yet to be developed. The schemes which are under operation and construction include both ROR and storage type hydro electric schemes. These schemes were/are taken up after detailed techno-economic studies ensuring their optimum development. The State-wise details of hydro potential development are given at Annex-V.

(f) The Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to harness the hydro potential resources in the country. Some of the Policy measures and initiatives taken by the Government are finalisation of investor-friendly National Hydro Policy, 2008; liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy; 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative; three stage clearance procedures; Mega Power Project Policy etc.

**Annexure I***Hydro Power projects commissioned during last three years & current year*

| Sl.No.                   | Name of Project/<br>I.C. (No. × MW)       | Sector  | Capacity commissioned during |         |         | 2010-11 upto<br>31.7.2010 | Total |
|--------------------------|---|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------------|-------|
|                          |   |         | 2007-08                      | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |                           |       |
| 1                        | 2   | 3       | 4                            | 5       | 6       | 7                         | 8     |
| <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> |   |         |                              |         |         |                           |       |
| 1.                       | Baglihar (JKSPDC)<br>3x150                | State   | —                            | 450     | —       | —                         | 450   |
| 2.                       | Sewa-II (NHPC)<br>3x40                    | Central | —                            | —       | —       | 120                       | 120   |
| <b>Uttarakhand</b>       |   |         |                              |         |         |                           |       |
| 3.                       | Maneri Bttali-II (UJVNL)<br>4x76          | State   | 304                          | —       | —       | —                         | 304   |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>       |   |         |                              |         |         |                           |       |
| 4.                       | Ghatghar PSS (GoMID)<br>2x125             | State   | —                            | 250     | —       | —                         | 250   |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>    |   |         |                              |         |         |                           |       |
| 5.                       | Omkareshwar (NHDC)<br>8x65                | Central | 520                          | —       | —       | —                         | 520   |
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>    |   |         |                              |         |         |                           |       |
| 6.                       | Priyadarshni Jurala<br>(APGENCO) 6x39     | State   | 39                           | 39      | 39      | —                         | 117   |
| <b>Karnataka</b>         |   |         |                              |         |         |                           |       |
| 7.                       | Varahl Extn.(KPCL)<br>2x115               | State   | —                            | 230     | —       | —                         | 230   |
| <b>Kerala</b>            |   |         |                              |         |         |                           |       |
| 8.                       | Kuttiyadi Add I Extn.<br>(KSEB) 2x50      | State   | —                            | —       | —       | 50                        | 50    |
| <b>Wast Bengal</b>       |   |         |                              |         |         |                           |       |
| 9.                       | Purulla Pumped Storage<br>(WBSEDCL) 4x225 | State   | 900                          | —       | —       | —                         | 900   |

| 1             | 2                           | 3       | 4    | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8    |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------|------|-----|----|-----|------|
| <b>Odisha</b> |                             |         |      |     |    |     |      |
| 10.           | Batmela Extn (OHPC)<br>2x75 | State   | 150  | —   | —  | —   | 150  |
| <b>Sikkim</b> |                             |         |      |     |    |     |      |
| 11.           | Teesta-V (NHPC) 3x170       | Central | 510  | —   | —  | —   | 510  |
| Total         |                             |         | 2423 | 969 | 39 | 170 | 3601 |

### Annexure II

*Slippage in the Hydro capacity addition during the last three years*

#### Units slipped from 2007-08

| Sl.No.                      | Name of Project/<br>State/Organisation<br>Nos. x Size =<br>Capacity MW | Unit<br>No. | Capacity<br>(MW) | Reasons for slippage  | Remarks  |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|---|--|
| 1                           | 2  | 3           | 4                | 5   | 6  |
| 1                           | Ghatghar PSS<br>Mah./WRO<br>2x1 25 = 250 MW                            | 1<br>2      | 125<br>125       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Units erection delayed due to single shift working.</li> <li>Delay In supply of generating equipments after flooding of project</li> <li>Delay In repair of rubber band drain valves of both the units.</li> </ul> | Units slipped by about 1 year and commissioned in year 2008-09 |
| 2.                          | Priyadarshini Jurala<br>A.P./APGENCO<br>6x39 = 234 MW                  | 2           | 39               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Units erection delayed due to single shift working</li> <li>Delay In erection of units.</li> </ul>   | Unit slipped by 10 months and commissioned In year 2008-09     |
| Total slippage from 2007-08 |  | 3<br>Units  | 289 MW           |   |  |

#### Units slipped from 2008-09

##### State Sector

|   |   |   |    |   |  |
|---|---|---|----|---|--|
| 1 | Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn.<br>Kerala/KSEB<br>(2x50 MW) | 1 | 50 | Slow progress of erection of Penstock due to extended monsoon period and steep slope delayed the commissioning. | Unit slipped by 1 year 3 months and commissioned in year 2010-11 |
|---|---|---|----|---|--|



| 1                              | 2   | 3          | 4         | 5  | 6   |
|--------------------------------|---|------------|-----------|--|---|
| 2.                             | Priyadarshini Jurala<br>A.P./APGENCO<br>6x39 * 234 MW | 3<br>4     | 39<br>39  | Single shift working and<br>Visa problem of Chinese<br>Engineers affected the<br>erection, testing and<br>commissioning schedule | Unit #3 slipped by 11 months<br>and commissioned in year 2009-<br>10. Unit#4 Is likely to be<br>commissioned in the current year,<br>2010-11. |
| Total slippage from<br>2008-09 |   | 3<br>Units | 128<br>MW |  |   |

**Units slipped from 2009-10****Central Sector**

|    |  |                  |                      |   |  |
|----|--|------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Sewa-II<br>J and K/NHPC<br>(3x40 MW)         | 1<br>2<br>3      | 40<br>40<br>40       | Schedule commissioning<br>of the project got delayed<br>because of leakage in<br>Head Race Tunnel during<br>filling of Water conductor<br>system/spinning of the<br>machine.                                      | Units slipped by 5 months and<br>commissioned in year 2010-11  |
| 2. | Teesta Low Dam-III<br>W.B./NHPC<br>(4x33 MW) | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | 33<br>33<br>33<br>33 | Commissioning during the<br>year got delayed due to<br>flash flood (AILA) on 26th<br>May, 2009 of the project<br>area. Progress also got<br>affected due to disruption<br>of works because of<br>local agitation. | Project is slipping from the<br>programme of current year also<br>due to local agitation and<br>monsoon flood In Teesta river, |

**State Sector**

|    |   |        |          |  |   |
|----|---|--------|----------|--|---|
| 3. | Priyadarshini Jurala<br>A.P./APGENCO<br>6x39 = 234 MW | 4<br>5 | 39<br>39 | Single shift working and<br>Visa problem of Chinese<br>Engineers affected the<br>erection, testing and<br>commissioning schedule   | Units are likely to be<br>commissioned in the current year,<br>2010-11.   |
| 4. | Kuttlyadl Addl. Extn.<br>Kerala/KSEB<br>(2x50 MW)     | 1<br>2 | 50<br>50 | Slow progress of erection<br>of Penstock due to<br>extended monsoon<br>period and steep slope<br>delayed the commi-<br>ssioning. For Unit #2,<br>pro-corn missioning<br>tests are taking<br>longer time. | Unit #1 slipped by 1 year 3<br>months and commissioned in<br>year 2010-11. Unit #2 is likely to<br>be commissioned In the current<br>year, 2010-11. |

| 1                           | 2   | 3           | 4         | 5   | 6   |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|---|---|
| 5.                          | Myntdu (Lelshka)<br>SM Meghalaya/<br>MeSEB (2x42)   | 1<br>2      | 42<br>42  | Commissioning of the units got delayed due to flash flood on 08.10.2009 flooding the power house and affected the already installed equipment.                    | Project is slipping from the programme of current year also due to flooding of powerhouse.  |
| <b>Private Sector</b>       |   |             |           |   |   |
| 6.                          | Allain Duhangan<br>H.P./ADHPL<br>(2x96)             | 1<br>2      | 96<br>96  | Delay occurred in completion of Head Race Tunnel and surge shaft works due to bad geology. Power evacuation works are also delayed due to forest clearance issue. | Both units rotated. Unit #2 synchronised with grid on 17.7.2010 and generating 50MW only due to transmission line constraints. Commissioning delayed due to non-completion of associated transmission system. Likely to be commissioned in Aug, 2010. |
| 7.                          | Malana-II<br>H.P./Evere*t Power<br>Pvt. Ltd. (2x30) | 1<br>1      | 50<br>50  | Poor geology in Head Race Tunnel has delayed the completion of works.   | Project likely to be commissioned by Feb, 2011.   |
| Total slippage from 2009-10 |   | 17<br>Unit* | 806<br>MW |   |   |

### Annexure III

List of Hydro R and M schemes completed during the last three years In the XIth Plan

(Rs. in crs.)

| Sl.No.                                  | Project,<br>Agency | CS/SS | Inst. Cap.<br>(MW) | Estimated<br>cost | Actual<br>Expenditure | Benefits<br>(MW)          | Category      |
|---|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1                                       | 2                  | 3     | 4                  | 5                 | 6                     | 7                         | 8             |
| <b>Schemes completed during 2007-08</b> |                    |       |                    |                   |                       |                           |               |
| 1.                                      | Tanakpur, NHPC     | CS    | 3x31.4             | 10.77             | 11.95                 | —                         | R and M       |
| 2.                                      | Mettur Dam, TNEB   | SS    | 4x10               | 30.17             | 24.16                 | 10.00 (U) +<br>40.00 (LE) | RMU and<br>LE |
| <b>Schemes completed during 2008-09</b> |                    |       |                    |                   |                       |                           |               |
| 3.                                      | Khodri Ph.A OJVNL  | SS    | 4x30               | 5.25              | 6.39                  | —                         | R and M       |
| 4.                                      | Chilla Ph.A, UJVNL | SS    | 4x36               | 23.55             | 21.24                 | —                         | R and M       |



| 1                                       | 2                         | 3  | 4                | 5      | 6       | 7       | 8         |
|---|---------------------------|----|------------------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 5.                                      | Koyna St.I and II, MSPGCL | SS | 4x70 +<br>4x80   | 87.50  | 81.82   | —       | R and M   |
| <b>Schemes completed during 2009-10</b> |                           |    |                  |        |         |         |           |
| 3.                                      | Debar Ph. B BBMB          | CS | 6x165            | 49.00  | 24.454  | 330(LE) | RM and LE |
| 7.                                      | Upper Sileru, APGENCO     | SS | 4x60             | 4.20   | 3.34    |         | R and M   |
| 8.                                      | Nagihari, U1 to 6, KPCL   | SS | 3x150 +<br>3x135 | —      | 14.75   | 15.31   | R and M   |
| 3.                                      | Sharavathy Ph.B, KPCL     | SS | 10x103.5         | 20.50  | 11.14   | —       | R and M   |
| 10.                                     | Supa, KPCL                | SS | 2x50             | 3.45   | 3.47    | —       | R and M   |
| 11.                                     | Bhadra, KPCL              | SS | 2x12             | 1.44   | 0.85    | —       | RM and LE |
| 12.                                     | Valtama, MSPGCL           | SS | 1x60             | 16.00  | 0.14    | —       | R and M   |
| 13.                                     | Koyna Dam PH,<br>MSPGCL   | SS | 2x18             | 5.78   | 0.25    |         | R and M   |
| Total                                   |                           |    | 4338.20          | 272.36 | 204.514 | 380.00  |           |

R- Renovation

M- Modernization

U- Uprating

LE- Life Extension

**Annexure IV***Year-wise slippages of Renovation and Modernisation schemes for the last three years***I. Slippage for the year 2007-08**

The following 5 Hydro R&M Schemes out of 7 schemes programmed could not be completed and slipped from the programme of 2007-08.

| S.No. | Name of Scheme    | (I.C. In MW)  | Agency  | Status                  |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1.    | Khodri, Ph.A      | (4x30)        | UJVNL   | Completed in 2008-09    |
| 2.    | Chilla, Ph.A      | (4x36)        | UJVNL   | Completed in 2008-09    |
| 3.    | Lower Sileru      | (4x115)       | APGENCO | Carried over to 2008-09 |
| 4.    | Upper Sileru      | (4x60)        | APGENCO | Completed in 2009-10    |
| 5.    | Koyna St.I and II | (4x70 + 4x80) | MSPGCL  | Completed In 2008-09    |

## II. Slippage for the year 2008-09

The following 6 hydro R and M schemes out of 9 schemes programmed could not be completed and were slipped from the programme of 2008-09.

| S.No. | Name of Scheme | (I.C. In MW) | Agency  | Status                  |
|-------|----------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1.    | DeharPhaso-A   | (6x165)      | BBMB    | Carried over to 2009-10 |
| 2.    | Dehar Phase-B  | (6x165)      | BBMB    | Completed in 2009-10    |
| 3.    | Lower Slleru   | (4x115)      | APGENCO | Carried over to 2009-10 |
| 4.    | Upper Slleru   | (4x60)       | APGENCO | Completed In 2009-10    |
| 5.    | Lingnamakkl    | (2x27.5)     | KPCL    | Carried over to 2009-10 |
| 6.    | Koyna St-III   | (4x80)       | MSPGCL  | Carried over to 2009-10 |

## III. Slippage during the year 2009-10

The following 7 hydro R and M schemes out of 12 schemes programmed could not be completed and were slipped from the programme of 2009-10.

| S.No. | Name of Scheme | (I.C. In MW) | Agency  | Status                  |
|-------|----------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1.    | Debar Phase-A  | (6x165)      | BBMB    | Carried over to 2010-11 |
| 2.    | Lower Slleru   | (4x115)      | APGENCO | Carried over to 2010-11 |
| 3.    | Srlsaltam RB   | (7x110)      | APGENCO | Carried over to 2010-11 |
| 4.    | Lingnamakkl    | (2x27.5)     | KPCL    | Carried over to 2010-11 |
| 5.    | Jaldhaka St. 1 | (3x9)        | WBSEB   | Carried over to 2010-11 |
| 6.    | Koyna St-III   | (4x80)       | MSPGCL  | Carried over to 2010-11 |
| 7.    | Loktak         | (3x30)       | NHPC    | Carried over to 2010-11 |

### Reasons for Non-achievement of targets/completion

The reasons for non-achievement of target/delay In completion of programmed R and M hydro schemes are given as under:-

- Non-adherence of completion schedules by the concerned project authorities/utilities. Poor response of the bidders for execution of R and M works.

- No dedicated teams have been constituted by the SEBs/PSUs to carry out the R and M works and to tackle the constraints/bottlenecks and to fix up the responsibility for any delays etc.
- Non availability of shut down due to power shortage.

**Annexure V****Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development  
(In terms of Installed capacity - Above 25 MW)**

As on 31.07.2010

| Region/State      | Identified Capacity as per reassessment study |                  | Capacity  |        |        |       | Capacity Developed+ Under construction |        | Capacity yet to be |        |
|-------------------|---|------------------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|--|--------|--------------------|--------|
|                   |   |                  | Developed |        |        |       |  |        | Developed          |        |
|                   | Total (MW)                                    | Above 25 MW (MW) | (MW)      | %      | (MW)   | %     | (MW)                                   | %      | (MW)               | %      |
| 1                 | 2   | 3                | 4         | 5      | 6      | 7     | 8                                      | 9      | 10                 | 11     |
| <b>NORTHERN</b>   |   |                  |           |        |        |       |  |        |                    |        |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14146   | 13543            | 2340.0    | 17.28  | 1109.0 | 8.19  | 3449.0                                 | 25.47  | 10094.0            | 74.53  |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 16820   | 18540            | 6001.0    | 32.37  | 4600.0 | 24.81 | 10601.0                                | 57.18  | 7939.0             | 42.82  |
| Punjab            | 971   | 971              | 1206.3    | 100.00 | 0.0    | 0.00  | 1206.3                                 | 100.00 | 0.0                | 0.00   |
| Haryana           | 64  | 64               | 0.0       | 0.00   | 0.0    | 0.00  | 0.0                                    | 0.00   | 64.0               | 100.00 |
| Rajasthan         | 496   | 483              | 411.0     | 85.09  | 0.0    | 0.00  | 411.0                                  | 85.09  | 72.0               | 14.91  |
| Uttarakhand       | 18175   | 17998            | 3026.4    | 16.81  | 2025.0 | 11.25 | 5051.4                                 | 28.07  | 12946.7            | 71.93  |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 723   | 664              | 501.6     | 75.54  | 0.0    | 0.00  | 501.6                                  | 75.54  | 162.4              | 24.46  |
| Sub Total (NR)    | 53395   | 52263            | 13486.3   | 25.80  | 7734.0 | 14.60 | 21220.3                                | 40.60  | 31042.8            | 59.40  |
| <b>WESTERN</b>    |   |                  |           |        |        |       |  |        |                    |        |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 2243  | 1970             | 2395.0    | 100.00 | 400.0  | 20.30 | 2795.0                                 | 100.00 | 0.0                | 0.00   |
| Chhattisgarh      | 2242  | 2202             | 120.0     | 5.45   | 0.0    | 0.00  | 120.0                                  | 5.45   | 2082.0             | 94.55  |
| Gujarat           | 619   | 590              | 550.0     | 93.22  | 0.0    | 0.00  | 550.0                                  | 93.22  | 40.0               | 6.76   |
| Maharashtra       | 3769  | 3314             | 2487.0    | 75.05  | 0.0    | 0.00  | 2487.0                                 | 75.05  | 827.0              | 24.95  |
| Goa               | 55  | 55               | 0.0       | 0.00   | 0.0    | 0.00  | 0.0                                    | 0.00   | 55.0               | 100.00 |
| Sub total (WR)    | 8928  | 6131             | 5552.0    | 68.28  | 400.0  | 4.92  | 5952.0                                 | 73.20  | 2179.0             | 26.80  |
| <b>SOUTHERN</b>   |   |                  |           |        |        |       |  |        |                    |        |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 4424  | 4360             | 2060.8    | 47.26  | 527.0  | 12.09 | 2587.8                                 | 59.35  | 1772.3             | 40.65  |
| Karnataka         | 6602  | 6459             | 3585.4    | 55.51  | 0.0    | 0.00  | 3585.4                                 | 55.51  | 2873.6             | 44.49  |
| Kerala            | 3514  | 3378             | 1831.5    | 54.22  | 150.0  | 4.44  | 1981.5                                 | 58.66  | 1396.5             | 41.34  |
| Tamil Nadu        | 1918  | 1693             | 1708.2    | 100.00 | 60.0   | 3.54  | 1768.2                                 | 100.00 | 0.0                | 0.00   |
| Sub Total (SR)    | 16458   | 15890            | 9185.9    | 57.81  | 737.0  | 4.64  | 9922.9                                 | 62.45  | 5967.2             | 37.55  |



| 1                 | 2 | 3      | 4      | 5       | 6     | 7       | 8     | 9       | 10    | 11      |        |
|-------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| EASTERN           |   |        |        |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |        |
| Jharkhand         |   | 753    | 582    | 233.2   | 40.07 | 0.0     | 0.00  | 233.2   | 40.07 | 348.8   | 59.93  |
| Bihar             |   | 70     | 40     | 0.0     |       | 0.0     | 0.00  | 0.0     |       | 40.0    | 100.00 |
| Odisha            |   | 2999   | 2981   | 2027.5  | 68.01 | 0.0     | 0.00  | 2027.5  | 68.01 | 1953.5  | 31.99  |
| West Bengal       |   | 2841   | 2829   | 77.0    | 2.72  | 292.0   | 10.32 | 369.0   | 13.04 | 2460.0  | 86.96  |
| Sikkim            |   | 4286   | 4248   | 570.0   | 13.42 | 2066.0  | 48.63 | 2636.0  | 62.05 | 1612.0  | 37.95  |
| A and Nicobar     |   | 0      | 0      | 0.0     |       |         |       |         |       | 0.0     |        |
| Sub Total (ER)    |   | 10949  | 10680  | 2907.7  | 27.23 | 2358.0  | 22.08 | 5265.7  | 49.30 | 5414.3  | 50.70  |
| NORTH EASTERN     |   |        |        |         |       |         |       |         |       |         |        |
| Meghalaya         |   | 2394   | 2298   | 156.0   | 6.79  | 166.0   | 7.22  | 322.0   | 14.01 | 1976.0  | 85.99  |
| Tripura           |   | 15     | 0      | 0.0     |       | 0.0     |       | 0.0     |       | 0.0     |        |
| Manipur           |   | 1784   | 1761   | 105.0   | 5.96  | 0.0     | 0.00  | 105.0   | 5.96  | 1656.0  | 94.04  |
| Assam             |   | 680    | 650    | 375.0   | 57.69 | 0.0     | 0.00  | 375.0   | 57.69 | 275.0   | 42.31  |
| Nagaland          |   | 1574   | 1452   | 75.0    | 5.17  | 0.0     | 0.00  | 75.0    | 5.17  | 1377.0  | 94.83  |
| Arunachal Pradesh |   | 5032B  | 50064  | 405.0   | 0.81  | 2710.0  | 5.41  | 3115.0  | 6.22  | 46949.0 | 93.78  |
| Mizoram           |   | 2196   | 2131   | 0.0     | 0.00  | 0.0     | 0.00  | 0.0     | 0.00  | 2131.0  | 100.00 |
| Sub Total (NER)   |   | 58971  | 58356  | 1116.0  | 1.91  | 2876.0  | 4.93  | 3992.0  | 6.84  | 54364.0 | 93.16  |
| ALL INDIA         |   | 148701 | 145320 | 32247.8 | 22.19 | 14105.0 | 9.71  | 46352.8 | 31.90 | 98967.2 | 68.10  |

Note: In addition to above, 4785.6 MW Pumped Storage Schemes (PSS) are under operation.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, the Minister has himself accepted in the answer to my question that there is shortage in augmentation of Hydro-electricity capacity. No significant progress has been made in the renewal and modernization schemes. Minister has stated approximately 1 lakh 48 thousand megawatt power generating capacity in this country of rivers. I want to say that only 32 thousand megawatt power is generated in the form of hydel power in our country till date. We have been able to generate only 22percent power. I want to ask the Minister that whether he is making efforts to generate Hydroelectricity on the lines of Ultra Mega Power System under new policy of Hydroelectricity which the Government has formulated. If you are making the efforts then what specific success has been achieved?

Besides, I want to ask the number of mega projects which you have undertaken. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ahir Ji, you should not ask so many questions. I have just said that you may ask only one question.

I have just told that the Honourable Member may ask only one question and that should be brief. You-ask your question.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, I am asking a very brief question. How many proposals have been sent by the State Governments for such Mega Projects? If any State Government has sent any proposal then you tell about that?

SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, regarding the Question which the Honourable member has asked, I want to say that we have to face much difficulty in developing Hydro-Power because there is Difficult Essential Potential and the problem of Resettlement and Rehabilitation. It is due to Geological Surprise, Contractual Problems etc. No Ultra Mega Power Project has come in Hydro.

As the Honourable member wants to know about the number of proposals for the projects I want to say that the permission is given by Central Electricity Authority considering the Dam Safety and Optimum Usage of Resources. If sometimes it is from state to state then the Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission do it simultaneously. Till now, they have given concurrence to 13 projects of 9660 Megawatt and 12 projects are under examination.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, why are you standing?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A. GANESHA MURTHI: Madam, we are not getting the interpretation in English. Hence, we are not able to understand anything. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: We are also not getting the interpretation. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will just see to it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI: Madam, 13 projects of 9660 Megawatt has been given concurrence, 12 projects of 4633 Megawatt are Under-examination and the projects which have been referred to Project Authorities for compliance, are 23 which are of 7634 Megawatt and after including the Under Survey and Investigation projects there are 113 Projects of 41984 Megawatt.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Whether proposals have come from state Governments or not, its answer has not been given by Minister. I havejsked about the Ultra Mega

Power Projects and he has not answered about it. Whether proposals have come from State Governments or not, if it was replied then I would have asked you whether you have formulated any policy of fund or grant to encourage State Governments for Hydro Electricity? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEKAER: You ask only one Question.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: These things I had sought for information earlier, but answer was not given. Therefore, I have repeated it.

Hydro - electricity is pollution - free and is a good source of power. I would like to ask whether we have any such projects which are pending in Ministry of Environment or have been rejected by Ministry of Environment or are not being given clearance?

SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI: Madam, Honourable member has asked that any Ultra Mega Power Project. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Madam, we are not getting it even now.

MADAM SPEAKER: I am getting it checked.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: We are not getting the interpretation. What is the use of having it? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a technical problem, and I am having it checked.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: We are not getting it. Otherwise, what is the use of sitting over here? ...(Interruptions) No, we do not want to sit here without having the English translation. There should be a translator to translate it into English. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am having it checked.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU: What is the use of it? Otherwise, suspend the Question Hour for some time or adjourn



the Question Hour for some time. We cannot just sit here like dumb. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, we are walking out. We have to walk out. We cannot sit here without translation. We have to hear the English translation to understand the answer.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Solanki, you speak in English.

MADAM SPEAKER: Wait, the Minister is speaking in English.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam Speaker, we are walking out.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, I am speaking in English. ...*(Interruptions)* I will answer in both the languages. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

I will first answer you in Hindi, then I will answer in English too. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.45 hours.

11.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty-Five Minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

11.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Forty Minutes past Eleven of the Clock*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

...*(Interruption)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Honourable Member sit down and let Question Hour proceed.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I would like to submit ...*(Interruptions)* What is this? Till the other day you were the Cabinet Minister, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I want to apologize because I think there was some technical fault in the English translation, and some Members were feeling inconvenienced. I am told that it has been corrected. Now, we may continue with the Question Hour. Hon. Minister may continue his reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI: I am answering you in Hindi....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Minister is speaking in Hindi, Now you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI: I am speaking in Hindi. Madam Speaker, As the honourable Member has asked whether the Government of India has received any proposal of Ultra Power Project. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Before the Leader of the House speaks I want to say something. It is not an ordinary incident. We will be happy if any Member speaks in Tamil, Telugu, Malayali, Kannad, Bengali or Urdu. But this is not the way ...*(Interruptions)* It is not right.

*[English]*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: He should apologize ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: It was happened now, now you let the Question Hour proceed.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav was correct in saying that if anybody is not getting the translation in the language in which a particular Member feels convenient to listen, it is okay. If there is a Tamil translation, then there is no



problem. If you arrange for Tamil translation, we will definitely welcome it. Till such time the Tamil translation is arranged, there is no option for us but to hear the English translation. We are not against any language, whether it is English, Hindi, Malayalam or any other language. But the Member should know that particular language in which he or she can put the question and hear the answer. If the Speaker arranges to provide for Tamil translation, definitely we welcome it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Madam Speaker, Hindi is the official language and it should be honoured.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister is speaking in Hindi, let Question Hour be conducted now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: You and the House, also have to keep its honour. *(Interruptions)* Not all languages are equal, Hindi is the official language. No other language can have such a status. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is correct, Hindi is our official language.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, Bhojpuri should be included in the eight schedule to the constitution. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble member has asked from which state the proposal of ultra-mega-power plant originated?" I am to say that the standing committee constituted on the task force on hydro-power project met in May 2007 also and on 13th April, 2010 in which the states were requested that they have to send the proposal of ultra mega power plant. The second question was whether there was any proposal pending for environment forest clearance? Yes, there are 13 proposals which are pending on account of forest clearance and 14 proposals are pending on account of environment clearance.

SHRI BHISHMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Madam Speaker, somehow or other today I got an opportunity to speak. It will be appropriate to speak in Hindi, won't it?

MADAM SPEAKER: Speak in Hindi.

SHRI BHISHMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: My direct question is on NSG security. Security and regional cooperation belong to SAARC countries like Nepal, Bhutan. Floods occur in eastern UP and some part of Bihar on account of rivers of Nepal. Owing to the rivers originating from Nepal, a large chunk of eastern Uttar Pradesh is affected by floods and there is huge loss of life and properties. Dam and electric projects are proposed on Pancheshwar, Karnali and Rapti on Nepal side. Whether the Government is according priority to these projects, if so, the time by which the work is likely to be commenced which will benefit the common man.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, the question asked by hon. member is decided by Ministry of External Affairs which frames the policies and its implications regarding Nepal, Bhutan and other neighbouring countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the reply, minister is replying.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, when the Prime Minister of Nepal came here, a discussion was held with the delegation regarding Pancheshwar and Karnali also. We have requested them to consider this project as soon as possible. Government of India is ready to implement these projects; we have also conveyed this to the Prime Minister of Nepal.

*[English]*

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM: Hon. Speaker, in Tibet Autonomous Region of People's Republic of China a big dam is being constructed over the Tsangpo river. After the commissioning of that particular project on the Tsangpo river, it is anticipated that there would be an environmental and socioeconomic disaster in the North-East region. I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Power whether they have taken up the issue of construction of the dam over the Tsangpo River with the Chinese Government, and whether the Chinese Government is planning to divert the entire river to irrigate their desert areas.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, we are very careful in watching the situation with our



neighbouring countries who are constructing dams or any roads. This refers to our security also. So, we are aware of it. But so far we have no information on this.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Madam Speaker, the State of Kerala is all set to achieve total household electrification in the near future. This will naturally create more demand for electricity. It is evident from the answers given by the hon. Minister that Kerala is having a huge untapped potential of hydro power. The Government of Kerala has submitted proposals of two hydro projects – 163 MW Athirappilli and 210 MW Pooyamkutty. I would like to know from the Minister whether he will give an assurance to the House that these two projects will be given approval in the near future.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, more than 500 crores rupees is involved for according permission to hydro-power policy. After obtaining two permissions of dam safety and optimum use of resources of central electricity authority the concurrence is given for it. Rest of the states can set up projects after stating their requirements.

[English]

#### Amenities for Small Towns

\*283. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a policy to sustain the development in already developed cities and towns and channelise more funds for the development of smaller towns into cities with all modern amenities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the towns included for the planned development in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c) Urban Development is a state subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to take up sustainable development of cities/towns. However, in order to help cope with massive challenges that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, causing tremendous pressure on urban basic services and infrastructure, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005 for integrated development of infrastructure services in the cities with effective linkage between asset creation and asset management. In order to ensure the sustainability of cities/towns and for effective delivery of services and utilities to the citizens, it has been made mandatory on States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to implement urban sector reforms within the Mission period of seven years from 2005-2012. 65 cities have been included under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of the Mission. The remaining cities/towns as per Census 2001 are eligible to be covered under the Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). With a view to reduce pressure on seven mega cities covered under JNNURM another Scheme viz. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns has been launched in 2009-10.

The list of cities covered under UIG component of JNNURM is enclosed in the Annexure-I. The cities/towns in which funds are released for approved under UIDSSMT are given in the enclosed Annexure-II. The names of Satellite towns identified are given in the enclosed Annexure-III.

#### Annexure I

List of identified cities/urban agglomerations (UA) as per 2001 Census

| Sl.No. | City/UA                | Name of the State | Population (in lakh) |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                      | 3                 | 4                    |
| (a)    | <b>Mega Cities/UAs</b> |                   |                      |
| 1.     | Delhi                  | Delhi             | 128.77               |
| 2.     | Greater Mumbai         | Maharashtra       | 164.34               |
| 3.     | Ahmedabad              | Gujarat           | 45.25                |

| 1                                  | 2             | 3              | 4      |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------|
| 4.                                 | Bangalore     | Karnataka      | 57.01  |
| 5.                                 | Chennai       | Tamil Nadu     | 65.60  |
| 6.                                 | Kolkata       | West Bengal    | 132.06 |
| 7.                                 | Hyderabad     | Andhra Pradesh | 57.42  |
| <b>(b) Million-plus Cities/UAs</b> |               |                |        |
| 1.                                 | Patna         | Bihar          | 16.98  |
| 2.                                 | Faridabad     | Haryana        | 10.56  |
| 3.                                 | Bhopal        | Madhya Pradesh | 14.58  |
| 4.                                 | Ludhiana      | Punjab         | 13.98  |
| 5.                                 | Jaipur        | Rajasthan      | 23.27  |
| 6.                                 | Lucknow       | Uttar Pradesh  | 22.46  |
| 7.                                 | Madurai       | Tamil Nadu     | 12.03  |
| 8.                                 | Nashik        | Maharashtra    | 11.52  |
| 9.                                 | Pune          | Maharashtra    | 37.60  |
| 10.                                | Cochin        | Kerala         | 13.55  |
| 11.                                | Varanasi      | Uttar Pradesh  | 12.04  |
| 12.                                | Agra          | Uttar Pradesh  | 13.31  |
| 13.                                | Amritsar      | Punjab         | 10.03  |
| 14.                                | Visakhapatnam | Andhra Pradesh | 13.45  |
| 15.                                | Vadodara      | Gujarat        | 14.91  |
| 16.                                | Surat         | Gujarat        | 28.11  |
| 17.                                | Kanpur        | Uttar Pradesh  | 27.15  |
| 18.                                | Nagpur        | Maharashtra    | 21.29  |
| 19.                                | Coimbatore    | Tamil Nadu     | 14.61  |
| 20.                                | Meerut        | Uttar Pradesh  | 11.61  |
| 21.                                | Jabalpur      | Madhya Pradesh | 10.98  |
| 22.                                | Jameshedpur   | Jharkhand      | 11.04  |
| 23.                                | Asansol       | West Bengal    | 10.67  |
| 24.                                | Allahabad     | Uttar Pradesh  | 10.42  |

| 1  | 2                  | 3                  | 4     |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 25.  | Vijayawada         | Andhra Pradesh     | 10.39 |
| 26.  | Rajkot             | Gujarat            | 10.03 |
| 27.  | Dhanbad            | Jharkhand          | 10.65 |
| 28.  | Indore             | Madhya Pradesh     | 16.40 |
| <b>(c) Identified cities/UAs with less than one million population</b> |                    |                    |       |
| 1.   | Guwahati           | Assam              | 8.19  |
| 2.   | Itanagar           | Arunachal Pradesh  | 0.35  |
| 3.   | Jammu              | Jammu and Kashmir  | 6.12  |
| 4.   | Raipur             | Chhattisgarh       | 7.00  |
| 5.   | Panaji             | Goa                | 0.99  |
| 6.   | Shimla             | Himachal Pradesh   | 1.45  |
| 7.   | Ranchi             | Jharkhand          | 8.63  |
| 8.   | Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala             | 8.90  |
| 9.   | Imphal             | Manipur            | 2.50  |
| 10.  | Shillong           | Meghalaya          | 2.68  |
| 11.  | Aizawal            | Mizoram            | 2.28  |
| 12.  | Kohima             | Nagaland           | 0.77  |
| 13.  | Bhubaneshwar       | Odisha             | 6.58  |
| 14.  | Gangtok            | Sikkim             | 0.29  |
| 15.  | Agartala           | Tripura            | 1.90  |
| 16.  | Dehradun           | Uttaranchal        | 5.30  |
| 17.  | Bodh Gaya          | Bihar              | 3.94  |
| 18.  | Ujjain             | Madhya Pradesh     | 4.31  |
| 19.  | Puri               | Odisha             | 1.57  |
| 20.  | Ajmer-Pushkar      | Rajasthan          | 5.04  |
| 21.  | Nainital           | Uttaranchal        | 2.20  |
| 22.  | Mysore             | Karnataka          | 7.99  |
| 23.  | Puducherry         | Puducherry         | 5.05  |
| 24.  | Chandigarh         | Punjab and Haryana | 8.08  |



| 1   | 2         | 3                 | 4    |
|-----|-----------|-------------------|------|
| 25. | Srinagar  | Jammu and Kashmir | 9.88 |
| 26. | Mathura   | Uttar Pradesh     | 3.23 |
| 27. | Hardwar   | Uttarakhand       | 2.21 |
| 28. | Nanded    | Maharashtra       | 4.31 |
| 29. | Tirupati  | Andhra Pradesh    | 3.03 |
| 30. | Porbandar | Gujarat           | 1.97 |

Note: National Steering Group may consider addition or deletion of cities/UAs/towns under Category-C (other than State Capitals) based on the suggestions received from State Governments. The number of cities under the Mission shall, however remain around 60.

**Annexure II**

| Sl.No.                | State/Town Name | Population | 1   | 2              | 3      |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|-----|----------------|--------|
| 1                     | 2               | 3          |     |                |        |
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b> |                 |            | 17. | Jammalamadugu  | 40514  |
|                       |                 |            | 18. | Janagaon       | 43996  |
|                       |                 |            | 19. | Kadapa         | 126505 |
| 1.                    | Adilabad        | 109529     | 20. | Kadiri         | 76252  |
| 2.                    | Adoni           | 155969     | 21. | Kamareddy      | 65499  |
| 3.                    | Anakapalli      | 85486      | 22. | Kandukar       | 50326  |
| 4.                    | Ananthapur      | 218808     | 23. | Karim Nagar    | 205653 |
| 5.                    | Bapatla         | 68397      | 24. | Kavali         | 79682  |
| 6.                    | Bellampally     | 66792      | 25. | Kurnool        | 269122 |
| 7.                    | Bheemunipatnam  | 45324      | 26. | Macherla       | 49221  |
| 8.                    | Bhongir         | 50407      | 27. | Mahaboob Nagar | 130986 |
| 9.                    | Bodhan          | 71520      | 28. | Mancherial     | 70381  |
| 10.                   | Chirala         | 84970      | 29. | Mangalagiri    | 61981  |
| 11.                   | Dharmavaram     | 103004     | 30. | Markapur       | 58462  |
| 12.                   | Dhone           | 46611      | 31. | Medak          | 41945  |
| 13.                   | Eluru Corp      | 190062     | 32. | Miryalguda     | 90886  |
| 14.                   | Gudur           | 68782      | 33. | Nagari         | 24372  |
| 15.                   | Guntakal        | 117403     | 34. | Nalgonda       | 111380 |
| 16.                   | Hindupur        | 125074     | 35. | Nandyal        | 152676 |



| 1   | 2                 | 3      | 1   | 2                        | 3       |
|-----|-------------------|--------|-----|--------------------------|---------|
| 36. | Narayanpet        | 37563  | 65. | Vinukonda                | 52519   |
| 37. | Narsaraopet       | 93321  | 66. | Wanaparthy               | 50114   |
| 38. | Nirmal            | 75254  | 67. | Warangal (MC)            | 530636  |
| 39. | Nizamabad Phase-1 | 288722 | 68. | Yemingaur                | 76411   |
| 40. | Nuzvid            | 50354  | 69. | Zaheerabad               | 44589   |
| 41. | Ongole            | 150471 |     | Total                    | 6466773 |
| 42. | Palamaneru        | 43493  |     | <b>Arunachal Pradesh</b> |         |
| 43. | Piduguralla       | 50127  | 70. | Anini                    | 4069    |
| 44. | Pithapuram        | 50130  | 71. | Basar                    | 4556    |
| 45. | Ponnur            | 57640  | 72. | Changlang                | 5918    |
| 46. | Proddutur         | 150309 | 73. | Daporijo                 | 15756   |
| 47. | Pulivendula       | 5100   | 74. | Jairampur                | 5918    |
| 48. | Punganur          | 44314  | 75. | Khonsa                   | 9929    |
| 49. | Puttur            | 29436  | 76. | Pasighat                 | 21965   |
| 50. | Rajampet          | 38052  | 77. | Roing                    | 10106   |
| 51. | Ramachandrapuram  | 41370  | 78. | Seppa                    | 15002   |
| 52. | Ramagundam        | 236600 |     | Total                    | 92519   |
| 53. | Rayachoty         | 72297  |     | <b>Assam</b>             |         |
| 54. | Rayadurg          | 54125  | 79. | Barpeta                  | 41038   |
| 55. | Sanga Reddy       | 57113  | 80. | Barpeta Road             | 35725   |
| 56. | Sattenapalle (M)  | 51404  | 81. | Basugaon                 | 12440   |
| 57. | Siddipet          | 61809  | 82. | Bokakhat                 | 8844    |
| 58. | Srikakulam        | 109905 | 83. | Chabua                   | 121893  |
| 59. | Srikalahasthi     | 70854  | 84. | Dergaon                  | 13446   |
| 60. | Suryapet (PH-1)   | 93239  | 85. | Dhekiajuli               | 25349   |
| 61. | Tadipatri         | 86843  | 86. | Dhubri                   | 64168   |
| 62. | Tanuka            | 68585  | 87. | Digboi                   | 20553   |
| 63. | Tenali            | 154756 | 88. | Gauripur                 | 25002   |
| 64. | Venkatakagiri     | 31341  | 89. | Gosaigaon                | 13508   |

| 1    | 2                   | 3      |
|------|---------------------|--------|
| 90.  | Hailakundi          | 29739  |
| 91.  | Hamren              | 8445   |
| 92.  | Hojai               | 35718  |
| 93.  | Howraghat           | 16730  |
| 94.  | Jorhat              | 67588  |
| 95.  | Lakhipur (Cachar)   | 9802   |
| 96.  | Lakhipur (Goalpara) | 12547  |
| 97.  | Lala                | 10270  |
| 98.  | Lanka               | 34423  |
| 99.  | Maibong             | 7738   |
| 100. | Marigaon            | 20811  |
| 101. | Pathsala            | 9974   |
| 102. | Sapatgram           | 12126  |
| 103. | Serthebari          | 7628   |
| 104. | Simaluguri          | 10076  |
| 105. | Titabar             | 7545   |
| 106. | Udalguri            | 14897  |
|      | Total               | 698023 |
|      | <b>Bihar</b>        |        |
| 107. | Arrah               | 203345 |
| 108. | Bakhtairpur         | 32289  |
| 109. | Barbigha            | 38200  |
| 110. | Bhabua              | 41775  |
| 111. | Chakia              | 16106  |
| 112. | Fatua               | 38672  |
| 113. | Lalganj             | 29873  |
| 114. | Murliganj           | 22936  |
| 115. | Muzafarpur          | 305465 |
| 116. | Narkatiaganj        | 40830  |

| 1    | 2                             | 3      |
|------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 117. | Rosera                        | 27492  |
|      | Total                         | 796983 |
|      | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>           |        |
| 118. | Bilaspur                      | 275694 |
| 119. | Kondagaon                     | 26898  |
| 120. | Raigarh                       | 111154 |
|      | Total                         | 413746 |
|      | <b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b> |        |
| 121. | Silvassam/Amlia               | 28570  |
|      | Total                         | 28570  |
|      | <b>Daman and Diu</b>          |        |
| 122. | Moti Daman and Nani Daman     | 35770  |
|      | Total                         | 35770  |
|      | <b>Gujarat</b>                |        |
| 123. | Amerli                        | 90230  |
| 124. | Balasinor                     | 33705  |
| 125. | Bardoli                       | 51946  |
| 126. | Bharuch                       | 148140 |
| 127. | Bhavnagar                     | 511085 |
| 128. | Billimora                     | 51211  |
| 129. | Boriyavi                      | 17805  |
| 130. | Chaklasi                      | 36101  |
| 131. | Chalala                       | 16915  |
| 132. | Chota Udaipur                 | 23211  |
| 133. | Dakor                         | 23794  |
| 134. | Dhanera                       | 22172  |
| 135. | Dhoraji                       | 80811  |
| 136. | Dhragadhra                    | 70633  |
| 137. | Dwarka                        | 33614  |
| 138. | Gandevi                       | 15865  |

| 1    | 2             | 3      |
|------|---------------|--------|
| 139. | Godhra        | 121879 |
| 140. | Gondal        | 96016  |
| 141. | Himatnagar    | 56464  |
| 142. | Jamnagar      | 13518  |
| 143. | Jasdan        | 39046  |
| 144. | Jetpur        | 104312 |
| 145. | Junagadh      | 168515 |
| 146. | Kadi          | 56240  |
| 147. | Kapadwanj     | 43950  |
| 148. | Kathlal       | 18769  |
| 149. | Keshod        | 63257  |
| 150. | Khambhat      | 93194  |
| 151. | Kheda         | 24136  |
| 152. | Lunawada      | 33369  |
| 153. | Mahudha       | 15792  |
| 154. | Mehsana       | 99880  |
| 155. | Modasa        | 54135  |
| 156. | Palitana      | 51944  |
| 157. | Pethapur      | 18970  |
| 158. | Petlad        | 51153  |
| 159. | Prantij       | 22282  |
| 160. | Radhanpur     | 32191  |
| 161. | Rajula        | 32395  |
| 162. | Savarkundla   | 73774  |
| 163. | Shehera       | 15080  |
| 164. | Sojitra       | 16039  |
| 165. | Songadh       | 22431  |
| 166. | Surendranagar | 156161 |
| 167. | Sutarpada     | 17985  |

| 1    | 2                        | 3       |
|------|--------------------------|---------|
| 168. | Umreth                   | 32191   |
| 169. | Unjha                    | 53876   |
| 170. | Upleta                   | 55438   |
| 171. | Valsad                   | 68679   |
| 172. | Vijapur                  | 24809   |
| 173. | Viragam                  | 53094   |
| 174. | Wadhwan                  | 63424   |
|      | Total                    | 3621626 |
|      | <b>Haryana</b>           |         |
| 175. | Ambala Sadar             | 106378  |
| 176. | Bahadurgarh (Zone-1)     | 119846  |
| 177. | Charki-Dadri             | 44892   |
| 178. | Karnal-Indri             | 207640  |
| 179. | Narnaul                  | 62091   |
| 180. | Rohtak                   | 286807  |
| 181. | Yamunanagar-Jagadhari    | 290986  |
|      | Total                    | 1118640 |
|      | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>  |         |
| 182. | Dharamshala              | 19124   |
| 183. | Hamirpur                 | 17252   |
| 184. | Mandi                    | 26873   |
|      | Total                    | 63249   |
|      | <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> |         |
| 185. | Akhnoor                  | 10896   |
| 186. | Bhadrawah                | 10516   |
| 187. | Doda                     | 11320   |
| 188. | Kathua                   | 40931   |
| 189. | Poonch                   | 23978   |
| 190. | Samba                    | 15914   |
| 191. | Sopore                   | 53246   |

| 1    | 2                      | 3      | 1    | 2                              | 3       |
|------|------------------------|--------|------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 192. | Sunderbani             | 4088   | 217. | Mallavalli                     | 35851   |
| 193. | Anantnag               | 63067  | 218. | Mulbagalu                      | 44031   |
| 194. | Baramulla              | 61830  | 219. | Mulki                          | 16389   |
| 195. | Kupwara                | 14857  | 220. | Mundgod                        | 16171   |
| 196. | Ganderbal              | 13721  | 221. | Nanjangud                      | 48232   |
| 197. | Udhampur               | 56897  | 222. | Pandavpura                     | 18310   |
|      | Total                  | 381261 | 223. | Ramanagar                      | 79394   |
|      | <b>Jharkhand</b>       |        | 224. | Shiggaon-Savanur-Bankapur      | 80143   |
| 198. | Chas                   | 97221  | 225. | Shikairpura                    | 31516   |
| 199. | Deoghar                | 98388  | 226. | Shirahatti-Mulgunda            | 34306   |
| 200. | Hazaribagh             | 127269 | 227. | Siddapura                      | 14050   |
| 201. | Lohardaga              | 46208  | 228. | Soundatti                      | 38212   |
|      | Total                  | 369086 | 229. | Srirangapatna                  | 23729   |
|      | <b>Karnataka</b>       |        | 230. | Vijayapura                     | 29540   |
| 202. | Baswana Bagewadi       | 28560  | 231. | Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Malur) | 209547  |
| 203. | Bijapura               | 245946 |      | Total                          | 2681098 |
| 204. | Birur                  | 22702  |      | <b>Kerala</b>                  |         |
| 205. | Channapatna            | 63577  | 232. | Alappuzha                      | 239384  |
| 206. | Chennagiri             | 18512  | 233. | Aluva                          | 24110   |
| 207. | Chikkodi               | 32831  | 234. | Attingal                       | 35693   |
| 208. | Davangere              | 364523 | 235. | Chalakkudy                     | 48380   |
| 209. | Gajendragad Naregal    | 44849  | 236. | Changanassery                  | 51967   |
| 210. | Harihara               | 73042  | 237. | Chavakkad                      | 38138   |
| 211. | Hirekerur              | 15872  | 238. | Chittur-Thathamangalam         | 31884   |
| 212. | Hobli Dharwad          | 786195 | 239. | Guruvayoor                     | 21186   |
| 213. | Holenarasipura         | 27024  | 240. | Kalpetta                       | 29616   |
| 214. | Hungunda-Ilkal-Kistagi | 202860 | 241. | Koyilandy                      | 68982   |
| 215. | Kerur                  | 17206  | 242. | Malappuram                     | 58491   |
| 216. | Konnur                 | 17978  | 243. | Nedumangad                     | 56138   |



| 1    | 2                     | 3       |
|------|-----------------------|---------|
| 244. | Neyyattinkara         | 69467   |
| 245. | North Paravur         | 30059   |
| 246. | Ottapalam             | 49242   |
| 247. | Pathanamthitta        | 38009   |
| 248. | Payyannur             | 68734   |
| 249. | Perinthalmanna        | 44612   |
| 250. | Punalur               | 47235   |
| 251. | Thalassery            | 139780  |
| 252. | Thiruvalla            | 56828   |
| 253. | Vadakara              | 75847   |
|      | Total                 | 1323782 |
|      | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b> |         |
| 254. | Aagar                 | 31207   |
| 255. | Aashta                | 39678   |
| 256. | Biaora                | 37925   |
| 257. | Budni                 | 13791   |
| 258. | Chhatarpur            | 99575   |
| 259. | Dabra                 | 56672   |
| 260. | Damoh                 | 112185  |
| 261. | Dewas                 | 231672  |
| 262. | Garhakota             | 26879   |
| 263. | Gwalior               | 827026  |
| 264. | Harda                 | 61787   |
| 265. | Hoshangabad           | 97424   |
| 266. | Hoshangabad           | 97424   |
| 267. | Jaora                 | 63859   |
| 268. | Katni                 | 187029  |
| 269. | Khandwa               | 172242  |
| 270. | Malajkhand            | 32296   |

| 1    | 2                  | 3       |
|------|--------------------|---------|
| 271. | Mandsaur           | 116505  |
| 272. | Nasruullaganj      | 17240   |
| 273. | Panna              | 45688   |
| 274. | Ratlam             | 222202  |
| 275. | Rehli              | 25890   |
| 276. | Rehti              | 9742    |
| 277. | Rewa               | 183274  |
| 278. | Sagar              | 232133  |
| 279. | Sanawad            | 34114   |
| 280. | Sehore             | 90333   |
| 281. | Shajapur           | 50075   |
| 282. | Shivpuri           | 146892  |
| 283. | Shujalpur          | 42461   |
| 284. | Sironj             | 42179   |
| 285. | Tikamgarh          | 68426   |
| 286. | Vidisha            | 125453  |
|      | Total              | 3636216 |
|      | <b>Maharashtra</b> |         |
| 287. | Achalpur           | 107316  |
| 288. | Ahmadnagar-Phase-1 | 307615  |
| 289. | Akola              | 400520  |
| 290. | Akot               | 80726   |
| 291. | Alibag             | 19469   |
| 292. | Amalner            | 91490   |
| 293. | Amaravati          | 549510  |
| 294. | Ambad              | 26108   |
| 295. | Ambejogai          | 69227   |
| 296. | Arvi               | 40575   |
| 297. | Ashta              | 33203   |
| 298. | Aurangabad         | 873311  |

| 1    | 2            | 3      | 1    | 2                                 | 3      |
|------|--------------|--------|------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 299. | Balapur      | 39493  | 328. | Kolhapur                          | 493167 |
| 300. | Baramati     | 51334  | 329. | Kurduwadi                         | 22777  |
| 301. | Basmath      | 104785 | 330. | Latur                             | 299985 |
| 302. | Beed         | 138196 | 331. | Malegaon                          | 409403 |
| 303. | Bhadravati   | 56903  | 332. | Malvan                            | 18680  |
| 304. | Bhor         | 17886  | 333. | Mangalwedha                       | 21706  |
| 305. | Chalisgaon   | 91110  | 334. | Manmad                            | 72401  |
| 306. | Chandrapur   | 297612 | 335. | Murtijapur                        | 38554  |
| 307. | Chiplun      | 46229  | 336. | Nandurbar                         | 94369  |
| 308. | Chopada      | 60825  | 337. | Osmanabad                         | 80625  |
| 309. | Dapoli       | 10414  | 338. | Pachgani                          | 13280  |
| 310. | Daund        | 42204  | 339. | Pachora                           | 45333  |
| 311. | Gadhinglaj   | 25357  | 340. | Pandharpur                        | 9696   |
| 312. | Gondia       | 120902 | 341. | Panvel                            | 104058 |
| 313. | Hadgaon      | 23328  | 342. | Parbhani                          | 38112  |
| 314. | Hingoli      | 69552  | 343. | Parola                            | 34799  |
| 315. | Ichalkaranji | 257610 | 344. | Pathri                            | 32001  |
| 316. | Islampur     | 58330  | 345. | Pen                               | 30201  |
| 317. | Jalna        | 235795 | 346. | Phaltan                           | 11598  |
| 318. | Jamner       | 24740  | 347. | Pusad                             | 67166  |
| 319. | Jaysingpur   | 43055  | 348. | Rahimatpur                        | 16554  |
| 320. | Jintur       | 38112  | 349. | Sailu                             | 39851  |
| 321. | Junner       | 24741  | 350. | Sangamner                         | 61958  |
| 322. | Kamptee      | 84344  | 351. | Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad (Sangli-WS) | 436781 |
| 323. | Karad        | 45161  | 352. | Sangola                           | 28116  |
| 324. | Karmala      | 21928  | 353. | Saoner                            | 26712  |
| 325. | Katol        | 37417  | 354. | Satara                            | 108048 |
| 326. | Khamgaon     | 86687  | 355. | Shahda                            | 49697  |
| 327. | Khopoli      | 58664  | 356. | Shegaon                           | 52433  |
|      |              |        | 357. | Shirdi                            | 26184  |



| 1    | 2                | 3        |
|------|------------------|----------|
| 358. | Shirur           | 26999    |
| 359. | Shrirampur       | 81255    |
| 360. | Sillod           | 43867    |
| 361. | Solapur          | 872478   |
| 362. | Sonpeth          | 13022    |
| 363. | Tasgaon          | 33457    |
| 364. | Telhara          | 18906    |
| 365. | Umred            | 49577    |
| 366. | Vadgaon          | 11364    |
| 367. | Vaijapur         | 37064    |
| 368. | Vengurla         | 12471    |
| 369. | Vita             | 41804    |
| 370. | Washim           | 62956    |
| 371. | Yavatmal         | 120676   |
| 372. | Yeola            | 43207    |
|      | Total            | 90776132 |
|      | <b>Manipur</b>   |          |
| 373. | Bishnupur        | 10264    |
| 374. | Jiriban          | 6423     |
| 375. | Kakching         | 28746    |
| 376. | Moriang          | 17178    |
| 377. | Thoubal          | 41174    |
|      | Total            | 103785   |
|      | <b>Meghalaya</b> |          |
| 378. | Nongpoh          | 13180    |
| 379. | Tura             | 58978    |
|      | Total            | 72158    |
|      | <b>Mizoram</b>   |          |
| 380. | Lunglei          | 47137    |

| 1    | 2                 | 3       |
|------|-------------------|---------|
| 381. | Serchhip          | 17069   |
|      | Total             | 64206   |
|      | <b>Nagaland</b>   |         |
| 382. | Chumukedima       | 16504   |
|      | Total             | 16504   |
| 383. | Angul             | 38022   |
| 384. | Bargarh           | 63678   |
| 385. | Berhampur         | 307792  |
| 386. | Bhawanipatna      | 60787   |
| 387. | Cuttack           | 534654  |
| 388. | Koraput           | 39523   |
| 389. | Nayagarh          | 14314   |
| 390. | Parlakhemundi     | 43097   |
| 391. | Phulbani          | 33890   |
| 392. | Sambalpur         | 157253  |
| 393. | Talcher           | 34998   |
| 394. | Vyasanagar        | 40736   |
|      | Total             | 1368744 |
|      | <b>Puducherry</b> |         |
| 395. | Yanam             | 31362   |
|      | Total             | 31362   |
|      | <b>Punjab</b>     |         |
| 396. | Adampur           | 16707   |
| 397. | Bathinda          | 217256  |
| 398. | Fatehgarh Churian | 15915   |
| 399. | Ferozpur          | 95451   |
| 400. | Jalandhar (PH-1)  | 706043  |
| 401. | Kapurthala        | 85686   |
| 402. | Majitha           | 13006   |

| 1    | 2                          | 3       |
|------|----------------------------|---------|
| 403. | Malout                     | 70958   |
| 404. | Muksar                     | 70958   |
| 405. | Pathankot                  | 159559  |
| 406. | Patiala                    | 302870  |
| 407. | Sunam                      | 77989   |
| 408. | Talwandi                   | 14573   |
| 409. | Zirakpur                   | 25022   |
|      | Total                      | 1871993 |
|      | <b>Rajasthan</b>           |         |
| 410. | Beawar                     | 123,701 |
| 411. | Bhawani Mandi              | 35695   |
| 412. | Bikaner                    | 529690  |
| 413. | Bundi                      | 88871   |
| 414. | Chittorgarh                | 96219   |
| 415. | Deshnok                    | 15658   |
| 416. | Hanumangarh                | 129,654 |
| 417. | Jalore                     | 44830   |
| 418. | Jhalarapatan               | 30103   |
| 419. | Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan-IIInd | 48054   |
| 420. | Jhunujhunu                 | 100,476 |
| 421. | Jodhpur                    | 851051  |
| 422. | Kishangarh                 | 116222  |
| 423. | Kota                       | 695899  |
| 424. | Makrana                    | 83,289  |
| 425. | Mangrole                   | 21842   |
| 426. | Mount Abu                  | 22045   |
| 427. | Nimbahera                  | 53327   |
| 428. | Niwai                      | 31365   |
| 429. | Nokha                      | 49688   |

| 1    | 2                 | 3       |
|------|-------------------|---------|
| 430. | Pali              | 187,571 |
| 431. | Pratapgarh        | 35422   |
| 432. | Rajakhera         | 28349   |
| 433. | Ramganjmandi      | 30973   |
| 434. | Reengus           | 22832   |
| 435. | Sangria           | 34541   |
| 436. | Sardarshahar      | 81,378  |
| 437. | Sardulshahar      | 22320   |
| 438. | Sikar             | 185925  |
| 439. | Srimadhapur       | 28492   |
| 440. | Sumerpur          | 31482   |
| 441. | Tonk              | 28349   |
| 442. | Udaipur           | 389438  |
| 443. | Uniara            | 10834   |
| 444. | Virat Nagar       | 17237   |
|      | Total             | 4302822 |
|      | <b>Sikkim</b>     |         |
| 445. | Jorethang         | 9433    |
| 446. | Mangan            | 5414    |
| 447. | Melli             | 3113    |
| 448. | Namchi            | 10845   |
| 449. | Rangpo            | 7175    |
|      | Total             | 35980   |
|      | <b>Tamil Nadu</b> |         |
| 450. | A. Vellalapatty   | 7068    |
| 451. | Abiramam          | 6638    |
| 452. | Amoor             | 11296   |
| 453. | Arakkonam         | 78686   |
| 454. | Aralvoimozhi      | 19211   |
| 455. | Aranthangi        | 34134   |



| 1    | 2                 | 3      | 1    | 2               | 3      |
|------|-------------------|--------|------|-----------------|--------|
| 456. | Ariyalur          | 27827  | 485. | Kombai          | 12842  |
| 457. | Aruppukottai      | 84029  | 486. | Kothanallur     | 15880  |
| 458. | Azhagapappuram    | 12183  | 487. | Kumbakonam      | 139954 |
| 459. | Bodinayakanur     | 73410  | 488. | Lebaikudikadu   | 8741   |
| 460. | Boothapandi       | 14743  | 489. | Mailaduthurai   | 84505  |
| 461. | Boothipuram       | 9626   | 490. | Mamallapuram    | 12345  |
| 462. | Cheeranmahadevi   | 16306  | 491. | Manavalakurichi | 10412  |
| 463. | Chettipalayam     | 20184  | 492. | Mandapam        | 16343  |
| 464. | Chidambaram       | 58968  | 493. | Mandiaku        | 12375  |
| 465. | Coonoor           | 50196  | 494. | Manimutharu     | 12613  |
| 466. | Devakottai        | 40497  | 495. | Mannaparai      | 35770  |
| 467. | Dindigul          | 196955 | 496. | Maraimalainagar | 48463  |
| 468. | Erode             | 150541 | 497. | Marungoor       | 10103  |
| 469. | Gandhi Nagar      | 9487   | 498. | Melagaram       | 12897  |
| 470. | Gobichettipalayam | 55158  | 499. | Methur          | 53633  |
| 471. | Gudalore          | 21966  | 500. | Moolakaraipatti | 9742   |
| 472. | Gudalur           | 43096  | 501. | Mudukulathur    | 13126  |
| 473. | Gudiyatham        | 91452  | 502. | Mukkudal        | 13955  |
| 474. | Hosur             | 84394  | 503. | Mulagumoodu     | 18057  |
| 475. | Ilayankudi        | 19116  | 504. | Musiri          | 27941  |
| 476. | Inamkarur         | 45437  | 505. | Myladi          | 9001   |
| 477. | Kalakadu          | 27090  | 506. | Nalloor         | 15563  |
| 478. | Kalinjur          | 16853  | 507. | Namakkal        | 53055  |
| 479. | Kallidaikurichi   | 25746  | 508. | Nerkuppai       | 5689   |
| 480. | Kallukuttam       | 16989  | 509. | Oddanchatram    | 24132  |
| 481. | Kamuthi           | 13137  | 510. | Othakalmandapam | 10320  |
| 482. | Karumathampatti   | 26477  | 511. | Palayam         | 13300  |
| 483. | Karur             | 76336  | 512. | Palladam        | 30016  |
| 484. | Keelakarai        | 76336  | 513. | Panagudi        | 25501  |

| 1    | 2                 | 3      |
|------|-------------------|--------|
| 514. | Panaipuram        | 8347   |
| 515. | Parmakudi         | 84321  |
| 516. | Peramblur         | 37631  |
| 517. | Ponmanai          | 13480  |
| 518. | Ponnamaravathy    | 11776  |
| 519. | R.S. Mangalam     | 11043  |
| 520. | Rajapalayam       | 122307 |
| 521. | Ramanathpuram     | 62050  |
| 522. | Rameshwaram       | 3568   |
| 523. | Rasipuram         | 46330  |
| 524. | Samalapuram       | 14705  |
| 525. | Sambavarvadakarai | 14647  |
| 526. | Sankarankovil     | 53606  |
| 527. | Sankarnagar       | 5203   |
| 528. | Sarkarsamakulam   | 7982   |
| 529. | Sayalkudi         | 12052  |
| 530. | Sevilimedu        | 16125  |
| 531. | Sevugapatti       | 9902   |
| 532. | Shenbakkam        | 13390  |
| 533. | Sivagangai        | 40220  |
| 534. | Sivakasi          | 72168  |
| 535. | Srivilliputhur    | 73813  |
| 536. | Thanjavur         | 215314 |
| 537. | Theroor           | 8115   |
| 538. | Thevaram          | 14501  |
| 539. | Thimiri           | 149501 |
| 540. | Thingalnagar      | 12562  |
| 541. | Thiruchendur      | 29581  |
| 542. | Thirukazhukundram | 23715  |

| 1    | 2                              | 3       |
|------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 543. | Thirumalayampalayam            | 11136   |
| 544. | Thirupathur (Shivaganga Distt) | 23559   |
| 545. | Thirupathur (Vellore Distt)    | 60876   |
| 546. | Thiruthani                     | 38314   |
| 547. | Thiruthuraipoondi              | 22905   |
| 548. | Thiruvithancode                | 16397   |
| 549. | Thiuvathipuram                 | 35201   |
| 550. | Thondi                         | 15304   |
| 551. | Thoodthukudi                   | 216054  |
| 552. | Udankudi                       | 19390   |
| 553. | Udhagamamandlam                | 93987   |
| 554. | Udumalpet                      | 59668   |
| 555. | Vadakuvaliyur                  | 24023   |
| 556. | Valparai                       | 95107   |
| 557. | Vedasandur                     | 10813   |
| 558. | Vellakoil                      | 34438   |
| 559. | Vellimalai                     | 11760   |
| 560. | Verkilambi                     | 18003   |
| 561. | Verravanallur                  | 19785   |
| 562. | Vikramsingapuram               | 48309   |
| 563. | Vilavoor                       | 13672   |
| 564. | Villupuram                     | 95455   |
|      | Total                          | 4389805 |
|      | <b>Tripura</b>                 |         |
| 565. | Belonia                        | 15760   |
| 566. | Kailashahar                    | 20286   |
| 567. | Kamalpur                       | 5143    |
| 568. | Ranirbazar                     | 11003   |
|      | Total                          | 52192   |



| 1    | 2                         | 3      | 1    | 2                     | 3       |
|------|---------------------------|--------|------|-----------------------|---------|
|      | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>      |        | 597. | Jaunpur               | 160055  |
| 569. | Aligarh                   | 669087 | 598. | Khurja (Bulandshahar) | 98610   |
| 570. | Badaun                    | 148029 | 599. | Mirzapur              | 205264  |
| 571. | Basti                     | 107601 | 600. | Hapur                 | 211983  |
| 572. | Fatehpur (Distt-Fatehpur) | 152078 | 601. | Lharpur (Sitapur)     | 50092   |
| 573. | Firozabad                 | 39706  | 602. | Modinagar             | 163126  |
| 574. | Ghaziabad                 | 968256 | 603. | Nanpara (Bahraich)    | 42773   |
| 575. | Jhansi                    | 426198 | 604. | Virindavan            | 56,618  |
| 576. | Kannauj                   | 71727  | 605. | Balrampur             | 72,220  |
| 577. | Mainpuri                  | 104851 | 606. | Bijnaur               | 79,368  |
| 578. | Rampur                    | 281494 | 607. | Deoria                | 104,222 |
| 579. | Sambhal                   | 182478 | 608. | Lakhimpur             | 120556  |
| 580. | Siddharthnagar            | 21915  | 609. | Mau                   | 212657  |
| 581. | Unnao                     | 144662 | 610. | Ramnagar              | 12416   |
| 582. | Ballia                    | 101465 | 611. | Shahjhanpur           | 297932  |
| 583. | Etah                      | 107110 | 612. | Azamgarh              | 104943  |
| 584. | Muzaffernagar             | 331668 | 613. | Padurna               | 44357   |
| 585. | Bulandshahar              | 176425 | 614. | Sandila               | 48831   |
| 586. | Etawah                    | 210453 |      | Total                 | 865462  |
| 587. | Gonda                     | 120301 |      | <b>Uttarakhand</b>    |         |
| 588. | Gorakhpur                 | 622701 | 615. | Mussoori              | 20069   |
| 589. | Moradabad                 | 641583 |      | Total                 | 20069   |
| 590. | Rae Bareilly              | 169333 |      | <b>West Bengal</b>    |         |
| 591. | Baruasagar                | 22090  | 616. | Arambag               | 56140   |
| 592. | Faizabad                  | 144705 | 617. | Balurghat             | 13537   |
| 593. | Loni                      | 310328 | 618. | Berhampore            | 160143  |
| 594. | Baghpat                   | 36384  | 619. | Contai                | 77513   |
| 595. | Barabanki                 | 160055 | 620. | Dhulian               | 72850   |
| 596. | Ghazipur                  | 95356  | 621. | Diamond Harbour       | 37234   |

| 1    | 2                                   | 3      | 1         | 2           | 3       |
|------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 622. | Gushkara                            | 31867  | 632.      | Nalhathi    | 215432  |
| 623. | Harbra and Ashoknagar<br>Kalyangarh | 239209 | 633.      | Old Malda   | 62959   |
| 624. | Haldia                              | 176673 | 634.      | Rampurhat   | 50613   |
| 625. | Kaliyaganj                          | 47650  | 635.      | Santipur    | 138235  |
| 626. | Kandi                               | 50349  | 636.      | Siliguri    | 472374  |
| 627. | Katwa                               | 71589  | 637.      | Suri        | 61806   |
| 628. | Kharar                              | 11580  | 638.      | Taherpur    | 20060   |
| 629. | Khirpai                             | 14545  | 639.      | Tamluk      | 45830   |
| 630. | Krishnanagar                        | 139110 | 640.      | Tarakeshwar | 28187   |
| 631. | Kureseong                           | 40019  | Total 640 |             | 2457704 |

### Annexure III

#### Name of towns identified for inclusion under Urban Development Scheme for Satellite Towns

| Sl.No. | Satellite Town | Name of State  | Population as per Census 2001 |
|--------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.     | Vikarabad      | Andhra Pradesh | 42,414                        |
| 2.     | Sanand         | Gujarat        | 33,687                        |
| 3.     | Sonipat        | Haryana        | 2,25,074                      |
| 4.     | Hosakote       | Karnataka      | 36,323                        |
| 5.     | Vasai-Virar    | Maharashtra    | 7,02,000                      |
| 6.     | Sriperumbudur  | Tamil Nadu     | 29,710                        |
| 7.     | Pilkhuwa       | Uttar Pradesh  | 66,907                        |
| 8.     | New Town       | West Bengal    | 1,50,000                      |

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam Speaker, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme provides for construction of houses for those living in slums and provisioning of necessary infrastructure in the identified slums to improve the living environment. When you start providing basic amenities in slums, a few questions arise. First, how are you going to charge for the services that you are providing when you do not have proper data about the people living in those slums?

You also require the data to know what kind of services they need and whether they can pay for them or not. Generally people with low incomes live in this informal sector.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam Speaker, this question is not related to the Ministry of Urban Development. This should be addressed to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.



SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Madam, is it not true that the shortage of funds is coming in the way of State level sanctioning Committee in approving the projects; and if so what advice can be tendered by the Ministry to the States in this regard? Is it also not a fact that some States have complained that a quarterly progress report is a cumbersome document and needs to be revised? What action has been taken by the Ministry in this regard?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: There should be no problem for the States to send quarterly reports. We are trying to monitor the progress of the projects under the JNNURM every month and we want this to be completed before 2012, which is the end of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Rural Mission period.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Kisan Credit Cards

\*284. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target set and achievement made by the scheduled commercial banks in issuing of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) to the farmers during the last three years, State-wise and Bank-wise;

(b) whether the issuance of KCCs to the farmers was on the decline during the said period;

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

(d) whether the farmers are facing difficulties in raising crop loans from the banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was introduced in 1998-99, as an innovative credit delivery system aiming at adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs in a flexible, convenient and cost effective manner. The Scheme is being implemented by all the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Commercial Banks throughout the country. Efforts are being made to ensure that all farmers are covered under the KCC Scheme.

National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the banking system has issued 925.17 lakh KCCs cumulatively as on 31 March 2010, since inception. An amount of Rs 4,17,326 crore has been sanctioned under KCCs till 31 March 2010, since inception.

As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD, the KCC data for the last three years bank wise is as under:

*Statement of KCC—Agency-wise Progress*

| Year      | Coop. Banks<br>No. of cards issued | Regional Rural Banks<br>No. of cards issued | Comm. Banks<br>No. of cards issued | TOTAL<br>No. of cards issued |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2007-2008 | 2091329                            | 1772498                                     | 4605775                            | 8493602                      |
| 2008-2009 | 1343845                            | 1414647                                     | 5833981                            | 8592473                      |
| 2009-2010 | 1743253                            | 1949785                                     | 5313085                            | 8734323                      |

The RBI has reported the details of KCCs issued by Public Sector Banks to farmers during the last three years. Details in this regard are given in the enclosed statements I and II.

The KCC scheme was simplified in 2004 in consultation with RBI to cover all eligible farmers including small and marginal farmers, oral lessees, tenant farmers, etc. However, to make the scheme more effective



at ground level and to better serve the farmers, the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture constituted a Task Force that, inter alia, examined and suggested measures for improving the efficiency of the KCC scheme including revising the operational guidelines for the distribution and sanction of the KCC limit. The Task Force submitted its report on 30.06.2010.

As regards the flow of credit to agriculture, the Government of India had in 2004 announced a package for doubling the flow of credit to agriculture and allied activities in a period of three years commencing from 2004-05 over the amount disbursed during the year 2003-04. The target was however achieved in two years and has been achieved each year thereafter, by the banking system. The flow of agriculture credit for the last three years vis a vis the target set by the Government is as under:

| (Rs. Crore) |          |             |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Year        | Target   | Achievement |
| 2007-08     | 2,25,000 | 2,54,657    |
| 2008-09     | 2,80,000 | 3,01,908    |
| 2009-10     | 3,25,000 | 3,66,919    |
| 2010-11     | 3,75,000 |             |

Source: NABARD  
Figures upto 31 March, 2010

The Government of India and RBI have taken several measures in order to ensure the proper availability of credit to farmers through banks. These include:

- The Government of India, since 2006-07 is providing an Interest Subvention to all Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for short term crop loans upto Rs 3 lakh, so as to ensure that short term agriculture credit is available at 7% to farmers. In 2010-11, an additional 2% interest subvention is being provided to those farmers, who repay their short term crop loans timely. Thus the short term crop credit will be available to prompt payee farmers @ 5% p.a. for loans upto Rs 3 lakh.
- The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers;
- Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no due" certificate 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;
- Banks (including RRBs), being advised that wherever there are difficulties in getting certification from the local administration/ panchayati raj institutions regarding the cultivation of crops, etc., they may accept an affidavit submitted by landless labourers, share croppers and oral lessees giving the occupational status (i.e., details of land tiled/ crop grown) for loans up to Rs 50,000.
- RBI has advised to banks to waive margin/ security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs 1,00,000.

#### *Statement I*

##### *Number of KCCs issued by Public Sector Banks for the last three years*

| State             | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1                 | 2       | 3       | 4       |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 1225688 | 1676277 | 934757  |
| Assam             | 27480   | 65943   | 72272   |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1706    | 2309    | 3504    |
| Bihar             | 171656  | 383633  | 369028  |

| 1                           | 2      | 3      | 4      |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Gujarat                     | 155338 | 232755 | 166215 |
| Goa                         | 1111   | 1986   | 1260   |
| Haryana                     | 72964  | 86941  | 93384  |
| Himachal Pradesh            | 25381  | 39846  | 37160  |
| Jammu and Kashmir           | 1756   | 3063   | 3752   |
| Karnataka                   | 244352 | 268180 | 276136 |
| Kerala                      | 152088 | 176007 | 106625 |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 203357 | 241437 | 254332 |
| Maharashtra                 | 309121 | 398119 | 545473 |
| Meghalaya                   | 2190   | 5838   | 9158   |
| Mizoram                     | 1590   | 1655   | 3126   |
| Manipur                     | 1894   | 5011   | 3583   |
| Nagaland                    | 2132   | 1144   | 5178   |
| Odisha                      | 149870 | 189315 | 187308 |
| Punjab                      | 98516  | 121351 | 134507 |
| Rajasthan                   | 194485 | 227204 | 294948 |
| Sikkim                      | 1067   | 1370   | 1446   |
| Tamil Nadu                  | 573673 | 473140 | 482866 |
| Tripura                     | 9304   | 11293  | 12761  |
| Uttar Pradesh               | 669374 | 821064 | 911168 |
| West Bengal                 | 160459 | 206955 | 200275 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 74     | 949    | 542    |
| Chandigarh                  | 573    | 1441   | 261    |
| Daman and Diu               | 287    | 1192   | 0      |
| Delhi                       | 9415   | 6193   | 1711   |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1962   | 696    | 32     |
| Lakshdweep                  | 72     | 62     | 49     |
| Puducherry                  | 7991   | 9196   | 11442  |

| 1            | 2              | 3              | 4              |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Jharkhand    | 48271          | 87323          | 89122          |
| Chhattisgarh | 41564          | 42211          | 54862          |
| Uttarakhand  | 38971          | 42882          | 44842          |
| Other States | 43             | 0              | 0              |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>4605775</b> | <b>5833981</b> | <b>5313085</b> |

Source: Reserve Bank of India  
Kisan Credit Card Scheme

**Statement II**

*Number of KCCs issued by Public Sector Banks for the last three years*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Bank         | 2007-08<br>Number | 2008-09<br>Number | 2009-10<br>Number |
|--------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1      | 2                        | 3                 | 4                 | 5                 |
| 1.     | State Bank of India      | 1233829           | 1404218           | 1853346           |
| 2.     | SB of Bikaner and Jaipur | 61180             | 91498             | 135190            |
| 3.     | State Bank of Hyderabad  | 131023            | 183773            | 212792            |
| 4.     | State Bank of Indore     | 30835             | 32101             | 30350             |
| 5.     | State Bank of Mysore     | 17815             | 32521             | 43728             |
| 6.     | State Bank of Patiala    | 29417             | 32085             | 35416             |
| 7.     | State Bank of Saurashtra | 24812             | 6275              | 0                 |
| 8.     | State Bank of Travancore | 26914             | 21849             | 28728             |
| 9.     | Allahabad Bank           | 144601            | 190808            | 223607            |
| 10.    | Andhra Bank              | 605044            | 851127            | 202253            |
| 11.    | Bank of Baroda           | 148546            | 193572            | 185419            |
| 12.    | Bank of India            | 174142            | 203005            | 198935            |
| 13.    | Bank of Maharashtra      | 34009             | 62004             | 58784             |
| 14.    | Canara Bank              | 272904            | 253372            | 308115            |
| 15.    | Central Bank of India    | 198042            | 461861            | 240939            |
| 16.    | Corporation Bank         | 30581             | 21448             | 39995             |
| 17.    | Dena Bank                | 79646             | 121641            | 30597             |



| 1     | 2                      | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 18.   | Indian Bank            | 167613  | 70478   | 104511  |
| 19.   | Indian Overseas Bank   | 213584  | 218481  | 203757  |
| 20.   | Oriental Bank of Comm. | 56447   | 67974   | 82114   |
| 21.   | Punjab National Bank   | 266816  | 446042  | 432174  |
| 22.   | Punjab & Sind Bank     | 22411   | 17302   | 22247   |
| 23.   | Syndicate Bank         | 237780  | 490363  | 311696  |
| 24.   | Union Bank of India    | 128552  | 133303  | 115071  |
| 25.   | United Bank of India   | 71273   | 81660   | 50286   |
| 26.   | UCO Bank               | 154391  | 105233  | 136266  |
| 27.   | Vijaya Bank            | 42630   | 39618   | 24315   |
| 28.   | IDBI Bank              | 938     | 369     | 2456    |
| Total |                        | 4605775 | 5833981 | 5313085 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

\*285. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets fixed for electrification of villages during each of the last three years under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) have been achieved in various States including Rajasthan and Bihar;

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

(c) If not, the reasons therefor, State wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: (a) to (c) The targets and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) including Rajasthan and

Bihar during the last three years, state-wise are listed in the enclosed statement. In some of the States, there have been delays in execution of the projects for the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in forest clearance of the proposals required for execution of the Projects in some States.
- (ii) Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by States.
- (iii) Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- (iv) Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills in some States
- (v) Very poor upstream transmission infrastructure in some States.
- (vi) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.
- (vii) Delay in taking decision to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some States.

(viii) Difficult terrain in some States.

(ix) Law & order problem.

(d) For the effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:-

(i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.

(ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the states have notified formation of district committees.

(iii) The States have also been requested by MOP to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.

(iv) Ministry of Power, the Government of India as well as Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and Implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedules.

(v) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.

(vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.

(vii) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200 in XI Plan from Rs. 1500 in X Plan.

(viii) To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification has been revised upwards.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise & Year-wise target and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

| Sl.No. | States            | 2007-08        |             | 2008-09        |             | 2009-10        |             |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
|        |                   | Revised Target | Achievement | Revised Target | Achievement | Revised Target | Achievement |
| 1      | 2                 | 3              | 4           | 5              | 6           | 7              | 8           |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 0              | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0              | 0           |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0              | 0           | 0              | 0           | 277            | 215         |
| 3.     | Assam             | 100            | 84          | 700            | 651         | 1030           | 1198        |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 3400           | 3347        | 3550           | 3098        | 2530           | 2584        |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0              | 0           | 150            | 50          | 79             | 48          |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 0              | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0              | 0           |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 0              | 0           | 0              | 0           | 0              | 0           |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0              | 0           | 0              | 0           | 3              | 0           |
| 9.     | Jharkhand         | 1300           | 1259        | 5700           | 4933        | 7592           | 7088        |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 0              | 0           | 60             | 46          | 36             | 22          |



| 1            | 2              | 3           | 4           | 5            | 6            | 7            | 8            |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 11.          | Karnataka      | 0           | 0           | 30           | 11           | 0            | 0            |
| 12.          | Kerala         | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| 13.          | Madhya Pradesh | 20          | 15          | 100          | 69           | 42           | 5            |
| 14.          | Maharashtra    | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| 15.          | Manipur        | 30          | 36          | 40           | 57           | 140          | 35           |
| 16.          | Meghalaya      | 0           | 0           | 40           | 90           | 29           | 47           |
| 17.          | Mizoram        | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0            | 56           | 0            |
| 18.          | Nagaland       | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0            | 10           | 14           |
| 19.          | Odisha         | 0           | 0           | 1700         | 1427         | 4765         | 5870         |
| 20.          | Punjab         | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| 21.          | Rajasthan      | 400         | 633         | 280          | 158          | 562          | 773          |
| 22.          | Sikkim         | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0            | 8            | 0            |
| 23.          | Tripura        | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0            | 30           | 13           |
| 24.          | Tamil Nadu     | 0           | 0           | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| 25.          | Uttar Pradesh  | 2700        | 2862        | 1600         | 695          | 0            | 56           |
| 26.          | Uttarakhand    | 350         | 341         | 300          | 175          | 47           | 80           |
| 27.          | West Bengal    | 700         | 724         | 750          | 596          | 264          | 326          |
| <b>Total</b> |                | <b>9000</b> | <b>9301</b> | <b>15000</b> | <b>12056</b> | <b>17500</b> | <b>18374</b> |

[Translation]

### Small Hydro Power Projects

\*286. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the potential of power that can be generated from the small hydro power projects in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

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

(c) the number of small hydro power projects proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(d) the incentives being provided by the Union Government to the project developers for the setting up of such projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The estimated potential for power generation from Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects (up to 25 MW) is about 15,000 MW in the country. State-wise estimated potential and number of identified sites in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are given in statement-I.

(c) So far, 752 Small Hydro Power projects with an aggregate capacity of 2767 MW have been set up in the country and 292 projects aggregating to 973 MW are under implementation. The State wise details are given in statement-I. A target of 1400 MW has been fixed for the 11th Plan Period.



(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to set up small/micro hydro projects both in public and private sectors. Financial support is given to the State Government for identification of new potential sites

including survey and preparation of DPRs, setting up of new projects and renovation and modernization of old SHP projects. The details of CFA provides by the Ministry to State Governments and private developers is given at Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*State-wise Numbers and Aggregate Capacity of SHP Projects (Upto 25 MW)  
Potential, Installed & Under Implementation*

| Sl.No. | State             | Potential     |                     | Projects Installed |               | Projects under Implementation |               |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
|        |                   | Num. of sites | Total Capacity (MW) | Nos.               | Capacity (MW) | Nos.                          | Capacity (MW) |
| 1      | 2                 | 3             | 4                   | 5                  | 6             | 7                             | 8             |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 497           | 560.18              | 60                 | 186.83        | 20                            | 64.75         |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 550           | 1,328.68            | 96                 | 78.555        | 28                            | 38.71         |
| 3.     | Assam             | 119           | 238.69              | 4                  | 27.11         | 4                             | 15            |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 68            | 195.01              | 11                 | 52.8          | 1.8                           | 41.81         |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 184           | 993.11              | 6                  | 19.05         | 1                             | 1.2           |
| 6.     | Goa               | 6             | 6.5                 | 1                  | 0.05          | -                             | -             |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 292           | 196.97              | 4                  | 12.6          | -                             | -             |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 33            | 110.05              | 7                  | 70.1          | 2                             | 3.4           |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 536           | 2,267.81            | 102                | 339.085       | 45                            | 149.7         |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 246           | 1,417.80            | 34                 | 129.33        | 5                             | 5.91          |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 103           | 208.95              | 6                  | 4.05          | 8                             | 34.85         |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 138           | 747.59              | 97                 | 654.45        | 21                            | 136.3         |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 245           | 704.1               | 19                 | 133.87        | 7                             | 23.8          |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 299           | 803.64              | 10                 | 71.16         | 4                             | 19.9          |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 255           | 732.63              | 35                 | 252.325       | 16                            | 52.7          |
| 19.    | Manipur           | 114           | 10 <sup>^</sup> .13 | 8                  | 5.45          | 3                             | 2.75          |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 101           | 22 <sup>^</sup> 8   | 4                  | 31.03         | 3                             | 1.7           |

| 1     | 2               | 3    | 4        | 5   | 6       | 7   | 8      |
|-------|-----------------|------|----------|-----|---------|-----|--------|
| 18.   | Mizoram         | 75   | 166.93   | 18  | 36.47   | 1   | 0.5    |
| 19.   | Nagaland        | 99   | 188.98   | 10  | 28.67   | 4   | 4.2    |
| 20.   | Odisha          | 222  | 295.47   | 9   | 64.625  | 5   | 3.93   |
| 21.   | Punjab          | 237  | 393.23   | 39  | 132.55  | 18  | 24.05  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan       | 66   | 57.17    | 10  | 23.85   | -   | -      |
| 23.   | Sikkim          | 91   | 265.55   | 16  | 47.11   | 2   | 5.2    |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu      | 197  | 659.51   | 15  | 90.05   | 6   | 33     |
| 25.   | Tripura         | 13   | 46.86    | 3   | 16.01   | -   | -      |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh   | 251  | 460.75   | 7   | 23.3    | -   | -      |
| 27.   | Uttarakhand     | 444  | 1,577.44 | 94  | 132.92  | 55  | 230.65 |
| 28.   | West Bengal     | 203  | 396.11   | 24  | 98.4    | 16  | 79.25  |
| 29.   | A and N Islands | 7    | 7.27     | 1   | 5.25    | -   | -      |
| Total |                 | 5691 | 15365.91 | 752 | 2767.38 | 292 | 973.26 |

**Statement II**

**Central Financial Assistance given to SHP Projects**

**I. Support for Survey, Investigation and Preparation of DPRs for identification of new potential sites**

- Rs. 2.00 lakhs for project upto 1.00 MW capacity and
- Rs. 5.00 lakhs for project with more than 1.00 MW & upto 25 MW capacity to the Govt. dept./agencies.

**II. Support to new SHP projects in Statement Sector:**

| Category                       | Above 100 KW and | Above 1 MW–25 MW  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---|
| Special category and NE States | Rs. 50,000/KW    | Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW+Rs. 50 lakh/MW for each additional MW |
| Other States                   | Rs. 25,000/KW    | Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW+Rs. 40 lakh/MW for each additional MW |

- Minimum of 10% contribution of the project cost from the implementing organization.

**III. Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:**

| Category                       | Upto 1000 KW  | Above 1MW-25 MW   |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Special category and NE States | Rs. 20,000/KW | Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 30 lakh/MW for each additional MW |
| Other States                   | Rs. 12,000/KW | Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. 20 lakh/MW for each additional MW |

- Minimum of 50% contribution of the project cost from the project developer/owner of the project. The subsidy would be released in two installments.

**IV. Schemes to support Renovation & Modernization of old SHP projects in public sector:**

| Category                       | Upto 1000 KW  | Above 1 MW–25 MW  |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|
| Special category and NE States | Rs. 25,000/KW | Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs. 50 lakh/MW for each additional MW |
| Other States                   | Rs. 15,000/KW | Rs. 1.50 crore for first MW + Rs. 35 lakh/MW for each additional MW |

- Minimum of 50% contribution of the project cost from the State sector project implementing organization of the works.

**V. Watermills:**

| Sl.No. | Category of Watermill  | Amount of CFA              |
|--------|--|----------------------------|
| 1.     | Mechanical output only   | Rs. 35,000 per Watermill   |
| 2.     | (a) Electrical output (upto 5 kW) or,<br>(b) Both mechanical and electrical putput (upto 5 kW) | Rs. 1,10,000 per Watermill |

**VI. Micro Hydel Projects upto to 100 kW Capacity:**

| Sl.No. | Areas  | Amount of CFA       |
|--------|--|---------------------|
| 1.     | International Border Districts (Excluding Arunachal Pradesh as it is already covered under the PM package) | Rs. 1,00,000 per KW |
| 2.     | North Eastern and Special category States (other than 1 above)   | Rs. 80,000 per KW   |
| 3.     | Other States (other than 1 above)  | Rs. 40,000 per KW   |

- A minimum contribution of 10% of project cost for North Eastern and special category States (S. No. 2) and 20% for other states (S. No. 3) should be met by the beneficiaries/project owners.



*[English]***Demand and Supply of Power**

\*287. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the demand and supply of power has increased during the first quarter of 2010 as compared to the first quarter of 2009;

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

(c) the details of the capacity addition in the Central, State and the Private sectors in the country during the year 2009, Source, Sector and State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the generation of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the 1st Quarter of 2010-11 (April to June), energy and peak shortage increased to 11.9% and 13.8% respectively as compared to 10.2% energy shortage and 12.8% peak shortage during 1st Quarter of 2009-10. The details of overall power supply position during the 1st Quarter of 2010-11 vis-a-vis 1st Quarter of 2009-10 are as under:

**Energy**

| April, 2010-June, 2010  |                          |                         |      | April, 2009-June, 2009   |                         |                          |      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Energy Requirement (MU) | Energy Availability (MU) | Energy Requirement (MU) | %    | Energy Availability (MU) | Energy Requirement (MU) | Energy Availability (MU) | %    |
| 220,594                 | 194,360                  | 26,234                  | 11.9 | 205,971                  | 184,980                 | 20,991                   | 10.2 |

MU-Million Unit

**Peak**

| April, 2010—June, 2010 |               |               |      | April, 2009—June, 2009 |               |                    |      |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|------|
| Demand (MW)            | Peak Met (MW) | Shortage (MW) | %    | Demand (MW)            | Peak Met (MW) | Peak Shortage (MW) | %    |
| 119,437                | 103,003       | 16,434        | 13.8 | 111,662                | 97,355        | 14,307             | 12.8 |

MW—Mega Watt

The gap between the demand and supply of power in the country has increased primarily due to growth in electricity generation not being commensurate with the growth in demand for electricity; mainly due to shortage of coal, long duration of forced outages and unscheduled/extended planned maintenance of some of the existing thermal power stations.

(c) The sector-wise/state-wise/source-wise details of the capacity addition in the country during the year 2009-10, are given in the enclosed statement.

Following steps have been taken/being taken by the Government to increase generation of power in the country:

- (i) Quantum jump in capacity addition during the 11th Plan as compared to previous Plans.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Thrust to import of coal to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.

- (v) Allocation of gas from KG Basin (D6) for gas based power stations in the country.
- (vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vii) Hydro Power Policy 2008 launched with the object of boosting development of hydro power
- development in the country.
- (viii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (ix) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

**Statement**

*The sector-wise/state-wise/source-wise details of the capacity addition in the country during the year 2009-10*

| Sector  | State          | Type/Source | Capacity (MW) |
|---------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Central | Rajasthan      | Nuclear     | 440           |
| Central | Uttar Pradesh  | Thermal     | 490           |
| Central | Chhattisgarh   | Thermal     | 250           |
| Central | Bihar          | Thermal     | 500           |
| Central | Jharkhand      | Thermal     | 500           |
| State   | Haryana        | Thermal     | 600           |
| State   | Rajasthan      | Thermal     | 820           |
| State   | Gujarat        | Thermal     | 449           |
| State   | Maharashtra    | Thermal     | 500           |
| State   | Andhra Pradesh | Thermal     | 500           |
| State   | Andhra Pradesh | Hydro       | 39            |
| State   | West Bengal    | Thermal     | 210           |
| Private | Uttar Pradesh  | Thermal     | 300           |
| Private | Gujarat        | Thermal     | 1,425         |
| Private | Chhattisgarh   | Thermal     | 600           |
| Private | Rajasthan      | Thermal     | 135           |
| Private | Andhra Pradesh | Thermal     | 977           |
| Private | Karnataka      | Thermal     | 600           |
| Private | West Bengal    | Thermal     | 250           |
| Total   |                |             | 9,585         |



### Base Rate System

\*288. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced Base Rate System to replace Benchmark Prime Lending Rate System (BPLR);

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

(c) the details of the effects of the said base rate on various types of loans including housing and educational loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced the Base Rate System to replace the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) system w.e.f. 1st July, 2010. The Base Rate includes all those elements of lending rates that are common across all categories of borrowers. Banks are free to choose any methodology for arriving at the base rate provided it is consistent and is made available for supervisory review and disclosure. The actual lending rate charged by banks includes the base rate and other customer specific charges as considered appropriate. Barring a few exceptions, banks cannot lend below the Base Rate.

The Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) system, introduced in 2003, fell short of its original objectives of bringing transparency to lending rates. This was mainly because banks could lend below the BPLR. For the same reason, it was difficult to assess the transmission of policy rates of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to lending rates of banks. Therefore, the RBI constituted a Working Group to review the BPLR system and suggest changes to make credit pricing more transparent. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group and the various stakeholders, the RBI issued guidelines on Base Rate on 9th April 2010.

(c) It is too early to assess the impact of the Base Rate system on various types of loans including housing and education loans. For the majority of banks Base Rate has been fixed in the close range of 7.25 and 8 per cent. Preliminary data available on actual interest rates charged by banks on loans to certain sectors

shows that for most banks the lending rate under the Base Rate regime remained in the same range as under the BPLR regime as on 1st July 2010.

[Translation]

### Power Projects of NTPC

\*289. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI PREMDAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the functional and under-construction power projects along with the capacities of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), plant-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the power projects proposed to be set up along with their installed capacities by NTPC in the near future In various States Including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, State wise;

(c) the total quantity of power likely to be made available to the States from the said projects; State-wise; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The details of NTPC's functional and under-construction power projects, State-wise, are given at statement-I and statement-II respectively. The details of the power projects identified by NTPC for setting up in near future in various states are given at statement-III.

(c) Allocation of power from the Central thermal power generating stations, including NTPC's, is generally made by the Government of India on the basis of extant guidelines (as given at statement-IV). In consonance with the extant guidelines, the names of the likely beneficiary States/UTs from the projects (as referred to in statement-II and statement-III are given in statement-V, statement VI.

(d) The power projects, as referred to in statement-III, are expected to be commissioned during the 12th Plan (2012-17).



**Statement I***Details of NTPC's Functional Projects (Operating Stations)*

| Sl.No.                        | Project                    | State          | Installed Capacity (MW) | Fuel Type        |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1                             | 2                          | 3              | 4                       | 5                |
| <b>I.</b>                     | <b>NTPC's Own Projects</b> |                |                         |                  |
| 1.                            | Ramagundam I, II and III   | Andhra Pradesh | 2,600                   | Coal             |
| 2.                            | Simhadri                   | Andhra Pradesh | 1,000                   | Coal             |
| 3.                            | Kahalgaon-I and II         | Bihar          | 2,340                   | Coal             |
| 4.                            | Korba I and II             | Chhattisgarh   | 2,100                   | Coal             |
| 5.                            | Sipat-N                    | Chhattisgarh   | 1000                    | Coal             |
| 6.                            | Badarpur                   | Delhi          | 705                     | Coal             |
| 7.                            | Kawas-I                    | Gujarat        | 645                     | Gas              |
| 8.                            | Jhanor-Gandhar-I           | Gujarat        | 648                     | Gas              |
| 9.                            | Faridabad                  | Haryana        | 430                     | Gas              |
| 10.                           | RGCCPP Kayamkulam-I        | Kerala         | 350                     | Liquid (Naphtha) |
| 11.                           | Vindhyachal-I, II and III  | Madhya Pradesh | 3,260                   | Coal             |
| 12.                           | Talcher I and II           | Odisha         | 3,000                   | Coal             |
| 13.                           | Talchar Thermal            | Odisha         | 460                     | Coal             |
| 14.                           | Anta-I                     | Rajasthan      | 413                     | Gas              |
| 15.                           | Singrauli I and II         | Uttar Pradesh  | 2,000                   | Coal             |
| 16.                           | Rihand-I and II            | Uttar Pradesh  | 2,000                   | Coal             |
| 17.                           | NCTPP, Dadri-I and II      | Uttar Pradesh  | 1820                    | Coal             |
| 18.                           | Unchahar-I, II and III     | Uttar Pradesh  | 1,050                   | Coal             |
| 19.                           | Tanda                      | Uttar Pradesh  | 440                     | Coal             |
| 20.                           | Auranya-I                  | Uttar Pradesh  | 652                     | Gas              |
| 21.                           | Dadri                      | Uttar Pradesh  | 817                     | Gas              |
| 22.                           | Farakka-I and II           | West Bengal    | 1,600                   | Coal             |
| Total 1: (NTPCI own capacity) |                            |                | 29330                   |                  |

| 1  | 2           | 3            | 4     | 5    |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------|------|
| <b>II. Power Projects under Joint Ventures</b> |             |              |       |      |
| 1.   | Muzaffarpur | Bihar        | 110   | Coal |
| 2.   | Bhilai      | Chhattisgarh | 574   | Coal |
| 3.   | Ratnagiri   | Maharashtra  | 1940  | Gas  |
| 4.   | Rourkela    | Odisha       | 120   | Coal |
| 5.   | Durgapur    | West Bengal  | 120   | Coal |
| Total II: (Capacity under Joint Ventures)      |             |              | 2864  |      |
| GRAND TOTAL I+II (NTPC own + JV)               |             |              | 32194 |      |

**Statement II***Details of NTPC's under-construction Power Projects*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Project                                   | State            | Capacity (MW) | Fuel Type | Greenfield/Expansion Project | Likely year of completion |
|--------|---|------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1      | 2   | 3                | 4             | 5         | 6                            | 7                         |
| 1.     | Simhadri-II   | Andhra Pradesh   | 1000 (2X500)  | Coal      | Expansion                    | 2011-12                   |
| 2.     | Bongalgaon-I  | Assam            | 750 (3X250)   | Coal      | Greenfield                   | 2011-12                   |
| 3.     | Barh-I  | Bihar            | 1980 (3X660)  | Coal      | Greenfield                   | 12th Plan                 |
| 4.     | Barh-II   | Bihar            | 1320 (2X660)  | Coal      | Expansion                    | 2013-14                   |
| 5.     | Nablnagar - JV with Railways                          | Bihar            | 1000 (4X250)  | Coal      | Greenfield                   | 2013-14                   |
| 6.     | Muzaffarpur-II (Coal), JV with BSEB                   | Bihar            | 390 (2X195)   | Coal      | Expansion                    | 2012-13                   |
| 7.     | Sipat-I   | Chhattisgarh     | 1980 (3X660)  | Coal      | Greenfield                   | 2011-12                   |
| 8.     | Korba-II  | Chhattisgarh     | 500 (1X500)   | Coal      | Expansion                    | 2010-11                   |
| 9.     | Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar - JV with HPGCL and IPGCL | Haryana          | 1500(3X500)   | Coal      | Greenfield                   | 2011-12                   |
| 10.    | Koldam  | Himachal Pradesh | 800 (4X200)   | Hydro     | Greenfield                   | 2011-12                   |
| 11.    | Vindhyachal-IV  | Madhya Pradesh   | 1000(2X500)   | Coal      | Expansion                    | 2012-13                   |
| 12.    | Mouda-I   | Maharashtra      | 1000(2X500)   | Coal      | Greenfield                   | 2012-13                   |
| 13.    | Vallur Stage-1, Ph-I-JV with TNEB                     | Tamil Nadu       | 1000(2X500)   | Coal      | Greenfield                   | 2011-12                   |

| 1     | 2                                  | 3             | 4            | 5     | 6          | 7         |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|------------|-----------|
| 14.   | Valtur Stag*-I, Ph-II-JV with TNEB | Tamil Nadu    | 500 (1X500)  | Coal  | Greenfield | 2012-13   |
| 15.   | Loharlnag Pula                     | Uttarakhand   | 600(4X150)   | Hydro | Greenfield | 12*1 Plan |
| 16.   | Tapovan Vlahnugad                  | Uttarakhand   | 520(4X130)   | Hydro | Greenfield | 2012-13   |
| 17.   | Rihand-III                         | Uttar Pradesh | 1000 (2X500) | Coal  | Expansion  | 2012-13   |
| 18.   | Farakka-III                        | Wast Bengal   | 500 (1X500)  | Coal  | Expansion  | 2010-11   |
| TOTAL |                                    |               | 17340        |       |            |           |

JV: Joint Venture

**Statement III***NTPC's Projects which are under-Bidding*

| Sl.No.                  | Project                               | State         | Capacity (MW) | Fuel/Type       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>I. Under Bidding</b> |                                       |               |               |                 |
| 1.                      | Nabinagar - JV With BSEB              | Bihar         | 1980 (3XG60)# | Coal            |
| 2.                      | Solapur                               | Maharashtra   | 1320 (2X660)# | Coal            |
| 3.                      | Mouda-II                              | Maharashtra   | 1320 (2X660)# | Coal            |
| 4.                      | Lata Tapovan - By NHL*                | Uttarakhand   | 171 (3X57)    | Hydro           |
| 5.                      | Rupslyabagar Khasiyabara              | Uttarakhand   | 261 (3X87)    | Hydro           |
| 6.                      | Meja - JV With UPRVUNL                | Uttar Pradesh | 1320 (2X660)# | Coal            |
| 7.                      | Singrauli-III                         | Uttar Pradesh | 500 (1x500)   | Coal            |
| 8.                      | Singrauli Cooling Water Dicharge HEPP | Uttar Pradesh | 8             | Small Hydro     |
| 9.                      | Dadra Solar Photo Voltaic             | Uttar Pradesh | 5             | Renewable-Solar |
| 10.                     | Rammam-IM - By NHL*                   | West Bengal   | 120 (3X40)    | Hydro           |
| 11.                     | Wind Energy Project                   | Karnataka     | 100           | Renewable-Wind  |
| Total                   |                                       |               | 7105          |                 |

\* NHL - NTPC Hydro Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd.)

# Bulk Tendering Projects



**Statement IV****Extant Guidelines on Allocation of Power the Central Thermal Power Generating Stations**

- (i) 10% of the power to be allocated to the State In which the Central thermal power plant is located (Home State)
- (ii) 15% of the power to be kept unallocated at the disposal of the Central Government for meeting the urgent requirements of the Individual states In the region from time to time.
- (iii) 75% of the power to be distributed among the States in the Region (including home State) In

accordance with the pattern of Central plan assistance to the States In the Region and the energy of Central plan assistance to the States In the Region and the energy consumption In the States of the region for the previous five years. These two factors are given equal weightage. The requirements of the Union Territories In the Region are to be met through appropriate allocations.

If constituent State(s) In a region does not accept power offered from a central generating station under the above guidelines, then that much quantum of power Is offered to other States outside the region.

**Statement V****Likely Beneficiary States/UTs from NTPC's Under-Construction and Under-Bidding/FR Approved Power Projects**

| Sl.No. | Project                     | Capacity (MW) | Likely Beneficiary States/UTs  |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1      | 2                           | 3             | 4  |
| 1.     | Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar | 1500          | Delhi, Haryana   |
| 2.     | Koldam                      | 800           | Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Chandigarh  |
| 3.     | Rihand-III                  | 1000          | Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Chandigarh   |
| 4.     | Simhadri-II                 | 1000          | Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry (Allocation order already issued on 17th May, 2010)  |
| 5.     | Vallur Stage-I, Phse-I      | 1000          | Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry  |
| 6.     | Vallur Stage-I, Phase-II    | 500           | Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry  |
| 7.     | Vindhyachal-IV              | 1000          | Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli   |
| 8.     | Sipat-I                     | 1980          | Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli   |
| 9.     | Mauda-I                     | 1000          | Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli   |
| 10.    | Barh-I                      | 1980          | West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Daman & Diu |

| 1   | 2                   | 3    | 4   |
|-----|---------------------|------|---|
| 11. | Barh-II             | 1320 | West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli |
| 12. | Bongaigaon-I        | 750  | Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland  |
| 13. | Nabinagar           | 1000 | Bihar, Railways   |
| 14. | Muzaffarpur-II      | 390  | Bihar   |
| 15. | Farakka-III         | 500  | *   |
| 16. | Korba-III           | 500  | *   |
| 17. | Tapovan-Vishnugad** | 520  | U.P, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, J&K, Delhi  |
| 18. | Loharinag Pala**    | 600  | U.P, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, J&K, Delhi  |

\*NTPC has proposed to the Government for development of Farakka-III & Korba-III as merchant power plants.

\*\*NTPC has decided to convert Tapovan-Vishnugad HEPP and Loharinag-Pala HEPP as regional power projects although they had earlier proposed selling the entire power outside long term PPA.

#### **Statement VI**

##### *NTPC's Projects which are under-Bidding*

| Sl.No.                  | Project                  | Capacity (MW) | Likely Beneficiary States/UTs   |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1                       | 2                        | 3             | 4   |
| <b>I. Under Bidding</b> |                          |               |   |
| 1.                      | Nabinagar-JV With BSEB   | 1980          | Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Sikkim                                       |
| 2.                      | Solapur                  | 1320          | Maharashtra, M.P, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu              |
| 3.                      | Mouda-M                  | 1320          | Maharashtra, M.P, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu |
| 4.                      | Lata Tapovan-By NHL*     | 171           | U.P, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, J and K, Chandigarh, Delhi            |
| 5.                      | Rupsiyabagar Khaslyabara | 261           | U.P, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, J and K, Chandigarh, Delhi            |
| 6.                      | Meja-JV With UPRVUNL     | 1320          | UP - 75% balance to others NR beneficiaries   |



| 1     | 2                                      | 3    | 4                             |
|-------|--|------|-------------------------------|
| 7.    | Singraull-III                          | 500  | Northern Region beneficiaries |
| 6.    | Singraull Cooling Water Discharge HEPP | 8    | U.P                           |
| 9.    | Dadri Solar Photo Voltaic              | 5    | U.P                           |
| 10.   | Rammam-III - By NHL*                   | 120  | West Bengal                   |
| 11.   | Wind Energy                            | 100  | Karnataka                     |
| Total |  | 7105 |                               |

\*NHL—NTPC Hydro Ltd. (wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd.)

### Project Proposals under Housing Schemes

\*290. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007;

(b) the details of the projects proposals received from States/Union Territories under housing schemes in urban areas alongwith the projects approved and the funds allocated/released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and Scheme-wise;

(c) the targets fixed under the aforesaid scheme for the construction of houses alongwith the number of projects completed, so far during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of funds utilized by States/UTs alongwith the reasons for not utilising the balance/full amount during the last three years, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to meet shortage of housing, particularly for the middle class and the people living below the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 seeks to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to

ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, the Policy focuses the spotlight on multiple stake-holders namely, the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Industrial Sector for labour housing and the Services/ Institutional Sector for employee housing. In this manner, the Policy seeks to promote various types of public-private partnerships for realizing the goal of 'Affordable Housing For All'. The Policy thus gives aim, direction and urgency to the efforts at every level to redress the causes behind the shortfall and reach out for "Affordable Housing For All" with special emphasis on vulnerable sections of society such as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities and the urban poor.

(b) to (d) No state-wise targets have been fixed for schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), where releases are made to states/UTs for - O housing schemes. However, as on 30.07.2010, total 547 proposals under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), 1317 proposals under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), and 18 proposals under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) have been received. Details of state-wise proposals received under BSUP, IHSDP and AHP are at statements-I, II and III respectively.

Details of State-wise projects approved under BSUP, IHSDP and AHP during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year are given at statements-IV, V and VI respectively.

The details of funds released and utilised by the States/Union Territories (UTs) under BSUP and IHSDP are annexed respectively at statements VII and VIII. The



JNNURM guidelines stipulate that funds would be released, as far as possible in four installments, as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) [100% grant in respect of Central Share] to the State Government or its designated State level agencies. The first installment of 25% will be released on signing of the Memorandum of Agreement by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULB)/Parastatal for implementation of JNNURM projects. The balance amount of assistance shall be released as far as possible in three installments upon receipt of utilization certificates to the extent of 70% of the Central fund and also that of State/ULB/Parastatal share, and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

(e) The measures taken by the Government in recent years include the following:

- (i) National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 has been announced. It advocates recommendations aimed at improvements in policy, regulatory, financial and technology regimes for accelerated growth of housing stock to overcome shortages and achieve the objective of "Affordable Housing For All". However, 'land' and 'colonisation' being state subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP:2007.
- (ii) The Ministry is also implementing schemes for providing affordable housing to urban poor.

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.
- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity.
  - Furthermore, the Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers.

### *Statement I*

*State-wise DPRs received and approved under Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP)*

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.No. | Name of States/UTs | DPRs Received                    |                      |                     | Projects Approved        |                       |               |  |                            |                            |                            |        | No. of Dwelling Units Approved | Total ACA Released |
|--------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
|        |                    | No. of cities from DPRs received | No. of DPRs received | Total Project Costs | No. of Projects approved | Project Cost approved | Central Share | 1st installment (25% of Central share) | 2nd installment Sanctioned | 3rd installment Sanctioned | 4th installment Sanctioned |        |                                |                    |
| 1      | 2                  | 3                                | 4                    | 5                   | 6                        | 7                     | 8             | 9                                      | 10                         | 11                         | 12                         | 13     | 14                             |                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh     | 3                                | 43                   | 3,863.08            | 36                       | 3010.18               | 1497.42       | 374.35                                 | 241.42                     | 188.81                     | 42.45                      | 134694 | 814.69                         |                    |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh  | 1                                | 3                    | 56.77               | 2                        | 49.25                 | 43.95         | 10.99                                  | 0.84                       | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 852    | 11.83                          |                    |
| 3.     | Assam              | 1                                | 8                    | 179.18              | 2                        | 108.44                | 97.60         | 24.40                                  | 24.40                      | 0.00                       | 0.00                       | 2260   | 48.80                          |                    |

| 1   | 2                       | 3  | 4   | 5         | 6   | 7        | 8        | 9       | 10      | 11     | 12     | 13      | 14      |
|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|-----------|-----|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 4.  | Bihar                   | 2  | 18  | 699.16    | 18  | 709.98   | 312.76   | 78.19   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 22372   | 78.19   |
| 5.  | Chandigarh              | 1  | 2   | 564.93    | 2   | 564.94   | 396.13   | 99.03   | 99.03   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 25728   | 188.94  |
| 6.  | Chhattisgarh            | 1  | 6   | 461.93    | 6   | 462.49   | 364.99   | 91.25   | 78.05   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 30000   | 169.29  |
| 7.  | Delhi                   | 1  | 18  | 2,285.21  | 15  | 1814.49  | 768.73   | 192.18  | 43.85   | 11.54  | 0.00   | 65504   | 173.50  |
| 8.  | Gujarat                 | 4  | 20  | 1,978.13  | 19  | 1709.94  | 822.46   | 205.62  | 146.10  | 132.17 | 50.97  | 106044  | 498.24  |
| 9.  | Haryana                 | 1  | 5   | 226.90    | 2   | 64.23    | 31.18    | 7.79    | 7.79    | 7.79   | 7.79   | 3248    | 31.18   |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh        | 1  | 2   | 27.90     | 2   | 24.01    | 18.27    | 4.57    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 636     | 4.57    |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir       | 2  | 5   | 155.50    | 5   | 162.39   | 134.44   | 33.61   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 6677    | 33.61   |
| 12. | Karnataka               | 2  | 25  | 994.51    | 18  | 747.18   | 407.97   | 101.99  | 62.50   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 28118   | 164.49  |
| 13. | Kerala                  | 2  | 7   | 383.86    | 7   | 343.67   | 233.56   | 58.39   | 24.85   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 23577   | 83.24   |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh          | 4  | 37  | 1,222.91  | 22  | 704.65   | 344.26   | 86.07   | 45.45   | 16.40  | 0.00   | 41446   | 147.91  |
| 15. | Maharashtra             | 5  | 66  | 9,110.13  | 60  | 6817.86  | 3234.10  | 808.53  | 242.03  | 133.48 | 46.36  | 182841  | 1183.09 |
| 16. | Meghalaya               | 1  | 3   | 57.32     | 3   | 51.74    | 40.35    | 10.09   | 5.94    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 768     | 16.03   |
| 17. | Mizoram                 | 1  | 4   | 92.07     | 4   | 91.32    | 80.11    | 20.03   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 1096    | 20.03   |
| 18. | Nagaland                | 1  | 1   | 147.77    | 1   | 134.50   | 105.60   | 26.40   | 26.40   | 0.00   | 0.00   | 3504    | 52.80   |
| 19. | Odisha                  | 2  | 6   | 74.61     | 6   | 74.62    | 54.18    | 13.54   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 2508    | 13.54   |
| 20. | Punjab                  | 2  | 3   | 77.38     | 2   | 72.43    | 36.15    | 9.04    | 9.04    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 5152    | 18.08   |
| 21. | Puducherry              | 1  | 3   | 139.40    | 3   | 135.98   | 83.20    | 20.80   | 1.06    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 2964    | 21.86   |
| 22. | Rajasthan               | 2  | 3   | 375.81    | 2   | 277.14   | 169.20   | 42.30   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 17337   | 42.30   |
| 23. | Sikkim                  | 1  | 4   | 42.97     | 3   | 33.58    | 29.06    | 7.26    | 0.70    | 0.70   | 0.00   | 254     | 7.96    |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu              | 3  | 65  | 2,475.71  | 51  | 2327.32  | 1041.80  | 260.45  | 123.24  | 56.47  | 12.68  | 91318   | 433.11  |
| 25. | Tripura                 | 1  | 1   | 16.73     | 1   | 16.73    | 13.96    | 3.49    | 3.49    | 3.49   | 3.49   | 256     | 13.96   |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh           | 7  | 70  | 2,473.85  | 67  | 2330.84  | 1138.84  | 284.67  | 181.60  | 11.92  | 0.00   | 67992   | 433.04  |
| 27. | Uttarakhand             | 3  | 13  | 583.69    | 12  | 86.03    | 65.33    | 16.33   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 1799    | 13.07   |
| 28. | West Bengal             | 2  | 93  | 3,815.93  | 91  | 3293.04  | 1607.42  | 402.21  | 174.54  | 54.83  | 0.00   | 140113  | 610.19  |
| 29. | Goa                     | 1  | 1   | 10.22     | 1   | 10.22    | 4.60     | 1.15    | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 155     | 1.15    |
| 30. | Jharkhand               | 3  | 11  | 382.78    | 11  | 370.67   | 251.59   | 62.90   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 12226   | 44.70   |
| 31. | Manipur                 | 1  | 1   | 51.23     | 1   | 51.23    | 43.91    | 10.98   | 0.00    | 0.00   | 0.00   | 1250    | 10.98   |
|     | Total                   | 63 | 457 | 33,027.57 | 475 | 26651.11 | 13473.12 | 3368.60 | 1542.32 | 617.60 | 163.74 | 1022689 | 5384.37 |
|     | DPR Preparation Charges |    |     | 11        |     |          |          |         |         |        |        | 4.04    |         |
|     | PMUs                    |    |     |           | 26  |          |          |         |         |        |        |         | 4.92    |
|     | PIUs                    |    |     |           | 110 |          |          |         |         |        |        |         | 16.82   |
|     | CBP                     |    |     |           |     |          |          |         |         |        |        |         | 2.01    |
|     | Grand Total             |    |     |           |     |          |          |         |         |        |        |         | 5412.16 |

\*Projected approved upto 87th CS&MC meeting held on 14.7.2010.



**Statement II***State-wise DPRs received & approved under Integrated Housing & Slum Programme (IHSDP)*

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.No. | Name of States/UTs          | DPRs Received        |                          | Projected Approved |                     |                        | 1st installment of Central Assistance | 2nd installment of Central Assistance | Total Dwelling units Approved | Total ACA released by the Central Govt. |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
|        |                             | No. of DPRs received | Proposed Projected Costs | No. of Projects    | Total Approved Cost | Approved Central Share |                                       |                                       |                               |   |
| 1      | 2                           | 3                    | 4                        | 5                  | 6                   | 7                      | 8                                     | 9                                     | 10                            | 11                                      |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 108                  | 1725.95                  | 77                 | 1139.10             | 783.10                 | 382.28                                | 221.77                                | 47896                         | 551.78                                  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 7                    | 92.00                    | 1                  | 9.95                | 8.96                   | 4.33                                  |                                       | 176                           | 0.00                                    |
| 3.     | Assam                       | 20                   | 142.77                   | 16                 | 84.99               | 70.22                  | 35.11                                 |                                       | 8668                          | 35.11                                   |
| 4.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2                    | 15.36                    | 2                  | 15.15               | 13.64                  | 6.82                                  |                                       | 40                            | 5.53                                    |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 20                   | 274.94                   | 20                 | 275.22              | 162.48                 | 81.24                                 |                                       | 12956                         | 61.99                                   |
| 6.     | Chhattisgarh                | 27                   | 314.11                   | 18                 | 225.60              | 158.83                 | 79.41                                 | 28.19                                 | 17922                         | 104.57                                  |
| 7.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 2                    | 5.70                     | 2                  | 5.74                | 3.34                   | 1.67                                  |                                       | 144                           | 1.67                                    |
| 8.     | Daman and Diu               | 2                    | 2.56                     | 1                  | 0.69                | 0.58                   | 0.29                                  |                                       | 16                            | 0.29                                    |
| 9.     | Gujarat                     | 38                   | 384.11                   | 38                 | 381.78              | 243.49                 | 124.90                                |                                       | 28168                         | 119.35                                  |
| 10.    | Haryana                     | 63                   | 604.37                   | 18                 | 272.26              | 209.70                 | 104.85                                |                                       | 16426                         | 104.85                                  |
| 11.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 6                    | 53.33                    | 6                  | 55.34               | 37.07                  | 18.54                                 |                                       | 1616                          | 18.54                                   |
| 12.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 38                   | 136.84                   | 37                 | 110.72              | 84.59                  | 39.53                                 |                                       | 6670                          | 39.53                                   |
| 13.    | Jharkhand                   | 8                    | 171.79                   | 7                  | 143.34              | 87.98                  | 41.12                                 |                                       | 7868                          | 41.12                                   |
| 14.    | Karnataka                   | 50                   | 737.57                   | 34                 | 398.13              | 222.56                 | 111.28                                | 40.04                                 | 17237                         | 131.36                                  |
| 15.    | Kerala                      | 53                   | 271.56                   | 53                 | 273.32              | 201.60                 | 100.68                                | 26.75                                 | 26295                         | 103.17                                  |
| 16.    | Madhya Pradesh              | 53                   | 343.34                   | 44                 | 319.26              | 221.83                 | 110.97                                | 4.76                                  | 20739                         | 108.96                                  |
| 17.    | Maharashtra                 | 108                  | 1846.06                  | 102                | 1803.93             | 1228.49                | 575.17                                | 33.33                                 | 90072                         | 600.15                                  |
| 18.    | Manipur                     | 6                    | 51.04                    | 6                  | 43.38               | 32.35                  | 16.33                                 |                                       | 2829                          | 10.66                                   |
| 19.    | Mizoram                     | 8                    | 36.23                    | 8                  | 39.27               | 29.78                  | 14.89                                 |                                       | 1950                          | 14.89                                   |
| 20.    | Meghalaya                   | 3                    | 41.46                    | 3                  | 41.48               | 22.43                  | 11.21                                 |                                       | 912                           | 11.21                                   |
| 21.    | Nagaland                    | 4                    | 100.99                   | 2                  | 90.13               | 44.74                  | 22.67                                 | 7.25                                  | 2761                          | 29.92                                   |
| 22.    | Odisha                      | 33                   | 284.11                   | 32                 | 284.67              | 191.88                 | 92.90                                 |                                       | 13049                         | 92.90                                   |
| 23.    | Punjab                      | 3                    | 74.41                    | 3                  | 63.42               | 33.77                  | 16.31                                 |                                       | 4658                          | 16.31                                   |
| 24.    | Puducherry                  | 1                    | 17.10                    | 1                  | 17.03               | 5.48                   | 2.74                                  |                                       | 432                           | 2.74                                    |
| 25.    | Rajasthan                   | 53                   | 562.14                   | 39                 | 500.68              | 337.59                 | 168.80                                | 23.77                                 | 29072                         | 192.56                                  |
| 26.    | Sikkim                      | 4                    | 67.92                    | 1                  | 19.91               | 17.92                  | 8.96                                  |                                       | 39                            | 8.96                                    |
| 27.    | Tamil Nadu                  | 248                  | 651.44                   | 84                 | 515.88              | 372.10                 | 177.06                                | 106.23                                | 37585                         | 253.45                                  |
| 28.    | Tripura                     | 5                    | 46.07                    | 5                  | 43.64               | 38.05                  | 19.03                                 | 3.17                                  | 3115                          | 22.19                                   |





| 1   | 2                 | 3   | 4       | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8   | 9       | 10      | 11     | 12      | 13 | 14      | 15     | 16    | 17      | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22     |
|-----|-------------------|-----|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----|---------|---------|--------|---------|----|---------|--------|-------|---------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| 4.  | Bihar             | 9   | 367.72  | 179.54  | 14596  | 44.89   | 9   | 342.27  | 133.22  | 7776   | 33.30   |    |         |        |       | 0.00    |    |    |    |    |        |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh      |     |         |         |        | 0.00    | 1   | 28.79   | 23.03   | 888    | 0.00    | 1  | 42.25   | 29.77  | 1136  | 63.80   |    |    |    |    | 7.45   |
| 6.  | Chandigarh        |     |         |         |        |         | 5   |         | 94.03   |        |         |    | 89.91   |        |       |         |    |    |    |    |        |
| 7.  | Delhi             | 11  | 1506.89 | 630.9   | 57504  | 157.72  | 4   | 307.59  | 137.83  | 8000   | 15.78   |    |         |        |       | 0       |    |    |    |    |        |
| 8.  | Goa               | 1   | 10.22   | 4.6     | 155    | 1.15    |     |         |         |        | 0.00    |    |         |        |       |         |    |    |    |    |        |
| 9.  | Gujarat           | 3   | 240.55  | 115.63  | 15136  | 86.97   | 3   | 168.02  | 78.75   | 7580   | 175.34  | 3  | 273.06  | 130.72 | 10960 | 137.25  |    |    |    |    |        |
| 10. | Haryana           |     |         |         |        | 3.22    |     |         |         |        | 15.59   |    |         |        |       |         |    |    |    |    | 7.79   |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh  | 1   | 14.01   | 11.21   | 384    | 2.81    |     |         |         |        | 0.00    |    |         |        |       |         |    |    |    |    |        |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2   | 105.17  | 84.88   | 5208   | 21.22   | 3   | 57.22   | 49.56   | 1469   | 7.47    |    |         |        |       | 4.92    |    |    |    |    |        |
| 13. | Jharkhand         | 5   | 195.29  | 132.91  | 7218   | 33.23   | 6   | 175.38  | 118.69  | 5008   | 9.67    |    |         |        |       | 1.80    |    |    |    |    |        |
| 14. | Karnataka         | 4   | 271.43  | 147.57  | 7335   | 40.53   | 11  | 236.91  | 134.99  | 6272   | 21.88   |    |         |        |       | 74.37   |    |    |    |    |        |
| 15. | Kerala            | 3   | 234.32  | 155.22  | 17460  | 38.81   | 1   | 39.55   | 31.18   | 1369   | 0.00    |    |         |        |       | 24.00   |    |    |    |    | 8.58   |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh    | 1   | 17.41   | 13.26   | 1320   | 18.87   | 3   | 183.98  | 87.59   | 8157   | 17.80   |    |         |        |       | 51.63   |    |    |    |    | 10.82  |
| 17. | Maharashtra       | 5   | 1200.65 | 632.62  | 30034  | 185.59  | 19  | 1739.27 | 834.00  | 32506  | 436.48  | 5  | 943.11  | 467.99 | 14323 | 232.55  |    |    |    |    | 40.88  |
| 18. | Meghalaya         | 2   | 30.44   | 23.77   | 600    | 5.94    | 1   | 21.30   | 16.58   | 168    | 0       |    |         |        |       | 10.09   |    |    |    |    |        |
| 19. | Manipur           |     |         |         |        | 0       | 1   | 51.23   | 43.91   | 1250   | 0       |    |         |        |       | 10.98   |    |    |    |    |        |
| 20. | Mizoram           | 2   | 34.33   | 28.91   | 408    | 7.23    | 2   | 56.99   | 51.20   | 688    | 0       |    |         |        |       | 12.80   |    |    |    |    |        |
| 21. | Odisha            | 5   | 67.17   | 48.77   | 2316   | 12.19   | 1   | 7.45    | 5.41    | 192    | 1.35    |    |         |        |       | 0       |    |    |    |    |        |
| 22. | Punjab            | 2   | 72.43   | 36.15   | 5152   | 9.04    |     |         |         |        | 0       |    |         |        |       | 8.32    |    |    |    |    | 0.72   |
| 23. | Puducherry        | 2   | 43.97   | 32.31   | 1304   | 8.08    |     |         |         |        | 0       | 1  | 92.00   | 50.89  | 1660  | 13.78   |    |    |    |    |        |
| 24. | Sikkim            | 1   | 3.25    | 2.79    | 52     | 0.7     | 2   | 30.33   | 26.26   | 202    | 0       |    |         |        |       | 6.56    |    |    |    |    | 0.70   |
| 25. | Nagaland          |     |         |         |        | 26.28   |     |         |         |        | 11.01   |    |         |        |       | 0       |    |    |    |    |        |
| 26. | Rajasthan         |     |         |         |        | 17.45   |     |         |         |        | 0       |    |         |        |       | 0       |    |    |    |    |        |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu        | 5   | 1303.85 | 587.69  | 41586  | 132.15  | 27  | 193.21  | 94.44   | 5711   | 57.83   |    |         |        |       | 126.71  |    |    |    |    | 33.43  |
| 28. | Tripura           | 1   | 16.73   | 13.96   | 256    | 3.46    |     |         |         |        | 3.49    |    |         |        |       | 6.98    |    |    |    |    |        |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh     | 7   | 355.58  | 162.50  | 17072  | 38.66   | 55  | 1893.13 | 937.76  | 46240  | 235.57  |    |         |        |       | 71.14   |    |    |    |    | 78.02  |
| 30. | Uttarakhand       | 4   | 22.88   | 18.08   | 524    | 3.80    | 4   | 13.24   | 9.93    | 249    | 3.20    | 4  | 49.91   | 37.33  | 1026  | 0.00    |    |    |    |    | 6.07   |
| 31. | West Bengal       | 31  | 1241.80 | 610.01  | 54929  | 124.99  | 15  | 881.74  | 440.87  | 24872  | 211.13  |    |         |        |       | 87.84   |    |    |    |    | 49.06  |
|     | Total             | 114 | 7926.01 | 3975.84 | 296556 | 1192.80 | 187 | 7829.64 | 3995.33 | 201076 | 1562.49 | 14 | 1400.33 | 716.70 | 29105 | 1331.73 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 323.43 |



**Statement V****Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

(Rs. in crores)

| S.No. | Name of State/UT  | 2007-08                  |                             |                        |  |              | 2008-09                  |                             |                        |  |              | 2009-10                  |                             |                        |  |              | 2010-11                  |                             |                        |  |              |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------|
|       |                   | No. of Projects Approved | Total Project cost Approved | Central Share Approved | Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation) | ACA released | No. of Projects Approved | Total Project cost Approved | Central Share Approved | Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation) | ACA released | No. of Projects Approved | Total Project cost Approved | Central Share Approved | Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation) | ACA released | No. of Projects Approved | Total Project cost Approved | Central Share Approved | Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation) | ACA released |
| 1     | 2                 | 3                        | 4                           | 5                      | 6  | 7            | 8                        | 9                           | 10                     | 11   | 12           | 13                       | 14                          | 15                     | 16   | 17           | 18                       | 19                          | 20                     | 21   | 22           |
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh    | 32                       | 385.30                      | 300.55                 | 4087   | 172.23       | 20                       | 451.87                      | 271.98                 | 18639  | 48.91        |                          |                             |                        |  | 195.03       |                          |                             |                        |  | 52.27        |
| 2.    | Arunachal Pradesh |                          |                             |                        | 0.00   | 1            | 9.95                     | 8.96                        | 176                    | 0.00   | 0            |                          |                             |                        |  | 0            |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 3.    | Assam             | 9                        | 26.07                       | 22.32                  | 4780   | 11.46        | 3                        | 28.76                       | 23.38                  | 1984   | 7.39         | 1                        | 17.92                       | 13.73                  | 1301   | 11.17        |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 4.    | Bihar             | 3                        | 31.92                       | 23.21                  | 2333   | 20.92        | 6                        | 113.39                      | 64.21                  | 3264   | 32.10        | 4                        | 81.10                       | 38.51                  | 3192   |              |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      |                          |                             |                        |  | 29.74        | 4                        | 49.10                       | 36.82                  | 3076   | 0.00         |                          |                             |                        |  | 43.57        |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 6.    | Goa               |                          |                             |                        |  | 0.00         |                          | 0.00                        |                        |  | 0.00         |                          |                             |                        |  |              |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 7.    | Gujarat           | 15                       | 155.43                      | 101.59                 | 12205  | 53.52        | 9                        | 114.58                      | 73.22                  | 6108   | 33.84        | 6                        | 39.71                       | 17.13                  | 3655   | 13.99        |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 8.    | Haryana           |                          |                             |                        |  | 41.87        | 3                        | 33.42                       | 26.74                  | 1785   | 0.00         |                          |                             |                        |  | 13.37        |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 9.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 3                        | 23.44                       | 16.19                  | 816  | 1.71         | 3                        | 31.90                       | 20.88                  | 800  | 6.39         |                          |                             |                        |  | 10.44        |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 10.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 10                       | 42.40                       | 32.23                  | 2654   | 16.12        | 15                       | 42.60                       | 34.50                  | 3408   | 13.80        | 12                       | 25.72                       | 17.86                  | 608  | 9.61         |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 11.   | Jharkhand         | 1                        | 19.67                       | 15.58                  | 1292   | 7.79         | 6                        | 123.67                      | 72.39                  | 6576   | 33.33        |                          |                             |                        |  |              |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 20                       | 190.86                      | 103.74                 | 8983   | 57.95        | 9                        | 138.81                      | 76.93                  | 4184   | 0.00         |                          |                             |                        | 38.46  |              |                          |                             |                        |  | 20.02        |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 11                       | 71.98                       | 54.03                  | 6379   | 22.46        | 11                       | 55.50                       | 42.18                  | 5800   | 47.82        | 16                       | 80.59                       | 55.29                  | 7636   | 8.24         |                          |                             |                        |  | 3.19         |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 10                       | 44.72                       | 33.07                  | 2518   | 39.77        | 4                        | 28.48                       | 21.88                  | 1708   | 10.94        | 7                        | 48.90                       | 28.87                  | 1869   | 12.48        |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 18                       | 229.91                      | 169.42                 | 16720  | 55.53        | 68                       | 1390.85                     | 918.17                 | 58828  | 386.79       | 1                        | 30.50                       | 20.19                  | 1488   | 92.29        |                          |                             |                        |  | 9.74         |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 2                        | 16.50                       | 12.37                  | 1103   | 0.00         | 1                        | 10.83                       | 8.33                   | 663  | 6.18         | 3                        | 16.04                       | 11.66                  | 1063   | 4.48         |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 1                        | 21.82                       | 8.97                   | 456  | 0.91         | 2                        | 19.66                       | 13.46                  | 456  | 3.58         |                          |                             |                        |  | 6.72         |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 1                        | 8.27                        | 6.21                   | 500  | 0.00         | 7                        | 31.00                       | 23.57                  | 1450   | 3.77         |                          |                             |                        |  | 11.12        |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 19.   | Nagaland          |                          |                             |                        |  | 12.44        |                          |                             | 0.00                   |  | 0.00         | 1                        | 2.39                        | 0.60                   | 265  | 7.85         |                          |                             |                        |  |              |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 15                       | 83.63                       | 59.13                  | 4884   | 14.92        | 16                       | 184.06                      | 123.30                 | 7709   | 55.34        | 1                        | 16.99                       | 9.45                   | 456  | 17.92        |                          |                             |                        |  | 4.73         |

| 1   | 2                           | 3   | 4       | 5       | 6      | 7      | 8   | 9       | 10      | 11     | 12      | 13  | 14     | 15     | 16    | 17     | 18 | 19    | 20    | 21  | 22     |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----|---------|---------|--------|---------|-----|--------|--------|-------|--------|----|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| 21. | Punjab                      | 2   | 42.40   | 25.55   | 3938   | 12.77  | 1   | 21.01   | 8.22    | 720    | 3.54    |     |        |        |       |        |    |       |       |     |        |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 10  | 186.37  | 122.24  | 11526  | 67.25  | 4   | 83.37   | 52.12   | 3214   | 40.24   | 5   | 81.85  | 45.94  | 3215  | 43.94  |    |       |       |     | 1.87   |
| 23. | Sikkim                      |     |         |         |        | 0.00   |     |         | 0.00    |        | 0.00    | 1   | 19.91  | 17.92  | 39    | 8.96   |    |       |       |     |        |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 8   | 79.61   | 56.64   | 6832   | 34.03  | 52  | 249.24  | 184.17  | 155.00 | 77.38   | 2   | 40.97  | 18.73  | 2322  | 90.85  |    |       |       |     | 7.82   |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 1   | 7.19    | 6.33    | 400    | 3.17   | 2   | 20.01   | 17.60   | 1150   | 0.00    | 2   | 16.44  | 14.11  | 1565  | 19.02  |    |       |       |     |        |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 1   | 4.29    | 2.78    | 204    | 0.00   | 124 | 771.75  | 509.10  | 29733  | 256.50  | 10  | 160.35 | 100.63 | 5456  | 18.49  | 2  | 33.49 | 21.16 | 996 | 45.54  |
| 27. | Uttarakhand                 | 2   | 5.85    | 2.91    | 231    | 1.45   |     |         | 0.00    |        | 0.00    | 19  | 155.42 | 87.66  | 4801  | 26.99  |    |       |       |     | 7.38   |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 44  | 365.43  | 260.70  | 20061  | 110.00 | 34  | 377.09  | 297.60  | 19706  | 227.42  | 26  | 159.61 | 117.72 | 7580  | 72.14  |    |       |       |     | 29.51  |
| 29. | Delhi                       |     |         |         |        | 0.00   |     |         | 0.00    |        | 0.00    |     |        |        | 0     |        |    |       |       |     |        |
| 30. | Puducherry                  | 1   | 17.03   | 5.48    | 432    | 1.35   |     |         | 0.00    |        | 0.96    |     |        |        |       |        |    |       |       |     | 0.43   |
| 31. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1   | 5.27    | 4.74    | 40     | 2.37   | 1   | 9.88    | 8.90    | 0      | 0.00    |     |        |        |       |        |    |       |       |     | 3.16   |
| 32. | Chandigarh                  |     |         |         |        | 0.00   |     |         | 0.00    |        | 0.00    |     |        |        |       |        |    |       |       |     |        |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1   | 0.50    | 0.45    | 0      | 0.23   |     |         | 0.00    |        | 0.00    | 1   | 5.24   | 2.89   | 144   |        |    |       |       |     | 1.45   |
| 34. | Lakshadweep                 |     |         |         |        | 0.00   |     |         | 0.00    |        | 0.00    |     |        |        |       |        |    |       |       |     |        |
| 35. | Daman & Diu                 | 1   | 0.69    | 0.58    | 16     | 0.29   |     |         | 0.00    |        | 0.00    |     |        |        |       |        |    |       |       |     |        |
|     |                             | 223 | 2066.55 | 1447.01 | 113390 | 792.24 | 406 | 4390.78 | 2938.61 | 196637 | 1296.21 | 118 | 999.65 | 618.89 | 46855 | 780.72 | 2  | 33.49 | 21.16 | 996 | 183.51 |

\*Rs. 193.41 crore as additional Central Share Approved in 2009-2010, while, projects were approved during 2008-2009.

\*\* Project Cost Revised for Karnataka State during 2010-11.

### Statement VI

#### Affordable Housing in Partnership—Total Projects Approved

| Sl.No. | Name of the the State/UT | Mission Cities | Project Approved  | Total Project Cost Approved | Total Central share Approved (25% of the infra. Cost) | Total State share Approved | total State ULB Share | Total State Beneficiary Share | Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved | No. of Meeting | Date of CS&MC |
|--------|--------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1      | 2                        | 3              | 4   | 5                           | 6   | 7                          | 8                     | 9                             | 10                                   | 11             | 12            |
| 1.     | Uttar Pradesh            | Lucknow        | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojana, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh     | 35.33                       | 2.48  | 1.68                       | 0                     | 31.16                         | 816                                  | 84             | 27-Apr-10     |
| 2.     | Uttar Pradesh            | YKUA           | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Vrindavan Scheme No. 1, Sector 5E, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh | 57.73                       | 4.63  | 2.75                       | 0                     | 50.35                         | 1500                                 | 84             | 27-Apr-10     |

| 1   | 2             | 3       | 4   | 5      | 6     | 7     | 8    | 9      | 10    | 11 | 12        |
|-----|---------------|---------|---|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|----|-----------|
| 3.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj Yojana, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                           | 132.81 | 8.32  | 6.32  |      | 118.17 | 2576  | 85 | 5-May-10  |
| 4.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gahroo Yojana, Bijnaur, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                                  | 139.03 | 6.63  | 6.62  |      | 125.78 | 2432  | 85 | 5-May-10  |
| 5.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Gomati Nagar Extension Yojna, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                            | 103.63 | 9.41  | 4.93  |      | 89.28  | 1936  | 85 | 5-May-10  |
| 6.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Devpur Para, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh   | 132.91 | 8.74  | 6.33  |      | 117.85 | 3152  | 85 | 5-May-10  |
| 7.  | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Basantkunj, Yojna, Sector-'A', Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                           | 27.85  | 1.40  | 1.33  |      | 25.12  | 720   | 86 | 25-May-10 |
| 8.  | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur  | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Janakipuram, Sector-J, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh                                    | 34.11  | 3.12  | 1.62  |      | 29.36  | 688   | 86 | 25-May-10 |
| 9.  | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur  | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Hanspuram, Sector-7, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh                                      | 21.71  | 2.05  | 1.03  |      | 18.62  | 564   | 86 | 25-May-10 |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | Mathura | Affordable housing in Partnership (Under JNNURM) at Rukamani Vihar Avasiya Yojana, Vrindavan, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh                | 31.72  | 1.70  | 1.51  |      | 28.52  | 976   | 86 | 25-May-10 |
|     |               |         | Sub Total   | 716.83 | 48.48 | 34.13 | 0.00 | 634.22 | 15360 |    |           |
| 11. | Chhattisgarh  | Raipur  | Dharmapura Social Housing Scheme Construction of 648 EWS Flats (G+2) under affordable Housing in Partnership at Dharamapura, Raipur | 15.62  | 0.59  |       |      | 15.04  | 648   | 86 | 25-May-10 |
| 12. | Chhattisgarh  | Raipur  | Puraina Social Housing Scheme Construction of 320 EWS Flats (G+3) under affordable Housing in partnership at Puraina, Raipur        | 7.75   | 0.27  |       |      | 7.48   | 320   | 86 | 25-May-10 |



| 1         | 2            | 3      | 4   | 5      | 6     | 7     | 8    | 9      | 10    | 11 | 12        |
|-----------|--------------|--------|---|--------|-------|-------|------|--------|-------|----|-----------|
| 13.       | Chhattisgarh | Raipur | An affordable Housing in Partnership Project Proposal at Rajpura, Raipur    | 17.81  | 1.75  |       |      | 16.07  | 972   | 86 | 25-May-10 |
| 14.       | Chhattisgarh | Raipur | An affordable Housing in Partnership Project Proposal at Biryakhurd, Raipur | 34.03  | 2.88  |       |      | 31.15  | 1800  | 86 | 25-May-10 |
| Sub Total |              |        |   | 75.21  | 5.48  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 69.73  | 3740  |    |           |
| Total     |              |        |   | 792.04 | 53.96 | 34.13 | 0.00 | 703.94 | 19100 |    |           |

**Statement VII***BSUP State-wise details regarding receipt of UCs as on 6.5.2010*

(Amount in crores)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT  | Total ACA Released | Total UCs RReceived | Balance |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                  | 4                   | 5       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 814.69             | 472.68              | 342.01  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 11.83              | 0.84                | 10.99   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 48.80              | 24.40               | 24.40   |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 78.19              | 0.00                | 78.19   |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 169.29             | 78.05               | 91.25   |
| 6.     | Chandigarh        | 188.94             | 99.03               | 89.91   |
| 7.     | Delhi             | 173.50             | 55.39               | 118.11  |
| 8.     | Goa               | 1.15               | 0.00                | 1.15    |
| 9.     | Gujarat           | 498.24             | 329.25              | 168.99  |
| 10.    | Haryana           | 31.18              | 23.38               | 7.79    |
| 11.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 4.57               | 0.00                | 4.57    |
| 12.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 33.61              | 0.00                | 33.61   |
| 13.    | Jharkhand         | 44.70              | 0.00                | 44.70   |
| 14.    | Karnataka         | 164.49             | 62.50               | 101.99  |

| 1   | 2              | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-----|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 15. | Kerala         | 83.24   | 24.85   | 58.39   |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 147.91  | 61.84   | 86.06   |
| 17. | Maharashtra    | 1183.09 | 421.87  | 761.22  |
| 18. | Manipur        | 10.98   | 0.00    | 10.98   |
| 19. | Meghalaya      | 16.03   | 5.94    | 10.09   |
| 20. | Mizoram        | 20.03   | 0.00    | 20.03   |
| 21. | Nagaland       | 52.80   | 26.40   | 26.40   |
| 22. | Odisha         | 13.54   | 0.00    | 13.54   |
| 23. | Punjab         | 18.08   | 9.04    | 9.04    |
| 24. | Puducherry     | 21.86   | 1.06    | 20.80   |
| 25. | Rajasthan      | 42.30   | 0.00    | 42.30   |
| 26. | Sikkim         | 7.96    | 1.40    | 6.57    |
| 27. | Tripura        | 13.96   | 10.47   | 3.49    |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu     | 433.11  | 192.38  | 240.73  |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh  | 474.49  | 193.52  | 280.97  |
| 30. | Uttarakhand    | 13.07   | 1.28    | 11.79   |
| 31. | West Bengal    | 610.19  | 229.37  | 380.82  |
|     | Total          | 5425.82 | 2324.95 | 3100.86 |

**Statement VIII***IHSDP: State wise details regarding receipt of UCs as on 5.8.2010*

(Amt. in crores)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | Total ACA Released | Total UCs Received | Balance |
|--------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|
| 1      | 2                | 3                  | 4                  | 5       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh   | 551.78             | 221.77             | 330.01  |
| 2.     | Assam            | 35.11              | 0.00               | 35.11   |

| 1   | 2                           | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 3.  | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5.53   | 0.00   | 5.53   |
| 4.  | Bihar                       | 61.99  | 0.00   | 61.99  |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh                | 104.57 | 28.19  | 76.38  |
| 6.  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 1.67   | 0.00   | 1.67   |
| 7.  | Daman and Diu               | 0.29   | 0.00   | 0.29   |
| 8.  | Gujarat                     | 119.35 | 0.00   | 119.35 |
| 9.  | Haryana                     | 104.85 | 0.00   | 104.85 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh            | 18.54  | 0.00   | 18.54  |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 39.53  | 0.00   | 39.53  |
| 12. | Jharkhand                   | 41.12  | 0.00   | 41.12  |
| 13. | Karnataka                   | 131.36 | 40.04  | 91.32  |
| 14. | Kerala                      | 103.17 | 26.75  | 76.41  |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh              | 108.95 | 4.76   | 104.19 |
| 16. | Maharashtra                 | 600.15 | 33.33  | 566.82 |
| 17. | Manipur                     | 10.66  | 0.00   | 10.66  |
| 18. | Meghalaya                   | 11.21  | 0.00   | 11.21  |
| 19. | Mizoram                     | 14.89  | 0.00   | 14.89  |
| 20. | Nagaland                    | 29.92  | 22.07  | 7.85   |
| 21. | Odisha                      | 92.90  | 0.00   | 92.90  |
| 22. | Punjab                      | 16.31  | 0.00   | 16.31  |
| 23. | Puducherry                  | 2.74   | 0.00   | 2.74   |
| 24. | Rajasthan                   | 192.56 | 23.77  | 168.80 |
| 25. | Sikkim                      | 8.96   | 0.00   | 8.96   |
| 26. | Tripura                     | 22.19  | 3.17   | 19.02  |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu                  | 253.45 | 106.23 | 147.22 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh               | 331.59 | 41.02  | 290.57 |



| 1   | 2           | 3       | 4      | 5       |
|-----|-------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 35.82   | 0.00   | 35.82   |
| 30. | West Bengal | 494.15  | 158.81 | 335.34  |
|     | Total       | 3545.31 | 709.91 | 2835.40 |

[English]

**Projects under UIDSSMT**

\*291. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities/towns included under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received from various States/UTs alongwith the projects approved, funds allocated and released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of utilization of funds released by the States/UTs during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the details of proposals still lying pending with the Union Government, for approval, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the same are likely be cleared, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) All towns/cities as per Census 2001, except 65 Mission cities/Urban Agglomerations covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM, are eligible to be covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Of these, 640 towns of 27 States and 3 Union Territories (UTs) have been covered

under the Scheme. A statement I showing the names of 640 towns State/UT-wise is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Details of projects approved, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and funds released during the last three years and the current year (up to 10.8.2010) is enclosed as statement II. States/UTs are reporting utilization of funds on cumulative basis including the funds released by Government of India, by the State and contributed by the ULBs. The details of total funds released by Government of India and utilization reported by the States/UTs are given in Column.No.18 and 19 of statement-II.

(d) State-wise details of the pending projects and reasons for non-release of funds is given in statement-III. In view of the reasons indicated in enclosed statement-III, such as exhaustion of State's allocation, insufficient balance of allocation of the states for the Mission and lack of technical compliance in the pending projects by the States, it is not possible to indicate the time limit for clearing the pending projects.

**Statement I**

**Towns**

**Andhra Pradesh**

1. Pulivendula
2. Kandukar
3. Markapur
4. Miryalguda
5. Adilabad
6. Kadapa

- |     |                  |     |                  |
|-----|------------------|-----|------------------|
| 7.  | Suryapet         | 34. | Mancherial       |
|     | Suryapet         | 35. | Ponnur           |
| 8.  | Rayadurg         | 36. | Mahaboob Nagar   |
| 9.  | Kadiri           | 37. | Siddipet         |
| 10. | Nalgonda         | 38. | Kurnool          |
| 11. | Ongole           | 39. | Puttur           |
| 12. | Proddutur        | 40. | Sattenapalle (M) |
| 13. | Narsaraopet      | 41. | Warangal (MC)    |
| 14. | Bheemunipatnam   | 42. | Nizamabad        |
| 15. | Nirmal           | 43. | Anakapalli       |
| 16. | Macherla         | 44. | Medak            |
| 17. | Nagari           | 45. | Bapatla          |
| 18. | Jammalamadugu    | 46. | Karima Nagar     |
| 19. | Nanoyal          | 47. | Kamareddy        |
| 20. | Narayanpet       | 48. | Tenali           |
| 21. | Ananthapur       | 49. | Pithapuram       |
| 22. | Tadipatri        | 50. | Hindupur/Indupur |
| 23. | Mangalagiri      | 51. | Guntakal         |
| 24. | Janagaon         | 52. | Dharmavaram      |
| 25. | Rayachoty        | 53. | Eluru            |
| 26. | Vinukonda        | 54. | Bhongir          |
| 27. | Wanaparthy       | 55. | Rajampet         |
| 28. | Chirala          | 56. | Adoni            |
| 29. | Sanga Reddy      | 57. | Venkatakagiri    |
| 30. | Tanuku           | 58. | Gudur            |
| 31. | Bodhan           | 59. | Palamaneru       |
| 32. | Srikakulam       | 60. | Dhone            |
| 33. | Ramachandrapuram | 61. | Bellampally      |

62. Nuzvid
63. Piduguralla
64. Zahirabad
65. Srikalahasthi
66. Ramakundam
67. Kavali
68. Yeminganur
69. Punganur

**Arunachal Pradesh**

1. Anini
2. Basar
3. Changlang
4. Daporijo
5. Jairampur
6. Khonsa
7. Pasighat
8. Roing
9. Seppa

**Assam**

1. Lakhipur (Cachar)
2. Hojai
3. Titabar
4. Pathsala
5. Bokakhat
6. Dhekiajuli
7. Hailakandi
8. Sartbebari
9. Hamren
10. Marigoan

11. Chabua
12. Gosaigoan
13. Barpetaroad
14. Lanka
15. Lakhipur (Goalpara))
16. Howraghat
17. Digboi
18. Basugaon
19. Maibong
20. Lala
21. Barpeta
22. Udalguri
23. Simaluguri
24. Gauripur
25. Jorhat
26. Sapatgram
27. Dhubri
28. Dergaon

**Bihar**

1. Narkatiganj
2. Rosera
3. Fatua
4. Murliganj
5. Bakhtairpur
6. Chakia
7. Laiganj
8. Bhabua
9. Barbigaha
10. Muzafarpur



- |     |                                   |     |              |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 11. | Arrah                             | 21. | Dakor        |
|     | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>               | 22. | Lunawada     |
| 1.  | Bilaspur                          | 23. | Chalala      |
| 2.  | Raigarh                           | 24. | Jetpur       |
| 3.  | Kondagaon                         | 25. | Billimora    |
|     | <b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>     | 26. | Songadh      |
| 1.  | Silvassa and Amli                 | 27. | Chaklasi     |
|     | <b>Daman and Diu (UT)</b>         | 28. | Pethapur     |
| 1.  | Daman (Moti Daman and Nani Daman) | 29. | Vijapur      |
|     | <b>Gujarat</b>                    | 30. | Rajula       |
| 1.  | Kheda                             | 31. | Savarkundla  |
| 2.  | Mehsana                           | 32. | Dhragadhra   |
| 3.  | Kadi                              | 33. | Umreth       |
| 4.  | Godhra                            | 34. | Mahudha      |
| 5.  | Radhanpur                         | 35. | Balasinor    |
| 6.  | Himatnagar                        | 36. | Chota Udepur |
| 7.  | Prantij                           | 37. | Jasdan       |
| 8.  | Surendranagar                     | 38. | Kathlal      |
| 9.  | Valsad                            | 39. | Khambhat     |
| 10. | Gondal                            | 40. | Sutarpada    |
| 11. | Dhoraji                           | 41. | Wadhwan      |
| 12. | Bharuch                           | 42. | Shehera      |
| 13. | Kapadwanj                         | 43. | Viragam      |
| 14. | Amerli                            | 44. | Bardoli      |
| 15. | Jamnagar                          | 45. | Gandevi      |
| 16. | Bhavnagar                         | 46. | Keshod       |
| 17. | Palitana                          | 47. | Unjha        |
| 18. | Junagadh                          | 48. | Upleta       |
| 19. | Dhanera                           | 49. | Petlad       |
| 20. | Boriyavi                          | 50. | Dwarka       |

- |     |                             |     |                                |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 51. | Sojitra                     | 2.  | Deogarh                        |
| 52. | Modasa                      | 3.  | Hazaribagh                     |
|     | <b>Haryana</b>              | 4.  | Lahardaga                      |
| 1.  | Rohtak                      |     | <b>Karnataka</b>               |
| 2.  | Karnal Indri Yamunanagar    | 1.  | Birur                          |
| 3.  | Jagadhari                   | 2.  | Siddapura                      |
| 4.  | Bahadurgarh (Zone-I)        | 3.  | Hirekerur                      |
|     | Bahadurgarh (Zone-2 &3)     | 4.  | Davanagere                     |
| 5.  | Ambala Sadar                | 5.  | Pandavapura                    |
| 6.  | Narnaul (App. Revised)      | 6.  | Srirangapatna                  |
| 7.  | Charki-Dadri (App. Revised) | 7.  | Nanjangud                      |
|     | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>     | 8.  | Malavalli                      |
| 1.  | Dharamshala                 | 9.  | Channapatna                    |
| 2.  | Hamirpur                    | 10. | Hubli-Dharwar                  |
| 3.  | Mandi                       | 11. | Ramangara                      |
|     | <b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>    | 12. | Shikaripura                    |
| 1.  | Doda                        | 13. | Holenarasipura                 |
| 2.  | Akhnoor                     | 14. | Baswana Bagewadi               |
| 3.  | Bhadrawah                   | 15. | Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Malur) |
| 4.  | Sunderbani                  | 16. | Soundatti                      |
| 5.  | Samba                       | 17. | Bijapura                       |
| 6.  | Poonch                      | 18. | Kerur                          |
| 7.  | Kathua                      | 19. | Mulbagalu                      |
| 8.  | Udhampur                    | 20. | Mundgod                        |
| 9.  | Sopore                      | 21. | Chikkodi                       |
| 10. | Anantnag                    | 22. | Hungunda-Ilkal-Kistagi         |
| 11. | Baramulla                   | 23. | Mulki                          |
| 12. | Kupwara                     | 24. | Vijayapura                     |
| 13. | Ganderbal                   | 25. | Gajendragad-Naregal            |
|     | <b>Jharkhand</b>            | 26. | Shirahatti-Mulgunda            |
| 1.  | Chas                        | 27. | Shiggaon-Savanur-Bankapur      |

- |     |                        |     |                    |
|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 28. | Chenngagiri            | 6.  | Damoh              |
| 29. | Harihara               |     | Damoh (WS)         |
| 30. | Konnur                 | 7.  | Tikamgarh          |
|     | <b>Kerala</b>          | 8.  | Malajkhand         |
| 1.  | Neyyattinkara          | 9.  | Jaora              |
| 2.  | Attingal               | 10. | Rehli              |
| 3.  | Punalur                | 11. | Chhatarpur         |
| 4.  | Changanassery          | 12. | Biaora             |
| 5.  | Pathanamthitta         | 13. | Rewa               |
| 6.  | Perinthalmanna         | 14. | Sironj             |
| 7.  | Payyannur              | 15. | Sanawad            |
| 8.  | Alappuzha              | 16. | Shujalpur          |
| 9.  | Chalakkudy             | 17. | Mandsaur           |
| 10. | Aluva                  | 18. | Panna              |
| 11. | Koyilandy              | 19. | Dabra              |
| 12. | Nedumangad             | 20. | Ratlam             |
| 13. | North Paravur          | 21. | Sehore             |
| 14. | Chavakkad              | 22. | Shivpuri           |
| 15. | Chittur-Thathamangalam | 23. | Aastha             |
| 16. | Guruvayar              | 24. | Khandwa            |
| 17. | Kalpetta               | 25. | Dewas              |
| 18. | Malappuram             | 26. | Nasrullaganj       |
| 19. | Ottapalam              | 27. | Hoshangabad        |
| 20. | Thalassery             | 28. | Aagar              |
| 21. | Thiruvalla             | 29. | Gwalior            |
| 22. | Vadakara               | 30. | Sagar              |
|     | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>  | 31. | Shajapur           |
| 1.  | Itarsi                 | 32. | Harda              |
| 2.  | Budni                  | 33. | Katni              |
| 3.  | Garhakota              |     | <b>Maharashtra</b> |
| 4.  | Rehti                  | 1.  | Latur              |
| 5.  | Vidisha                | 2.  | Islampur           |



- |     |                              |     |              |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| 3.  | Bhor                         | 35. | Basmath      |
| 4.  | Ashta                        | 36. | Hingoli      |
| 5.  | Sangli (WS,S), Miraj, Kupwad | 37. | Shahda       |
| 6.  | Mangalwedha                  | 38. | Jammer       |
| 7.  | Chorda                       | 39. | Ichalkaranji |
| 8.  | Kolhapur                     | 40. | Aurangabad   |
| 9.  | Pusad                        | 41. | Parbhani     |
| 10. | Saoner                       | 42. | Gondia       |
| 11. | Shirdi                       | 43. | Akot         |
| 12. | Ambad                        | 44. | Amalner      |
| 13. | Bhadravati                   | 45. | Challisgoan  |
| 14. | Malegaon                     | 46. | Dapoli       |
| 15. | Chiplun                      | 47. | Jintur       |
| 16. | Beed                         | 48. | Karad        |
| 17. | Baramati                     | 49. | Karmala      |
| 18. | Achalpur                     | 50. | Kurduwadi    |
| 19. | Ahmadnagar-Phase-1           | 51. | Manmad       |
|     | Ahmadnagar-Phase-2           | 52. | Murtijapur   |
| 20. | Nandurbar                    | 53. | Parola       |
| 21. | Shirur                       | 54. | Pathri       |
| 22. | Shrirampur                   | 55. | Sailu        |
| 23. | Umred                        | 56. | Sangola      |
| 24. | Vita                         | 57. | Sillod       |
| 25. | Arvi                         | 58. | Sonpeth      |
| 26. | Satara                       | 59. | Telhara      |
| 27. | Amravati (Phase-I)           | 60. | Washim       |
| 28. | Jalna                        | 61. | Yavatmal     |
| 29. | Tasgaon                      | 62. | Balapur      |
| 30. | Solapur                      | 63. | Katol        |
| 31. | Vaijapur                     | 64. | Jaysingpur   |
| 32. | Shegaon                      | 65. | Ambejogai    |
| 33. | Khamgaon                     | 66. | Hadgaon      |
| 34. | Osmanabad                    | 67. | Phaltan      |

|     |                  |     |                    |
|-----|------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 68. | Gadhinglaj       |     | <b>Odisha</b>      |
| 69. | Vadagaon         | 1.  | Sambalpur          |
| 70. | Junner           | 2.  | Cuttak             |
| 71. | Rahimatpur       | 3.  | Berhampur          |
| 72. | Pen              | 4.  | Parlakhemundi      |
| 73. | Khopoli          | 5.  | Koraput            |
| 74. | Pachora          | 6.  | Angul              |
| 75. | Sangamner        | 7.  | Vyasanagar         |
| 76. | Yeola            | 8.  | Phulbani           |
| 77. | Akola            | 9.  | Nayagarh           |
| 78. | Pachgani         | 10. | Bargarh            |
| 79. | Pandharpur       | 11. | Talcher            |
| 80. | Chanderpur       | 12. | Bhawanipatna       |
| 81. | Daund            |     | <b>Punjab</b>      |
| 82. | Panvel           | 1.  | Zirkapur           |
| 83. | Malvan           | 2.  | Patiala            |
| 84. | Vengurla         | 3.  | Pathankot          |
| 85. | Alibagh          | 4.  | Ferozpur           |
| 86. | Kamptee          | 5.  | Majitha            |
|     | <b>Meghalaya</b> | 6.  | Malout             |
| 1.  | Nongpoh          | 7.  | Jalandhar          |
| 2.  | Tura             |     | Jalandhar          |
|     | <b>Mizoram</b>   | 8.  | Bathinda           |
| 1.  | Lunglei          | 9.  | Adampur            |
| 2.  | Serchhip         | 10. | Kapurthala         |
|     | <b>Manipur</b>   | 11. | Fatehgarh Churrian |
| 1.  | Thoubal          | 12. | Talwandi Sabo      |
| 2.  | Kakching         | 13. | Sunam              |
| 3.  | Jiriban          | 14. | Muktsar            |
| 4.  | Moirang          |     | <b>Puducherry</b>  |
| 5.  | Bishnupur        | 1.  | Yanam              |
|     | <b>Nagaland</b>  |     | <b>Rajasthan</b>   |
| 1.  | Chumukedima      | 1.  | Nokha              |

- |     |                      |     |                   |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 2.  | Niwai                | 35. | Sardarshahar      |
| 3.  | Bhawani Mandi        |     | <b>Sikkim</b>     |
| 4.  | Deshnok              | 1.  | Mangan            |
| 5.  | Jhalrapatan          | 2.  | Namchi            |
| 6.  | Srimadhapur          | 3.  | Jorethang         |
| 7.  | Sikar                | 4.  | Melli             |
| 8.  | Nimbahera            | 5.  | Rangpo            |
| 9.  | Bikaner              |     | <b>Tamil Nadu</b> |
| 10. | Reengus              | 1.  | Thirupathur       |
| 11. | Chittorgarh-05-06    | 2.  | Gudalur           |
| 12. | Tonk                 | 3.  | Valparai          |
| 13. | Rajakhera 06-07      | 4.  | Srivilliputhur    |
| 14. | Pratapgarh           | 5.  | Vikramsingapuram  |
| 15. | Uniar                | 6.  | Namakkal          |
| 16. | Jalore               | 7.  | Arakkonam         |
| 17. | Jhalawar-Jhalrapatan | 8.  | Aranthangi        |
| 18. | Sumerpur             | 9.  | Palladam          |
| 19. | Ramganjmandi         | 10. | Thoothukudi       |
| 20. | Mangrole             | 11. | Coonoor           |
| 21. | Bundi                | 12. | Karur             |
| 22. | Udaipur              | 13. | Dindigul          |
| 23. | Jodhpur              | 14. | Gobichettipalayam |
| 24. | Mount Abu            | 15. | Kumbakonam        |
| 25. | Sangria              | 16. | Mailaduthurai     |
| 26. | Sardulshahar 07-08   | 17. | Udhagamandalam    |
| 27. | Kishangarh           | 18. | Perambalur        |
| 28. | Hanumangarh          | 19. | Rajapalayam       |
| 29. | Pali                 | 20. | Sivakasi          |
| 30. | Beawar               | 21. | Inamkarur         |
| 31. | Makrana              | 22. | Mannaparai        |
| 32. | Virat Nagar          | 23. | Boothapandi       |
| 33. | Kota                 | 24. | Vilavoor          |
| 34. | Jhunjhunu            | 25. | Thiruthani        |



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|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 26. | Vaddakkuvallyur   | 60. | Boonthipuram             |
| 27. | Panagudi          | 61. | Nalloor                  |
| 28. | Kalakadu          | 62. | Marungoor                |
| 29. | Melagaram         | 63. | Thimiri                  |
| 30. | Kallidaikurichi   | 64. | Thirukazhukundram        |
| 31. | Verravanallur     | 65. | Kallinjur                |
| 32. | Mukkudal          | 66. | Shenbakkam               |
| 33. | Cheeranmahadevi   | 67. | Amoor                    |
| 34. | Sambavarvadakarai | 68. | Maraimalainagar          |
| 35. | Udankudi          | 69. | Thanjavur                |
| 36. | Sankarnagar       | 70. | Erode                    |
| 37. | Musiri            | 71. | Sankarankovil            |
| 38. | Aralvoimozhi      | 72. | Mamallapuram             |
| 39. | Azhgappapuram     | 73. | Ramanathapuram           |
| 40. | Kallukuttam       | 74. | Parmakudi                |
| 41. | Kothanallur       | 75. | Keelakarai               |
| 42. | Manavalakurichi   | 76. | Ponnamaravathy           |
| 43. | Mandaikadu        | 77. | Gandhi Nagar             |
| 44. | Mulagumoodu       | 78. | Sivagangai               |
| 45. | Mylady            | 79. | Rameshwaram              |
| 46. | Ponmani           | 80. | Mudukulathur             |
| 47. | Theroor           | 81. | Mandapam                 |
| 48. | Thingalnagar      | 82. | Sayalkudi                |
| 49. | Thirivithankodu   | 83. | Thondi                   |
| 50. | Verkilambi        | 84. | R.S. Mangalam            |
| 51. | Vellimalai        | 85. | Kamuthi                  |
| 52. | Devakottai        | 86. | Abiramam                 |
| 53. | Villupuram        | 87. | Thirupathur (Sivagangai) |
| 54. | Manimutharu       | 88. | Hayankudi/liayankudi     |
| 55. | Moolakaraipatti   | 89. | Nerkuppai                |
| 56. | Thevaram          | 90. | Thiruchendur             |
| 57. | Panaipuram        | 91. | Lebaikudikadu            |
| 58. | Kombai            | 92. | Hasur                    |
| 59. | Sevugapatti       | 93. | Aruppukottai             |

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|------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 94.  | Udamalpet             | 7.  | Rampur                |
| 95.  | Rasipuram             | 8.  | Basti                 |
| 96.  | Vellakoil             | 9.  | Sambhal               |
| 97.  | Palayam               | 10. | Aligarh               |
| 98.  | Vedasandur            | 11. | Jhansi                |
| 99.  | Gudalore              | 12. | Kannauj               |
| 100. | Sarkarsamakulam       | 13. | Ballia                |
| 101. | Chettipalayam         | 14. | Badaun                |
| 102. | Oddanchatram          | 15. | Gorakpur              |
| 103. | Othakalmandapam       | 16. | Mordabad              |
| 104. | Thirumalayampalayam   | 17. | Etah                  |
| 105. | Samalapuram           | 18. | Gonda                 |
| 106. | Karumathampatti       | 19. | Etawah                |
| 107. | Mettur                | 20. | Rae Bareilly          |
| 108. | Bodinayakanur         | 21. | Bulandshahar          |
| 109. | Thiruthuraipoondi     | 22. | Muzaffernagar         |
| 110. | Gudiyatham            | 23. | Loni                  |
| 111. | Sevillimedu           | 24. | Faizabad              |
| 112. | Thiruvathipuram       | 25. | Baruasagar            |
| 113. | Chidambaram           | 26. | Mirzapur              |
| 114. | Ariyalur              | 27. | Jaunpur               |
| 115. | Avellalapatty         | 28. | Barabanki             |
|      | <b>Tripura</b>        | 29. | Khurja (Bulandshshar) |
| 1.   | Belonia               | 30. | Baghpat               |
| 2.   | Kailashahar (Revised) | 31. | Ghazipur              |
| 3.   | Kamalpur (Revised)    | 32. | Laharpur              |
| 4.   | Ranirbazar (Revised)  | 33. | Nanpara (Bahraich)    |
|      | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>  | 34. | Hapur                 |
| 1.   | Firozabad             | 35. | Modinagar             |
| 2.   | Fatehpur              | 36. | Vrindavan             |
| 3.   | Siddharthnagar        | 37. | Balrampur             |
| 4.   | Unnao                 | 38. | Bijnor                |
| 5.   | Mainpuri              | 39. | Mau                   |
| 6.   | Ghaziabad             | 40. | Devaria               |

|     |                               |     |                 |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 41. | Lakhimpur                     | 9.  | Krishnanagar    |
| 42. | Ramnagar                      | 10. | Berhampore      |
| 43. | Shahjahanpur                  | 11. | Santipur        |
| 44. | Sandila                       | 12. | Katwa           |
| 45. | Padurna                       | 13. | Arambagh        |
| 46. | Azamgarh                      | 14. | Malda           |
|     | <b>Uttarakhand</b>            | 15. | Kurseong        |
| 1.  | Mussoori                      | 16. | Tarakeshwar     |
|     | <b>West Bengal</b>            | 17. | Kaliyaganj      |
| 1.  | Siliguri                      | 18. | Contai          |
| 2.  | Haldia                        | 19. | Dhulian         |
| 3.  | Habra & Ashoknagar Kalyangarh | 20. | Diamond Harbour |
| 4.  | Tamluk                        | 21. | Kandi           |
| 5.  | Rampurhat                     | 22. | Taherpur        |
| 6.  | Suri                          | 23. | Kharar          |
| 7.  | Gushkara                      | 24. | Nalhati         |
| 8.  | Balurghat                     | 25. | Khirpai         |
|     |                               |     | Total—640       |

**Statement II**

*State-wise Status of projects approved, ACA committed, funds released and funds utilised by the States under UIDSSMT*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/ UT | No. of Projects approved by SLSC and released since inception of the Scheme | Total No. of Projects Approved during last 3 years and Current FY 2010-11 |         |         |              | Total ACA Committed and funds Released (last three years & Current FY 2010-11) |               |                |               |                |               |                |               | Total ACA released to the States and utilised by the States/UTs so far |                             | Remarks |                                    |           |        |
|--------|-------------------|---|---|---------|---------|--------------|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
|        |                   |   | No. of Projects approved for which SLSC funds have been released so far   | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-2010-11 | Total  | ACA committed | Funds Released | ACA committed | Funds Released | ACA committed | Funds Released | ACA committed | Funds Released   | Total funds released so far |         | Funds utilised by the State so far |           |        |
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4   | 5       | 6       | 7            | 8  | 9             | 10             | 11            | 12             | 13            | 14             | 15            | 16   | 17                          | 18      | 19                                 | 20        |        |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 100   | 84  | 0       | 40      |              |  | 40            | 0.00           | 23546.05      | 92129.93       | 75586.14      | 476.88         | 476.88        | 0  | 43079                       | .00     | 173176.01                          | 152737.15 | Jun-10 |
| 2.     | Assam             | 32  | 30  | 6       | 20      |              |  | 26            | 3673.22        | 1645.22       | 3705.83        | 6946.79       | 0.00           | 0.00          | 0.00   | 0.00                        | 9955.95 | 992.08                             | Mar-10    |        |



| 1     | 2                      | 3    | 4   | 5  | 6   | 7 | 8  | 9   | 10        | 11        | 12        | 13        | 14       | 15       | 16      | 17        | 18        | 19        | 20     |
|-------|------------------------|------|-----|----|-----|---|----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 3.    | Arunachal Pradesh      | 9    | 9   |    | 9   |   |    | 9   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 12265.64  | 1771.18   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 1771.19   | 0         | Mar-10 |
| 4.    | Bihar                  | 29   | 11  | 5  | 2   |   |    | 7   | 4576.00   | 2689.06   | 8684.99   | 4342.50   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 10674.38  | 612.18    | Mar-10 |
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh           | 4    | 4   | 1  | 0   |   |    | 1   | 15220.00  | 4289.00   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 6736.46   | 2615.00   | Jun-10 |
| 6.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2    | 1   |    | 1   |   |    | 1   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 1491.78   | 26.00     | 0.00     | 719.89   | 0.00    | 0.00      | 745.89    | 0         | N.A.   |
| 7.    | Daman and Diu          | 1    | 1   |    | 1   |   |    | 1   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 753.90    | 31.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 31.00     | 0         | N.A.   |
| 8.    | Goa                    | 1    | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0 | 0  | 0   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0         | NA     |
| 9.    | Gujarat                | 63   | 32  | 7  | 20  |   |    | 27  | 4945.53   | 2678.67   | 13086.18  | 12169.72  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 4651.09   | 27946.58  | 24811.78  | Mar-10 |
| 10.   | Haryana                | 9    | 8   | 4  | 4   |   |    | 8   | 8077.10   | 4190.00   | 5049.15   | 2524.58   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 6714.57   | 8393.38   | Jun-10 |
| 11.   | Himachal Pradesh       | 13   | 5   |    | 2   |   |    | 2   | 0.00      | 392.12    | 171.18    | 85.59     | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 295.31    | 1130.34   | 1238.81   | Mar-10 |
| 12.   | Jharkhand              | 5    | 5   | 5  | 0   |   |    | 5   | 7797.24   | 4003.32   | 0         | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 4003.32   | 5064.6    | Mar-10 |
| 13.   | Jammu and Kashmir      | 103  | 46  |    | 1   |   | 10 | 11  | 0.00      | 2724.25   | 3017.64   | 1508.92   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 8041    | 714020.85 | 18354.04  | 5109.02   | Sep-09 |
| 14.   | Kerala                 | 35   | 25  | 1  | 16  |   |    | 17  | 3982.40   | 5194.27   | -17726.86 | 8783.42   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 17340.72  | 1322.95   | Sep-09 |
| 15.   | Karnataka              | 82   | 38  | 6  | 15  |   |    | 21  | 8847.03   | 6091.10   | 27017.53  | 14891.23  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 10997.69  | 40196.73  | 28579.64  | Mar-10 |
| 16.   | Madhya Pradesh         | 51   | 47  | 6  | 10  |   |    | 18  | 2058839   | 10864.06  | 24319.20  | 12973.95  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 3871.53   | 35264.22  | 9000.52   | Mar-10 |
| 17.   | Maharashtra            | 113  | 94  | 5  | 88  |   |    | 73  | 15783.20  | 10174.78  | 173297.11 | 88262.02  | 0.00     | 14072.30 | 0.00    | 12472.83  | 136756.64 | 57950     | Mar-10 |
| 18.   | Manipur                | 6    | 5   | 1  | 4   |   |    | 5   | 1247.40   | 644.491   | 4401.90   | 2200.95   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 2845.44   | 0         | Dec-09 |
| 19.   | Meghalaya              | 2    | 2   |    | 2   |   |    | 2   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 1289.90   | 644.97    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 644.97    | 25.66     | Jun-09 |
| 20.   | Mizoram                | 2    | 2   |    | 2   |   |    | 2   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 1399.54   | 699.77    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 699.77    | 838.29    | Mar-10 |
| 21.   | Nagaland               | 9    | 1   | 0  | 0   | 1 |    | 1   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00      | 381.50   | 190.75   | 0.00    | 0.00      | 190.75    | 211.95    | Dec-09 |
| 22.   | Odisha                 | 28   | 16  | 4  | 7   |   |    | 11  | 1926.97   | 2435.04   | 8820.77   | 4410.31   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 9079.95   | 3911.3    | Mar-10 |
| 23.   | Punjab                 | 25   | 17  | 6  | 11  |   |    | 17  | 15159.20  | 7587.04   | 16611.142 | 8367.20   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 1982.00   | 17936.24  | 7562.88   | Mar-10 |
| 24.   | Puducherry             | 2    | 1   |    | 0   | 1 |    | 1   | 0.00      | 0         | 0         | 0.00      | 3134.40  | 1567.20  | 0.00    | 0.00      | 1567.20   | 0         | Mar-10 |
| 25.   | Rajasthan              | 45   | 37  | 4  | 11  |   |    | 15  | 5845.36   | 3555.94   | 31478.54  | 19181.70  | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 2342199   | 17437.38  | Jun-10 |
| 26.   | Sikkim                 | 5    | 5   | 1  | 4   |   |    | 5   | 142274    | 735.08    | 21 70.80  | 1085.40   | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 1820.48   | 2070.48   | Mar-10 |
| 27.   | Tripura                | 8    | 4   | 1  | 3   |   |    | 4   | 3880.20   | 2005.00   | 3154.75   | 157738    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 3582.38   | 4229.91   | Mar-10 |
| 28.   | Tamil Nadu             | 142  | 123 | 15 | 26  |   |    | 41  | 13039.88  | 10493.41  | 27484.39  | 29231.75  | 0        | 1935.35  | 0.00    | 2135.61   | 55964.62  | 48341.38  | Mar-10 |
| 29.   | Uttar Pradesh          | 113  | 64  | 12 | 27  | 4 |    | 43  | 19371.62  | 10340.11  | 2967583   | 16665.73  | 3900.232 | 10918.80 | 0.00    | 0.00      | 58659.77  | 39473.39  | Jun-10 |
| 30.   | Uttarakhand            | 3    | 1   |    | 1   |   |    | 1   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 4938.60   | 2469.3    | 0        | 0.00     | 0.00    | 0.00      | 2469.30   | 276       | Mar-10 |
| 31.   | West Bengal            | 29   | 26  | 6  | 9   |   |    | 15  | 6034.82   | 4122.00   | 12663.54  | 11388.41  | 0        | 0.00     | 0.00    | 2005.51   | 22783.29  | 17124.12  | Mar-10 |
| Total |                        | 1051 | 763 | 98 | 316 | 6 | 10 | 430 | 163418.29 | 120400.01 | 526808.88 | 328025.99 | 7893.01  | 29881.17 | 8041.71 | 85511.42  | 697464.10 | 439929.86 |        |

**Statement III***Urban Infrastructure Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)  
(List of Pending Projects in the Ministry as on 10.8.2010)*

| Sl.No. | Name of State          | No. of Projects pending in the Ministry | Reasons   |
|--------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1      | 2                      | 3                                       | 4   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh         | 16                                      | State exhausted its allocation. One project at Vikarabad has been withdrawn by the State.   |
| 2.     | Assam                  | 02                                      | State has exhausted its allocation.   |
| 3.     | Bihar                  | 18                                      | State Government is yet to prioritize the projects to accommodate within balance allocation of Rs. 43.58 crore.   |
| 4.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 01                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |
| 5.     | Goa                    | 01                                      | Yet to be technically cleared   |
| 6.     | Gujarat                | 11                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |
| 7.     | Haryana                | 1                                       | Project is under examination  |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh       | 08                                      | None of the projects can be accommodated within the balance allocation of Rs.1.02 crore.  |
| 9.     | Jammu and Kashmir      | 58                                      | State has exhausted its original allocation Against the additional allocation of Rs.125 crore provided during 2009-10 by Planning Commission, State Government is yet to provide priority of the projects and revised/modified DPRs on eligible components for release. 27 of the pending projects are on inadmissible components. One project on water supply has been dropped by the State. |
| 10.    | Karnataka              | 24                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |
| 11.    | Kerala                 | 10                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh         | 04                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |
| 13.    | Maharashtra            | 19                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |
| 14.    | Manipur                | 01                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |
| 15.    | Nagaland               | 08                                      | None of the technically cleared projects can be accommodated within the balance allocation of Rs.6.46 crore.  |
| 16.    | Odisha                 | 12                                      | None of the technically cleared projects can be accommodated within balance allocation of Rs 1 .86 crore.   |
| 17.    | Puducherry             | 01                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |
| 18.    | Punjab                 | 08                                      | State exhausted its allocation  |



| 1     | 2             | 3   | 4  |
|-------|---------------|-----|--|
| 19.   | Rajasthan     | 08  | State exhausted its allocation   |
| 20.   | Tamil Nadu    | 19  | State exhausted its allocation   |
| 21.   | Tripura       | 04  | State exhausted its allocation   |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh | 49  | None of the technically cleared projects can be accommodated within the balance allocation of Rs.3.45 crore. |
| 23.   | Uttarakhand   | 02  | State exhausted its allocation   |
| 24.   | West Bengal   | 03  | None of the technically cleared projects can be accommodated within the balance allocation of Rs.3.25 crore. |
| Total |               | 288 |  |

[Translation]

**Promotion of Tourism during Commonwealth Games**

292. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote tourism during the ensuing Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds sanctioned under the scheme;

(c) whether the Government has allocated special/additional funds to the State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for the renovation and development of tourist spots including Delhi; and

(d) if so, the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/UTs concerned?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has undertaken promotion of the Commonwealth Games 2010 under its existing and ongoing schemes of promotion and publicity and no separate funds have been sanctioned to the Ministry for the same.

(c) and (d) Development, promotion and implementation of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the projects prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and project proposals received from them subject to scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

During the first three years of the 11th Five Year Plan, funds amounting to Rs. 65.82 crore have been sanctioned to Delhi as well as the adjoining states of Haryana (Rs. 59.58 crore), Rajasthan Rs. 79,60 crore) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 74.29 crore) for tourism infrastructure projects and fairs and festivals, including projects in the vicinity of Delhi.

[English]

**Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes**

\*293. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes presently in operation in the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of persons benefited therefrom during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of funds allocated for the schemes/programmes during the same period, State-wise and year-wise; and



(d) the assessment of the Government about the efficiency of the schemes in improving health particularly of the poor people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The important Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/ Programmes in operation in the country including Tamil Nadu are given below:

1. **National AIDS Control Programme**-The main components of the programme include targeted interventions for high risk groups and vulnerable population, blood safety programme, Integrated counselling and HIV testing, prevention of parent to child transmission, management of sexually transmitted infections, care, support and treatment of HIV/AIDS, condom promotion and public awareness on prevention and service utilization.
2. **National Rural Health Mission**-The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections. The architectural correction envisaged under NRHM is organized around five pillars namely (i) Increasing Participation and Ownership by the Community (ii) Improved Management Capacity (iii) Flexible Financing (iv) Innovations in human resources development for the health sector and (v) Setting of standards and norms with monitoring.
3. **Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)**-The main thrust of the RNTCP is the Direct Observation Treatment Short Course (DOTS), which is a WHO recommended strategy. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including a supply of anti TB drugs that are provided free of cost to all TB patients.
4. **National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)**-National Leprosy Eradication Programme is focused on Decentralized Integrated Leprosy Services through General Health Care System, timely diagnosis & prompt treatment with Multi-Drug Therapy, intensified Information, Education & Communication (IEC) using local & mass media., training of General Health Care Staff in management of Leprosy, prevention of Disability and Medical Rehabilitation care and Intensified Monitoring & Evaluation of programme through Management Information System & Independent Evaluation.
5. **National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)**-Under NPCB, eye care services are being provided to a large number of needy population uniformly through Medical Colleges, District/Sub-district Hospitals, NGO Eye Hospitals, Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres, etc. The programme is committed to reduce the burden of avoidable blindness to 0.3% by the year 2020 by adopting strategies advocated for Vision 2020: The right to Sight.
6. **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)**-National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is a comprehensive programme for prevention and control of Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome(AES)/Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis. The general strategy for prevention and control of these diseases includes Disease Management and Integrated Vector Management.
7. **National Mental Health Programme**-The main focus of the programme is on treatment and care to the mentally ill patients in the country. For the purpose, provisions have been made under National Mental Health Programme for strengthening of State run Mental Hospitals, upgradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical Colleges/General Hospitals, District Mental Health Programme and Manpower Development.
8. **Reproductive Child Health and Immunization Programme**-The Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II (RCH-II) under the umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) aims at reducing maternal and infant mortality and total fertility rate. This programme is implemented across the country in all the 35 States and Union Territories. Under Immunization Programme, vaccines are provided against six vaccine preventable diseases viz diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles and childhood severe tuberculosis in the entire country. In addition, Hepatitis B and Japanese Encephalitis Vaccines are provided in selected areas in the country including Tamil Nadu.



(b) Total number of persons benefited during last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement I.

(c) The details of funds allocated for the schemes/programmes during the last three years and the current year, state-wise are given in the enclosed statements-II to IX.

(d) In consonance with the National Health Policy, most of the National Health Programmes aim at achieving good health for the people, especially poor persons.

These programmes are constantly monitored and assessed through multiple monitoring mechanisms including analysis of structured monthly and quarterly reports, officials visits by concerned programme Divisions, periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions, External Surveys, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission etc. The progress and efficiency of the schemes are reviewed with the States in various national review meetings and forums like Dissemination workshop, internal review meetings at the State/District level.

**Statement**

| Sl.No. | Name of Scheme/<br>Programme                                     | 2007-08  | 2008-09  | 2009-10  | 2010-2011<br>(Till June<br>2010) |
|--------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|
| 1.     | National AIDS Control Programme                                  | 10500241 | 20213780 | 26199635 | 8247065                          |
| 2.     | Janani Surksha Yojana under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) | 7329000  | 9037000  | 9229000  |                                  |
| 3.     | Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)                    | 1475587  | 1517333  | 1533309  | 788189                           |
| 4.     | National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)                    | 126957   | 123668   | 122975   | 28891                            |
| 5.     | National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)               | 5404406  | 5810336  | 5906016  | 431580*                          |
| 6.     | National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)         | 1626853  | 1675042  | 1683661  | 479977                           |

\*Data for the year 2010-2011 is provisional.

**Statement II**

*Statement showing allocation of funds to States under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) during the last three years and for current year*

| Sl.No. | State                       | Allocation |         | Rs in Lakhs |         |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|        |                             | 2007-08    | 2008-09 | 2009-10     | 2010-11 |
| 1      | 2                           | 3          | 4       | 5           | 6       |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 265.71     | 186.14  | 158.69      | 150.12  |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 6490.42    | 492.22  | 297.34      | 8586.83 |

| 1   | 2                      | 3        | 4        | 5         | 6        |
|-----|------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 3.  | Ahmedabad              | 603.07   | 6766.02  | 8360.26   | 529.23   |
| 4.  | Bihar                  | 1966.48  | 2301.35  | 2375.25   | 2379.93  |
| 5.  | Chandigarh             | 473.28   | 492.8    | 595.34    | 592.46   |
| 6.  | Chhattisgarh           | 503.68   | 1185.84  | 1282.27   | 1608.46  |
| 7.  | Chennai MC             | 0        | 993.54   | 594.51    | 183.91   |
| 8.  | Daman and Diu          | 149.73   | 119.31   | 167.25    | 227.14   |
| 9.  | Delhi                  | 2351.95  | 2489.2   | 2843.33   | 3435.04  |
| 10. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 115.69   | 119.25   | 136.01    | 145.61   |
| 11. | Goa                    | 481.12   | 604.14   | 650.23    | 713.1    |
| 12. | Gujarat                | 2663.75  | 3552.86  | 4492.37   | 4838.62  |
| 13. | Haryana                | 678.81   | 1073.48  | 1745.93   | 1712.26  |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh       | 841.78   | 869.97   | 1125.31   | 1080.41  |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir      | 473.51   | 655.38   | 678.43    | 680.96   |
| 16. | Jharkhand              | 598.91   | 1453.51  | 1723.49   | 1747.55  |
| 17. | Karnataka              | 4726.8   | 5216.13  | 5270.1    | 5767.07  |
| 18. | Kerala                 | 1844.05  | 2341.75  | 2483.42   | 3047.77  |
| 19. | Lakshadweep            | 50.39    | 40.15    | 36.99     | 32.05    |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh         | 1359.55  | 2458.36  | 3435.79   | 3547.89  |
| 21. | Maharashtra            | 5480.06  | 6136.51  | 6662.81   | 6916.75  |
| 22. | Mumbai District        | 1564.38  | 1819.42  | 2164.19   | 2273.63  |
| 23. | Odisha                 | 1490.69  | 2366     | 2526.09   | 2744.94  |
| 24. | Puducherry             | 366.85   | 358.84   | 345.62    | 374.44   |
| 25. | Punjab                 | 795.88   | 1341.85  | 1815.13   | 2099.56  |
| 26. | Rajasthan              | 1063.04  | 2237.04  | 2752.9    | 3265.61  |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu             | 7388.14  | 7243.76  | 6934.21   | 7408.64  |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh          | 3394.49  | 3791.85  | 3602.89   | 3832.8   |
| 29. | Uttarakhand            | 581.04   | 762.61   | 991.97    | 1205.28  |
| 30. | West Bengal            | 4865.19  | 3787.84  | 4517.14   | 4413.26  |
|     | Sub total              | 53628.44 | 63257.12 | 70,765.22 | 75541.32 |



| 1                | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5         | 6        |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| <b>NE States</b> |                   |          |          |           |          |
| 31.              | Arunachal Pradesh | 543.91   | 706.84   | 814.08    | 902.01   |
| 32.              | Assam             | 1624.35  | 1912.37  | 1763.02   | 1777.61  |
| 33.              | Manipur           | 2699.56  | 2626.92  | 2520.49   | 2347.1   |
| 34.              | Meghalaya         | 151.67   | 475.91   | 459.53    | 476.75   |
| 35.              | Mizoram           | 1142.99  | 1353.27  | 1305.69   | 1638.55  |
| 36.              | Nagaland          | 2443.56  | 2092.73  | 1938.71   | 2040.99  |
| 37.              | Sikkim            | 358.06   | 309.88   | 394.39    | 465.56   |
| 38.              | Tripura           | 450.59   | 569.48   | 695.24    | 728.27   |
| Sub total        |                   | 9414.69  | 10047.4  | 9891.15   | 10376.84 |
| Grand Total      |                   | 63043.13 | 73304.52 | 80,656.37 | 8591.16  |

**Statement III***State-wise Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)*

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl.No. | State/U.T.                | 2007-08 |         | 2008-09 |        | 2009-10 |        | 2010-11 |
|--------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
|        |                           | Release | Exp.    | Release | Exp.   | Release | Exp.   | Release |
| 1      | 2                         | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8      | 9       |
| 1.     | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 13.01   | 9.01    | 15.66   | 12.76  | 13.98   | 19.64  | 1.53    |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh            | 608.94  | 505.18  | 638.73  | 700.13 | 707.87  | 702.04 | 203.98  |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh         | 44.50   | 47.62   | 36.51   | 57.69  | 57.33   | 51.04  | 27.42   |
| 4.     | Assam                     | 602.15  | 547.47  | 606.89  | 698.32 | 813.75  | 730.83 | 276.79  |
| 5.     | Bihar                     | 350.24  | 423.251 | 821.18  | 783.19 | 648.77  | 815.96 | 259.61  |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                | 6.45    | 4.11    | 5.31    | 6.47   | 9.44    | 6.82   | 0.75    |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh              | 190.85  | 197.77  | 249.72  | 162.12 | 261.65  | 216.66 | 107.87  |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Naveli    | 2.36    | 2.85    | 3.28    | 3.86   | 4.01    | 3.74   | 1.79    |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu             | 1.98    | 2.43    | 2.85    | 2.41   | 3.96    | 3.41   | 0.77    |
| 10.    | Delhi                     | 55.31   | 51.06   | 99.62   | 55.68  | 83.04   | 65.53  | 6.11    |

| 1           | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6        | 7        | 8        | 9       |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 11.         | Goa               | 05.07   | 6.92    | 14.09   | 8.89     | 12.42    | 14.96    | 5.55    |
| 12.         | Gujarat           | 394.93  | 306.81  | 342.81  | 495.43   | 499.89   | 608.73   | 245.38  |
| 13.         | Haryana           | 115.79  | 98.57   | 165.02  | 187.73   | 188.42   | 227.01   | 114.61  |
| 14.         | Himachal Pradesh  | 52.41   | 56.55   | 64.21   | 94.84    | 97.98    | 132.84   | 22.01   |
| 15.         | Jammu and Kashmir | 160.45  | 75.27   | 76.48   | 111.94   | 130.64   | 154.83   | 50.89   |
| 16.         | Jharkhand         | 159.15  | 124.99  | 247.27  | 299.30   | 178.90   | 167.14   | 74.28   |
| 17.         | Karnataka         | 297.32  | 275.29  | 437.84  | 428.94   | 436.47   | 586.29   | 276.98  |
| 18.         | Kerala            | 293.86  | 144.03  | 222.88  | 331.20   | 237.61   | 360.77   | 135.47  |
| 19.         | Lakshadweep       | 1.08    | 0.62    | 1.22    | 2.18     | 1.80     | 2.34     | 0.31    |
| 20.         | Madhya Pradesh    | 617.09  | 645.70  | 707.88  | 686.97   | 604.80   | 728.13   | 187.33  |
| 21.         | Maharashtra       | 672.52  | 550.76  | 587.43  | 873.15   | 959.32   | 1005.28  | 253.27  |
| 22.         | Manipur           | 49.27   | 40.99   | 56.58   | 62.06    | 81.44    | 57.96    | 8.39    |
| 23.         | Meghalaya         | 43.04   | 32.70   | 44.76   | 51.27    | 79.77    | 50.57    | 4.49    |
| 24.         | Mizoram           | 32.57   | 56.22   | 37.44   | 54.28    | 49.88    | 51.20    | 15.00   |
| 25.         | Nagaland          | 44.75   | 43.45   | 56.23   | 57.65    | 73.87    | 55.36    | 127.08  |
| 26.         | Odisha            | 387.16  | 295.07  | 388.05  | 334.05   | 470.19   | 589.10   | 246.47  |
| 27.         | Puducherry        | 4.71    | 7.14    | 5.12    | 7:29     | 10.59    | 11.72    | 0.66    |
| 28.         | Punjab            | 107.84  | 111.64  | 183.03  | 190.08   | 221.74   | 215.03   | 98.97   |
| 29.         | Rajasthan         | 660.90  | 537.65  | 798.15  | 909.16   | 726.11   | 930.70   | 223.77  |
| 30.         | Sikkim            | 34.27   | 13.39   | 19.88   | 50.62    | 24.91    | 30.87    | 5.75    |
| 31.         | Tamil Nadu        | 546.56  | 392.74  | 501.60  | 534.42   | 605.81   | 692.73   | 217.29  |
| 32.         | Tripura           | 79.04   | 38.28   | 77.58   | 68.73    | 111.75   | 76.22    | 7.88    |
| 33.         | Uttar Pradesh     | 1258.77 | 956.47  | 1474.91 | 1546.06  | 1956.51  | 2246.46  | 1012.08 |
| 34.         | Uttarakhand       | 89.20   | 72.74   | 98.44   | 132.48   | 130.83   | 115.53   | 55.80   |
| 35.         | West Bengal       | 525.23  | 335.33  | 539.79  | 563.75   | 729.17   | 696.75   | 104.56  |
| Grand Total |                   | 8508.87 | 7010.07 | 9628.44 | 10565.10 | 11224.61 | 12424.19 | 4280.89 |

Note: During 2010-11, released status as on 30.6.2010.

**Statement IV***Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) (Rs. in Lakh)*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT        | 2007-08<br>Allocation<br>(Cash &<br>Commodity) | 2008-09<br>Allocation<br>(Cash &<br>Commodity) | 2009-10<br>Allocation<br>(Cash &<br>Commodity) | 2010-11<br>Allocation<br>(Cash &<br>Commodity) |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1      | 2                           | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8.63   | 7.76   | 22.10  | 26.33  |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 2206.70  | 2068.79  | 2149.20  | 2258.40  |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 50.94  | 33.96  | 190.08   | 237.60   |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 1209.91  | 806.60   | 620.32   | 775.40   |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 2289.83  | 2262.15  | 1444.03  | 1597.50  |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 21.57  | 19.38  | 75.59  | 87.81  |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 613.90   | 575.52   | 790.50   | 830.00   |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 6.47   | 5.82   | 31.45  | 35.20  |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu               | 4.31   | 3.87   | 22.03  | 24.65  |
| 10.    | Delhi                       | 345.02   | 310.17   | 821.46   | 941.68   |
| 11.    | Goa                         | 28.48  | 31.55  | 63.54  | 71.24  |
| 12.    | Gujarat                     | 1117.25  | 1237.70  | 1663.58  | 1854.36  |
| 13.    | Haryana                     | 200.00   | 525.29   | 507.15   | 661.10   |
| 14.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 132.28   | 146.54   | 392.58   | 437.94   |
| 15.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 227.93   | 252.50   | 567.16   | 634.14   |
| 16.    | Jharkhand                   | 807.47   | 757.00   | 832.30   | 874.00   |
| 17.    | Karnataka                   | 1143.70  | 1267.01  | 1333.12  | 1486.96  |
| 18.    | Kerala                      | 671.57   | 743.97   | 749.77   | 835.30   |
| 19.    | Lakshadweep                 | 2.15   | 1.94   | 22.05  | 24.67  |
| 20.    | Madhya Pradesh              | 1341.11  | 1485.69  | 1514.40  | 1689.73  |
| 21.    | Maharashtra                 | 2136.82  | 2367.19  | 2863.78  | 3195.51  |
| 22.    | Manipur                     | 114.62   | 76.42  | 204.32   | 255.40   |
| 23.    | Meghalaya                   | 110.38   | 73.58  | 157.28   | 196.60   |
| 24.    | Mizoram                     | 42.45  | 28.30  | 107.04   | 133.80   |



| 1           | 2             | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        |
|-------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 25.         | Nagaland      | 101.89   | 67.92    | 168.00   | 210.00   |
| 26.         | Odisha        | 1075.70  | 1008.47  | 1225.60  | 1287.05  |
| 27.         | Puducherry    | 21.57    | 19.38    | 45.62    | 52.66    |
| 28.         | Punjab        | 531.15   | 588.42   | 751.83   | 839.10   |
| 29.         | Rajasthan     | 1269.89  | 1406.78  | 1548.64  | 1727.64  |
| 30.         | Sikkim        | 25.47    | 16.99    | 64.64    | 80.80    |
| 31.         | Tamil Nadu    | 1318.73  | 1460.90  | 1651.61  | 1841.55  |
| 32.         | Tripura       | 144.34   | 96.23    | 88.32    | 110.40   |
| 33.         | Uttar Pradesh | 4082.08  | 4278.22  | 4794.70  | 5594.22  |
| 34.         | Uttranchal    | 251.64   | 235.91   | 325.70   | 342.00   |
| 35.         | West Bengal   | 1744.05  | 1932.08  | 2015.51  | 2249.26  |
| Total       |               | 25400.00 | 26200.00 | 29825.00 | 33500.00 |
| HQ          |               | 1300.00  | 1300.00  | 1400.00  | 1500.00  |
| Grand Total |               | 26700.00 | 27500.00 | 31225.00 | 35000.00 |

**Statement V**

(Rs. in lakhs)

*State-wise Position of Funds Released under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)*

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11<br>(Till Date) |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6                      |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 178.74  | 231.11  | 239.54  | 168.27                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 64.75   | 57.36   | 73.95   | 48.16                  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 34.77   | 129.21  | 90.02   | 80.32                  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 187.72  | 150.81  | 93.01   | 50.45                  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 141.63  | 196.38  | 62.91   | 100.41                 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 8.02    | 11.28   | 9.51    | 5.30                   |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 139.48  | 170.21  | 226.00  | 107.13                 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 42.59   | 123.19  | 67.93   | 1.94                   |

| 1     | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 9.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 13.77   | 76.83   | 20.20   | 23.94   |
| 10.   | Jammu and Kashmir           | 36.52   | 28.96   | 32.96   | 47.36   |
| 11.   | Jharkhand                   | 75.04   | 190.14  | 12.69   | 97.76   |
| 12.   | Karnataka                   | 135.73  | 158.20  | 166.16  | 115.91  |
| 13.   | Kerala                      | 7.57    | 33.70   | 0.00    | 56.59   |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh              | 42.36   | 272.54  | 59.50   | 97.92   |
| 15.   | Maharashtra                 | 231.08  | 346.07  | 296.25  | 173.54  |
| 16.   | Manipur                     | 31.09   | 42.17   | 46.23   | 23.73   |
| 17.   | Meghalaya                   | 20.87   | 31.93   | 31.02   | 20.71   |
| 18.   | Mizoram                     | 10.92   | 51.57   | 40.67   | 31.00   |
| 19.   | Nagaland                    | 38.09   | 51.12   | 52.34   | 41.52   |
| 20.   | Odisha                      | 50.00   | 181.19  | 97.00   | 91.53   |
| 21.   | Punjab                      | 21.49   | 121.45  | 66.00   | 57.17   |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                   | 38.93   | 151.99  | 145.30  | 92.72   |
| 23.   | Sikkim                      | 20.76   | 26.02   | 24.72   | 17.47   |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 73.41   | 242.44  | 127.53  | 73.14   |
| 25.   | Tripura                     | 0.31    | 4.23    | 30.34   | 0.26    |
| 26.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 424.50  | 755.99  | 634.06  | 387.83  |
| 27.   | Uttaranchal                 | 23.06   | 48.42   | 50.58   | 20.95   |
| 28.   | West Bengal                 | 105.47  | 328.95  | 246.25  | 128.67  |
| 29.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.13    | 8.53    | 0.03    | 8.17    |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                  | 7.97    | 7.62    | 13.00   | 7.24    |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 10.37   | 10.58   | 13.55   | 4.60    |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu               | 0.00    | 0.00    | 1.50    | 5.35    |
| 33.   | Delhi                       | 40.68   | 85.80   | 10.00   | 73.32   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                 | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.13    | 0.00    |
| 35.   | Puducherry                  | 6.80    | 6.47    | 13.91   | 2.69    |
| Total |                             | 2264.62 | 4332.46 | 3094.79 | 2263.07 |

Note: Funds released include Grants-in-Aid released to the States/UTs and cost of MDT incurred.

**Statement-VI**

*Central Assistance/Grant-in-aid released to States/UTs under  
National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)*

(Rupees in lakh)

| Major States      | 2007-08<br>Central assistance | 2008-09<br>Central assistance | 2009-10<br>Central assistance | 2010-11*<br>Central assistance |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1                 | 2                             | 3                             | 4                             | 5                              |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 1481.60                       | 1836.80                       | 2049.46                       | 1053.97                        |
| Bihar             | 138.13                        | 420.38                        | 278.56                        | 0.00                           |
| Chhattisgarh      | 360.26                        | 926.66                        | 167.30                        | 0.00                           |
| Goa               | 25.00                         | 97.05                         | 0.00                          | 48.80                          |
| Gujarat           | 788.66                        | 1414.98                       | 1888.63                       | 1110.02                        |
| Haryana           | 128.50                        | 229.80                        | 294.97                        | 306.39                         |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 43.50                         | 186.40                        | 57.82                         | 0.00                           |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 91.00                         | 16.65                         | 40.00                         | 0.00                           |
| Jharkhand         | 305.59                        | 431.72                        | 350.97                        | 0.00                           |
| Karnataka         | 729.00                        | 1179.92                       | 1173.90                       | 694.34                         |
| Kerala            | 262.52                        | 259.49                        | 729.20                        | 0.00                           |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 1249.37                       | 1256.97                       | 1286.78                       | 721.73                         |
| Maharashtra       | 1578.00                       | 1797.31                       | 2341.59                       | 0.00                           |
| Odisha            | 422.50                        | 1278.28                       | 1559.63                       | 565.93                         |
| Punjab            | 72.00                         | 138.30                        | 286.42                        | 491.93                         |
| Rajasthan         | 1569.50                       | 1635.34                       | 873.73                        | 578.00                         |
| Tamil Nadu        | 2286.45                       | 2325.39                       | 2478.00                       | 1189.75                        |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 1314.25                       | 4125.54                       | 3630.91                       | 2022.23                        |
| Uttarakhand       | 249.42                        | 200.65                        | 319.66                        | 0.00                           |
| West Bengal       | 645.35                        | 1146.00                       | 1170.64                       | 459.50                         |
| Sub Total         | 13740.60                      | 20903.63                      | 20978.17                      | 9242.59                        |
| NE STATES         |                               |                               |                               |                                |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 66.75                         | 167.60                        | 139.20                        | 0.00                           |
| Assam             | 342.15                        | 1187.34                       | 885.73                        | 887.23                         |



| 1                           | 2        | 3        | 4        | 5        |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Manipur                     | 139.50   | 106.47   | 67.39    | 0.00     |
| Meghalaya                   | 193.50   | 196.30   | 1 40. 04 | 125.54   |
| Mizoram                     | 78.22    | 261.50   | 302.80   | 269.59   |
| Nagaland                    | 180.99   | 159.60   | 207.55   | 0.00     |
| Sikkim                      | 69.50    | 188.35   | 157.00   | 0,00     |
| Tripura                     | 199.63   | 39.35    | 418.29   | 0.00     |
| Sub Total                   | 1270.24  | 2306.51  | 2318.00  | 1282.36  |
| U.T.                        |          |          |          |          |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3.00     | 33.65    | 42.43    | 0.00     |
| Chandigarh                  | 85.85    | 21.50    | 64.80    | 0.00     |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 21.28    | 6.65     | 42.00    | 46.71    |
| Daman and Diu               | 4.00     | 29.65    | 11.90    | 31.72    |
| Delhi                       | 90.50    | 181.06   | 82.89    | 0.00     |
| Lakshdweep                  | 16.00    | 6.65     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| Puducherry                  | 17.00    | 91.88    | 15.00    | 0.00     |
| Sub Total                   | 237.63   | 371.04   | 259.02   | 78.43    |
| Total                       | 15248.47 | 23561.18 | 23555.19 | 10603.38 |

\*Figures for the year 2010-11 are provisional.

### **Statement VII**

#### *Allocation and Releases under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)*

(Rs. In lakhs)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | 2007-08    |          | 2008-09    |          | 2009-10    |             | 2010-11<br>(as on 9.8.10) |          |
|--------|-------------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------|
|        |                   | Allocation | Released | Allocation | Released | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation                | Released |
| 1      | 2                 | 3          | 4        | 5          | 6        | 7          | 8           | 9                         | 10       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1973.85    | 1961.17  | 2277.79    | 1172.30  | 1416.19    | 1048.06     | 1302.61                   | 540      |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 878.08     | 566.99   | 1284.60    | 884.57   | 858.93     | 963.24      | 758.92                    | 347.35   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 3341.9     | 3582.09  | 3755.69    | 3635.08  | 6616.03    | 3206.06     | 4394.61                   | 817      |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 2066.5     | 2019.63  | 3447.91    | 2681.21  | 3307.7     | 2231.78     | 3436.05                   | 245.8    |

| 1   | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh                | 2228.86 | 2668.39 | 2405.16 | 2054.90 | 1956.33 | 1922.97 | 3099.98 | 849.24  |
| 6.  | Goa                         | 178.45  | 118.2   | 107.81  | 16.91   | 57.57   | 35.81   | 63.21   | 31.29   |
| 7.  | Gujarat                     | 1702.84 | 1608.85 | 1324.39 | 483.29  | 698.46  | 1116.15 | 530.85  | 0       |
| 8.  | Haryana                     | 142.84  | 172.39  | 221.58  | 47.93   | 146.44  | 260.46  | 173.88  | 0       |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 17.8    | 5.3     | 14.80   | 11.13   | 26.1    | 9.55    | 27.3    | 7.74    |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir           | 18.6    | 4.5     | 34.78   | 17.97   | 21.21   | 27.42   | 25.82   | 15.54   |
| 11. | Jharkhand                   | 2975.08 | 2076.75 | 3448.43 | 3438.25 | 3433.18 | 1906.27 | 3579.74 | 1168.23 |
| 12. | Karnataka                   | 911.15  | 364.26  | 841.34  | 681.46  | 470.22  | 403.41  | 469.66  | 21.37   |
| 13. | Kerala                      | 297.92  | 855.26  | 520.82  | 307.59  | 329.79  | 439.15  | 354.44  | 121.94  |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh              | 2179.13 | 1630.68 | 2011.79 | 739.83  | 1444.44 | 1813.99 | 2331.14 | 326.56  |
| 15. | Maharashtra                 | 1905.85 | 1851.39 | 1680.83 | 1084.11 | 978.41  | 706.37  | 1112.39 | 180.14  |
| 16. | Manipur                     | 688.29  | 369.13  | 595.05  | 323.85  | 723.66  | 239.75  | 507.78  | 256.55  |
| 17. | Meghalaya                   | 709.74  | 542.51  | 960.01  | 497.63  | 1102.16 | 611.29  | 859.96  | 150.88  |
| 18. | Mizoram                     | 685.72  | 498.52  | 739.63  | 418.78  | 664.19  | 627.12  | 676.63  | 252.23  |
| 19. | Nagaland                    | 790.02  | 549.27  | 838.17  | 610.04  | 913.1   | 675.57  | 794.16  | 345.39  |
| 20. | Odisha                      | 3741.83 | 5166.04 | 3863.83 | 2153.06 | 5672.29 | 5360.88 | 5143.79 | 771.19  |
| 21. | Punjab                      | 96.93   | 57.07   | 212.39  | 92.71   | 143.4   | 254.69  | 120.36  | 35.05   |
| 22. | Rajasthan                   | 1896.29 | 1701.78 | 1985.50 | 1033.16 | 674.32  | 1262.96 | 960.13  | 270.51  |
| 23. | Sikkim                      | 20.61   | 4.98    | 20.01   | 10.77   | 28.68   | 11.83   | 21.35   | 10.91   |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu                  | 606.79  | 751.38  | 923.94  | 289.55  | 627.11  | 681.58  | 450.49  | 238.13  |
| 25. | Tripura                     | 858.32  | 905.65  | 1094.07 | 627.31  | 1358.22 | 765.15  | 1331.17 | 173.85  |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh               | 2151.51 | 6117.55 | 3183.08 | 2007.84 | 2742.96 | 1999.87 | 2455.59 | 751.1   |
| 27. | Uttaranchal                 | 210.59  | 47.26   | 57.47   | 40.93   | 39.28   | 56.98   | 71.92   | 23.26   |
| 28. | West Bengal                 | 2513.67 | 1726.42 | 5373.06 | 1439.47 | 3176.03 | 1794.54 | 2697.03 | 367.87  |
| 29. | Delhi                       | 156.67  | 236.7   | 141.96  | 57.31   | 73.67   | 61.1    | 35.37   | 0       |
| 30. | Puducherry                  | 40.08   | 18.58   | 71.49   | 3.19    | 43.23   | 24.29   | 36.05   | 0.9     |
| 31. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 53.1    | 365.58  | 315.78  | 287.47  | 434.29  | 464.05  | 335.61  | 61.59   |
| 32. | Chandigarh                  | 27.95   | 56.81   | 94.16   | 57.86   | 55.66   | 60.02   | 24.51   | 13.62   |

| 1     | 2                      | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8        | 9        | 10      |
|-------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 33.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 16.6     | 51.26    | 69.16    | 45.55    | 64.52    | 43.77    | 46.48    | 25.92   |
| 34.   | Daman and Diu          | 12.93    | 24.66    | 27.54    | 22.15    | 19.9     | 27.91    | 25.48    | 16      |
| 35.   | Lakshadweep            | 11.52    | 2.8      | 59.75    | 14.37    | 22:33    | 2.32     | 21.8     | 5.44    |
| Total |                        | 36108.00 | 34179.80 | 44003.77 | 27289.53 | 40340.00 | 31116.36 | 38276.26 | 8442.59 |

**Statement VIII***Grant in aid released for District Mental Health Programme*

| Sl.No. | State                  | District            | Year of Grant | Grant Released (Rs.) |
|--------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1      | 2                      | 3                   | 4             | 5                    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh         | Prakasham           | 2007-08       | 15,30,085/-          |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh      | Papumpare           | 2007-08       | 26,21,428/-          |
| 3.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Silvassa            | 2008-09       | 15,04,926/-          |
| 4.     | Delhi                  | North-West District | 2008-09       | 21,28,133/-          |
| 5.     |                        | West District       | 2007-08       | 26,20,000/-          |
| 6.     |                        | South West District | 2007-08       | 26,20,000/-          |
| 7.     |                        | North District      | 2007-08       | 26,20,000/-          |
| 8.     | Haryana                | Gurgaon             | 2009-10       | 17,27,945/-          |
| 9.     |                        | Hissar              | 2009-10       | 15,05,749/-          |
| 10.    | Jharkhand              | Daltonganj          | 2007-08       | 26,20,000/-          |
| 11.    |                        | Gumla               | 2007-08       | 26,20,000/-          |
| 12.    | Manipur                | Imphal East         | 2007-08       | 7,60,548/-           |
| 13.    |                        | Imphal West         | 2007-08       | 25,41,000/-          |
|        |                        |                     | 2009-10       | 17,40,804/-          |
| 14.    |                        | Thoubal             | 2007-08       | 22,36,000/-          |
|        |                        |                     | 2009-10       | 18,32,251/-          |
|        |                        | Churachandpur       | 2007-08       | 26,20,000/-          |
|        |                        | Chandel             | 2007-08       | 26,20,000/-          |
| 15.    | Tamil Nadu             | Kancheepuram        | 2007-08       | 26,20,000/-          |



| 1   | 2             | 3            | 4       | 5           |
|-----|---------------|--------------|---------|-------------|
| 16. |               | Thiruvallur  | 2007-08 | 26,20,000   |
| 17. |               | Cuddalore    | 2007-08 | 26,20,000   |
| 18. |               | Perambalur   | 2007-08 | 26,20,000   |
| 19. |               | Virudhunagar | 2007-08 | 26,20,000   |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | Faizabad     | 2007-08 | 21,81,000/- |
| 21. |               | Raibareli    | 2007-08 | 21,81,000/- |
| 22. |               | Sitapur      | 2007-08 | 21,81,000/- |

**Statement IX***Allocation and Release under Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Flexible Pool (including immunization)*

(Rs. In crore)

| Sl.No.                      | State/UT          | 2007-08    |         | 2008-09    |         | 2009-10    |         | 2010-11    |         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
|                             |                   | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release | Allocation | Release |
| 1                           | 2                 | 3          | 4       | 5          | 6       | 7          | 8       | 9          | 10      |
| <b>A. High Focus States</b> |                   |            |         |            |         |            |         |            |         |
| 1.                          | Bihar             | 62.76      | 20.85   | 263.17     | 365.64  | 286.60     | 267.35  | 319.35     | 226.81  |
| 2.                          | Chhattisgarh      | 39.66      | 36.02   | 68.01      | 63.01   | 82.98      | 81.52   | 92.46      | 68.12   |
| 3.                          | Himachal Pradesh  | 10.98      | 6.64    | 19.12      | 14.06   | 24.25      | 23.00   | 27.02      | 19.61   |
| 4.                          | Jammu and Kashmir | 13.22      | 9.85    | 31.41      | 28.74   | 40.18      | 40.11   | 44.77      | 0.00    |
| 5.                          | Jharkhand         | 52.33      | 24.29   | 87.55      | 83.55   | 107.37     | 103.36  | 119.64     | 59.76   |
| 6.                          | Madhya Pradesh    | 271.25     | 238.05  | 191.00     | 321.44  | 208.82     | 253.17  | 232.68     | 171.43  |
| 7.                          | Odisha            | 112.25     | 113.60  | 118.24     | 112.78  | 126.93     | 122.76  | 141.44     | 104.21  |
| 8.                          | Rajasthan         | 164.82     | 159.22  | 181.15     | 309.60  | 195.29     | 187.98  | 217.60     | 154.55  |
| 9.                          | Uttar Pradesh     | 181.80     | 239.16  | 536.99     | 404.38  | 574.23     | 574.23  | 639.84     | 399.21  |
| 10.                         | Uttarakhand       | 16.35      | 14.23   | 29.01      | 28.09   | 33.84      | 33.40   | 37.70      | 27.78   |
|                             | Sub Total         | 925.42     | 861.91  | 1525.65    | 1731.29 | 1680.49    | 1686.88 | 1872.50    | 1231.48 |
| <b>B. NE States</b>         |                   |            |         |            |         |            |         |            |         |
| 11.                         | Arunachal Pradesh | 11.97      | 12.90   | 10.21      | 10.28   | 13.90      | 13.41   | 12.70      | 9.46    |
| 12.                         | Assam             | 166.84     | 177.91  | 240.33     | 241.40  | 338.62     | 327.50  | 309.28     | 0.00    |

| 1                          | 2                           | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8              | 9              | 10             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 13.                        | Manipur                     | 14.24          | 14.82          | 21.50          | 15.66          | 30.29          | 28.16          | 27.66          | 0.00           |
| 14.                        | Meghalaya                   | 13.87          | 10.09          | 21.13          | 13.40          | 29.29          | 25.03          | 26.76          | 0.00           |
| 15.                        | Mizoram                     | 7.76           | 7.53           | 9.12           | 8.45           | 11.42          | 11.19          | 10.43          | 0.02           |
| 16.                        | Nagaland                    | 11.88          | 8.32           | 18.12          | 18.06          | 25.32          | 22.37          | 23.13          | 0.00           |
| 17.                        | Sikkim                      | 3.46           | 3.49           | 5.26           | 4.73           | 6.95           | 6.84           | 6.35           | 0.12           |
| 18.                        | Tripura                     | 18.53          | 14.49          | 28.57          | 25.72          | 40.72          | 38.87          | 37.19          | 0.00           |
|                            | Sub Total                   | 248.55         | 249.55         | 354.24         | 337.70         | 496.51         | 473.37         | 453.50         | 9.60           |
| 19.                        | Andhra Pradesh              | 145.34         | 145.60         | 182.53         | 182.73         | 201.44         | 196.21         | 224.46         | 0.00           |
| 20.                        | Goa                         | 1.51           | 0.32           | 3.93           | 2.22           | 3.57           | 2.35           | 3.98           | 0.00           |
| 21.                        | Gujarat                     | 64.10          | 72.96          | 118.74         | 79.09          | 134.59         | 131.98         | 149.97         | 106.52         |
| 22.                        | Haryana                     | 31.11          | 28.82          | 50.36          | 50.64          | 56.08          | 53.35          | 62.49          | 33.79          |
| 23.                        | Karnataka                   | 69.25          | 43.62          | 129.92         | 130.10         | 140.28         | 133.79         | 156.30         | 89.57          |
| 24.                        | Kerala                      | 58.77          | 43.56          | 76.63          | 74.23          | 84.69          | 79.81          | 94.37          | 54.71          |
| 25.                        | Maharashtra                 | 68.92          | 188.48         | 235.55         | 90.41          | 257.36         | 251.59         | 286.77         | 0.00           |
| 26.                        | Punjab                      | 30.60          | 14.73          | 58.43          | 57.75          | 64.61          | 62.67          | 72.00          | 36.14          |
| 27.                        | Tamil Nadu                  | 82.4           | 107.88         | 150.79         | 145.78         | 165.22         | 154.62         | 184.10         | 0.00           |
| 28.                        | West Bengal                 | 127.38         | 76.47          | 199.02         | 164.02         | 213.39         | 209.04         | 237.78         | 0.00           |
|                            | Sub Total                   | 679.94         | 722.44         | 1203.90        | 976.97         | 1321.23        | 1275.41        | 1472.22        | 320.73         |
| <b>D. Small States/UTs</b> |                             |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| 29.                        | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.56           | 0.40           | 0.90           | 0.82           | 0.95           | 0.80           | 1.06           | 0.00           |
| 30.                        | Chandigarh                  | 0.98           | 0.50           | 2.19           | 1.29           | 2.40           | 2.31           | 2.67           | 0.00           |
| 31.                        | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0.37           | 0.17           | 0.57           | 0.41           | 0.59           | 0.63           | 0.65           | 0.48           |
| 32.                        | Daman and Diu               | 0.28           | 0.01           | 0.42           | 0.11           | 0.42           | 0.47           | 0.47           | 0.02           |
| 33.                        | Delhi                       | 14.12          | 6.47           | 32.57          | 20.26          | 36.66          | 35.08          | 40.86          | 0.00           |
| 34.                        | Lakshadweep                 | 0.46           | 0.01           | 0.21           | 0.06           | 0.16           | 0.54           | 0.19           | 0.13           |
| 35.                        | Puducherry                  | 1.33           | 1.26           | 2.39           | 1.50           | 2.59           | 2.45           | 2.88           | 0.08           |
|                            | Others                      | 0.00           | 0.00           | 3.00           | 2.56           | 3.00           | 0.00           | 3.00           | 0.00           |
|                            | Sub Total                   | 18.09          | 8.82           | 42.25          | 27.01          | 46.77          | 42.28          | 51.78          | 0.71           |
| <b>Grand Total</b>         |                             | <b>1872.00</b> | <b>1842.72</b> | <b>3126.04</b> | <b>3072.97</b> | <b>3545.00</b> | <b>3477.94</b> | <b>3850.00</b> | <b>1562.52</b> |



### Reforms in Health Regulatory Framework

\*294. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in reforms in the regulatory framework in the health sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up National Council for Human Resource in Health (NCHRH);

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith its present status; and

(e) the manner in which implementation of the proposal would help to improve the health sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government is considering setting up of an overarching regulatory body viz. National Council for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) that will coordinate all aspects of medical, dental, nursing, pharmacy & paramedical education. The Bill for the proposed Council is being worked out in consultation with various stakeholders. In order to make the proposed Council more effective than the existing system, it is proposed to trifurcate the regulatory functions of the Council by forming three bodies under its ambit for accreditation, academics and ethics & registration. Other than reforming the current regulatory framework, the proposed Council will also enhance the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector.

### Adventure Tourism

\*295. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether adventure tourism is gaining popularity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of unlicensed sports operators in some of the popular tourist destinations are luring tourists into dangerous sports like para sailing, para gliding, sea diving, river rafting, etc. without making

available the proper equipment required for the purpose which is resulting into serious accidents;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to regulate adventure tourism in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f) Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the development of tourism projects including Adventure Tourism, on the basis of proposals received from them subject to adherence of scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. The Ministry of Tourism has been promoting Adventure Tourism through its domestic and international campaigns.

The Ministry of Tourism has also issued Guidelines for Approval of Adventure Tour Operators, which is a voluntary scheme, open to all bonafide adventure tour operators.

Safety-precautionary measures to prevent any untoward incident are under the purview of concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

### Tax Revenue Locked up in Courts

\*296. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of direct taxes is locked up in litigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Income Tax cases filed including amount held in various court litigations during each of the last three years and the current year, forum-wise;

(d) the amount spent on them as lawyer's fees during the same period;

(e) whether the Government proposes to avail the services of an alternate dispute mechanism, to settle such cases, outside the courts; and



(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB

MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Details of direct taxes locked up in litigation before various authorities as on 31.3.2010 are as follows:

|   | Commissioner<br>(Appeals) | Income Tax<br>Appellate Tribunal<br>(ITAT) | High Court<br>(HC) | Supreme Court<br>(SC) |
|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Amount locked up in appeals (Rs. Lakhs) | 2,20,14,836               | 7,67,100                                   | 4,45,736           | 62,623                |

(c) Details of Income tax cases filed before various courts both by the department and by assesseees during last 3 years is as follows:

| Year    | Total No. of cases filed |        |       |
|---------|--------------------------|--------|-------|
|         | ITAT                     | HC     | SC    |
| 2009-10 | 20,806                   | 9,385  | 1,506 |
| 2008-09 | 24,145                   | 10,154 | 1,232 |
| 2007-08 | 26,750                   | 11,691 | 781   |

Details of amount locked up in appeals (in Rs Lakhs) before various courts during last 3 years is as follows:

| As on      | ITAT     | HC       | SC       |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 31.3.2010  | 7,67,100 | 4,45,736 | 62,623   |
| 31.3.2009  | 9,10,202 | 8,05,066 | 38,168   |
| 31.03.2008 | 9,78,922 | 5,31,450 | 1,17,030 |

Pendency of appeals at different fora as on 30.6.2010 and the demand locked up is as under

|                          | ITAT     | HC       | SC     |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| No of cases pending      | 17,522   | 21,568   | 4,739  |
| Total amount (Rs. Lakhs) | 7,63,550 | 3,84,901 | 55,065 |

(d) Before ITAT, Income Tax Department is represented by its own officers i.e. Commissioners and Additional Commissioners. No separate fees (apart from salary) are paid to them. In exceptional cases, special counsels are engaged.

Representation before High Court is done through advocates drawn from panel of Senior and Junior standing counsels before each High Court who are paid

on case to case basis in terms of Instruction no.8/07 dt. 30.8.07 of Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Payment to counsels is made from the head "Professional services" which records expenditure on consultancy fees, fees to staff artists, remuneration of examiners, invigilators etc apart from expenditure on legal services. Details of expenditure under the head "Professional services" for the last three years and the current year is as under:

| Financial Year           | Actual Expenditure<br>(Rs. Lakhs) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2010-11 (upto June 2010) | 212.39                            |
| 2009-10                  | 2196.12                           |
| 2008-09                  | 1455.03                           |
| 2007-08                  | 1646.13                           |

Before the Supreme Court, Solicitor General of India, Additional Solicitor General and other law officers of Government of India, represent the Department.. They are under administrative jurisdiction of and are paid by Ministry of Law and Justice (MOLJ). Their fees and emoluments are Governed by notifications of Ministry of Law and Justice. Besides cases of Income tax department, the law officers represent other cases of Union of India, other ministries and departments.

(e) and (f) The alternate dispute resolution mechanism provided within Income Tax Act, 1961 (The Act) is as follows:

- (i) As per provisions of section 245A to 245L of the Act, the Settlement Commission is competent to settle those cases for which application is filed by the assessee in terms of the statutory provisions.
- (ii) As per Chapter XIX B of the Act, advance ruling on issues can be given by the Authority for Advance Rulings.
- (iii) Dispute Resolution Panels (DRPs) have been constituted as an alternative to resolving disputes pertaining to Transfer Pricing cases following insertion of section 144C in the Act by the Finance Act, 2009 w.e.f 1.4.2009
- (iv) National Tax Tribunal (NTT) was notified in the Gazette of India on 21st December, 2005. As per section 15 of the Act, The National Tax Tribunal has powers to hear appeal against orders passed by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. However the issue pertaining to operationalisation of NTT is pending before the Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

#### Development of Primitive Tribes

\*297. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of primitive tribes is on the decline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has launched a centrally sponsored programme "Development of Primitive Tribe Group", for the overall development of primitive tribes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds released and utilized for development of the tribes during the last three years; and

(f) the outcome of development scheme, for the upliftment of such tribes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): On the basis of the report received from the Registrar General of India, there is no indication that the total population of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) is declining in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Scheme of 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups' is being implemented which is meant exclusively for the overall development of PTGs. This is a Central Sector Scheme. Activities under this scheme are being taken up as per the Conservation-cum-Development Plan (CCD) prepared by States. This plan is based on the requirement of PTGs as assessed by States.

(e) The funds released and utilized for development of the tribes during the last three years are furnished in the statement of this question.

(f) This scheme has made available basic amenities such as housing, drinking water, road access, education and health facilities and vocational skills to PTG families. This scheme has also provided opportunities for PTGs to successfully engage themselves in income-generating activities.



**Statement***Details of funds released and utilized for development of the tribes during the last three years*

| Sl.No.      | Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs | 2007-08 |                         | 2008-09  |                         | 2009-10 |                         |
|-------------|---|---------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
|             |   | Release | Utilization Certificate | Release  | Utilization Certificate | Release | Utilization Certificate |
| 1           | 2                                       | 3       | 4                       | 5        | 6                       | 7       | 8                       |
| 1.          | Govt. of Andhra Pradesh                 | 860.00  | 860.00                  | 985.00   | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 2.          | Govt. of Bihar                          | 0.00    | 0.00                    | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 3.          | Govt. of Chhattisgarh                   | 700.00  | 700.00                  | 615.33   | 612.33                  | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 4.          | Govt. of Gujarat                        | 500.00  | 500.00                  | 1943.22  | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 5.          | Govt. of Jharkhand                      | 0.00    | 0.00                    | 1068.00  | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 6.          | Govt. of Karnataka                      | 200.00  | 200.00                  | 3227.00  | 3227.00                 | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 7.          | Govt. of Kerala                         | 0.00    | 0.00                    | 960.00   | 0.00                    | 10.00   | 0.00                    |
| 8.          | Govt. of Madhya Pradesh                 | 1000.00 | 1000.00                 | 3754.90  | 3754.90                 | 5067.80 | 5067.80                 |
| 9.          | Govt. of Maharashtra                    | 497.00  | 497.00                  | 2007.98  | 1850.32                 | 556.13  | 0.00                    |
| 10.         | Govt. of Manipur                        | 0.00    | 0.00                    | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 11.         | Govt. of Odisha                         | 1000.00 | 1000.00                 | 1243.00  | 1243.00                 | 1228.70 | 1228.70                 |
| 12.         | Govt. of Rajasthan                      | 0.00    | 0.00                    | 1120.49  | 511.57                  | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 13.         | Govt. of Tamil Nadu                     | 0.00    | 0.00                    | 673.00   | 408.70                  | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 14.         | Govt. of Tripura                        | 185.00  | 185.00                  | 403.00   | 403.00                  | 461.80  | 0.00                    |
| 15.         | Govt. of West Bengal                    | 300.00  | 300.00                  | 901.74   | 901.74                  | 537.24  | 0.00                    |
| 16.         | Govt. of Uttranchal                     | 0.00    | 0.00                    | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 100.14  | 0.00                    |
| 17.         | Govt. of Uttar Pradesh                  | 0.00    | 0.00                    | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| 18.         | Andaman and Nicobar Islands             | 149.00  | 149.00                  | 0.00     | 0.00                    | 0.00    | 0.00                    |
| GRAND TOTAL |   | 5391.00 | 5391.00                 | 18902.66 | 12912.56                | 7961.81 | 6296.50                 |



*[English]***Cost Escalation in Commonwealth Projects**

\*298. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far and total estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the projects relating to Commonwealth Games 2010 to be held in New Delhi including the expenditure on beautification, construction of flyovers and renovation of footpaths;

(b) whether the expenditure on the games projects including infrastructure has escalated manifold vis-a-vis estimation of 2003;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Details of funds approved and expenditure incurred so far by various agencies responsible for implementing projects relating to Commonwealth Games 2010 are given in the statement.

(b) The agencies responsible for implementing projects relating to Commonwealth Games 2010 have informed that the estimate of expenditure for Commonwealth Games Projects and upgradation/augmentation of city infrastructure was not finalized in the year 2003.

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise in view of the reply at (b) above.

**Statement***Cost Escalation in Commonwealth Projects*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | Implementing Agency  | Name of Stadium/Project  | Estimated/ Approved Amount | Expenditure incurred by the concerned agency so far |
|---------|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2  | 3  | 4                          | 5   |
| 1.      | Sports Authority of India/Central Public works Department (CPWD)                 | SAI Stadia and Streetscaping work around Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. | 2477.46                    | 1927.05   |
| 2.      | University of Delhi/Jamia Millia Islamia University/D.P.S. R.K. Puram, New Delhi | Competition/ Training Venues                                       | 350.71                     | 278.73  |
| 3.      | All India Tennis Association   | R.K. Khanna Stadium  | 65.65                      | 60.15   |
| 4.      | Central Reserve Police force/CPWD  | Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon                                   | 28.50                      | 25.31   |

| 1  | 2                                  | 3   | 4       | 5       |
|----|------------------------------------|---|---------|---------|
| 5. | Delhi Development Authority        | Games Village/ Competition and Training Venues, Beautification, construction of flyover & renovation of footpaths       | 1405.00 | 960.00  |
| 6. | Government of Delhi                | Thayagraj Stadium, Flyovers, Road improvement, Streetscaping, street lighting, road signages, Development of parks etc. | 5336.49 | 3898.83 |
| 7. | New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) | Talkatora Stadium, Beautification of NDMC area, construction of Footover Bridge, Streetscaping etc.                     | 385.52  | 196.26  |
| 8. | Municipal Corporation of Delhi     | Beautification, Construction of Flyovers and renovation of footpaths  | 751.85  | 513.00  |

#### Review of NRHM

\*299. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the deficiencies noticed during the review of the Mission;

(d) whether the Union Government has received complaints from some quarters regarding implementation of the Mission;

(e) if so, the nature of the complaints; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the deficiencies?



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Regular assessment of the performance under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is undertaken through progress reports and periodic review meetings of the State Governments. An integrated web-based Health Management Information System (HMIS) which compiles progress on key parameters has also been operationalised.

The Planning Commission in its Mid Term Appraisal of Eleventh Five Year Plan has also assessed the performance of NRHM and has found the progress is generally satisfactory notwithstanding some suggested areas for improvements.

Performance Audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, Common Review Mission besides external evaluations are also undertaken to various states to assess the progress under the programme.

A summary of the some of the appraisals made on NRHM is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) No, Madam

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Government of India is making all possible efforts to speed up provision of quality health services in rural areas through NRHM. Various evaluation reports have been shared with states for corrective actions. Government has also identified 264 High Focus Districts having poor health indicators for focused monitoring.

#### **Statement**

##### *Summary on Appraisals*

#### **Planning Commission—Mid Term Appraisal 11th Plan (2010)**

- Generally satisfactory with significant improvement in service & financial utilisation.
- Increased public health expenditure marginally to 1.1 percent of GDP.
- Progress under Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is positive.
- Progress on improving the Sex Ratio not satisfactory.

- Commends progress in RNTCP, Blindness Control, leprosy, Dengue, and Malaria. Routine immunisation has shown an increase of 8 percentage points over the past 4-5 years from 45.9% in 2002-04 (DLSH -2) to 54.1% in 2007-08 (DLHS-3).

#### **Study by International Advisory Panel (IAP) [2009]**

The study conducted in sample states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Some of the observations from this study as below:

- 71% CHCs reported improvement in infrastructure and 86% improvement in human resources after NRHM.
- 100% institutions reported increase in institutional deliveries and 57% reported increase in OPD services.
- 71% PHCs reported improvement in infrastructure and 55% reported improvement in manpower.
- 74% reported increase in institutional deliveries and 48% reported increase in OPD cases.
- 93% ANMs have received untied grants and 90% ANMs felt that ASHA is contributing to mobilizing the community.
- 71% ASHAs belong to SC, ST and OBC community.
- 92% ASHAs work for the same village where they stay.
- 97% ASHAs confirmed receiving training - days varied from 8-19 days.
- 95% ASHAs found training to be useful, 88% received drug kits, 88% had ORS with them, 92% had iron tablets, 81% had oral pills and 87% had condoms.

#### **Findings of the 3rd Common Review Mission (CRM) of NRHM (November 2009)**

- Improvement across the states in public health service system namely increased utilization and access to health care.



- Observe a shift in JSY case load from secondary levels to the primary centres in several states and facilities.
- Utilization of co-located AYUSH services was reported to be satisfactory.
- Remarkable up gradation of many existing facilities, addition of human resource, equipment, enhanced efforts at maintaining cleanliness and hygiene and availability of drugs and supplies.
- The Programme Management Units at the district level are well established and better integrated.
- Several innovations like financial and promotion incentives for health personnel have facilitated in attracting and retaining professionals into public service in rural and remote areas.
- ASHA selected and trained in most of the states.
- Emergency and referral transport services have been instituted in several states, whether through the EMRI contract or through their own ambulance system.

#### **Performance Audit by CAG undertaken in 33 States/UTs**

**(During April-December 2008 for the period from 2005-06 to 2007-08)**

- Interventions under the Mission towards improving health infrastructure, and health workers such as ASHAs have shown early positive results with outpatients returning to health centres and improved manpower staffing through appointment of contractual staff.  
  
The Mission yet to completely mainstream the various state health societies implementing disease control programmes.
- Monitoring of the utilisation of the substantial funds released also needs strengthening and institution of systems required.
- New organisations such as the Rogi Kalyan Samitis are yet to realise their full potential and decentralised planning not fully taken off.
- Constant and persuasive direction and guidance from Ministry required so that

implementation of programmes activities by the states is both effective and expeditious. It is important that the Ministry provide effective overall leadership for the mission so that goals are achieved and implementation of the activities are not best with the difficulties that have affected the implementation of Central sector programmes in the past.

- The Mission a major step forward with greater State participation and effective monitoring of fund-usage, more localised mass media efforts and community oriented health measures to tackle malnutrition and locally endemic diseases and raise awareness, has the potential to transform health delivery system in the country.

#### **Spurious Drugs**

\*300. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) the details of cases of sale of spurious drugs reported during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether cases of supply of spurious drugs/medicines to the Government Hospitals/dispensaries have also been reported in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years alongwith the action taken therein, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to make the anti-spurious drugs measures more effective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of cases of sale and distribution of spurious drugs during the last three years State/UT-wise as collected from the State Drugs Controllers is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Data as collected from the various State Drugs Controllers is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) Following steps have been taken by the Government to check the menace of spurious drugs in the country.

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, has been amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 and it has come in to force since 10th Aug, 2009. Penalty for manufacture of spurious & adulterated drugs has been enhanced to an imprisonment for not less than 10 years but may extend to for life and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than 10 lakh rupees or three times the value of the drugs confiscated whichever is

more. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

2. States have been requested to set up special courts to try cases of spurious and adulterated drugs.
3. Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy, the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.

#### *Statement I*

*No. of Sample tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested an approximate value of drugs seized during 2007-08 as per the feed back available from the States*

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | No. of drugs sample tested | No. of drugs sample declared not of standard quality | No. of drugs samples declared spurious adulterated | No. of prosecution launched for manufactured in sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs | No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided | No. of persons arrested | Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs.) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                          | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7   | 8                       | 9  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 3962                       | 82   | 5  | 1  | 1   | nil                     | 250,000                                    |
| 2.     | Arunacha Pradesh  | nil                        | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil   | nil                     | nil  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 237                        | 21   | nil  | nil  | nil   | nil                     | nil  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 1471                       | 36   | nil  | nil  | nil,  | nil                     | nil  |
| 5.     | Goa               | 164                        | 32   | nil  | nil  | nil   | nil                     | nil  |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 1984                       | 269  | 4  | 5  | nil   | nil                     | 14,000                                     |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 1913                       | 108  | 1  | 27   | 43  | 2                       | nil  |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 623                        | 4  | nil  | nil  | nil   | nil                     | nil  |
| 9.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 696                        | 39   | nil  | 9  | nil   | nil                     | 410,000                                    |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 3094                       | 224  | 01 (vet)   | 24   | nil   | nil                     | 1,324,000                                  |
| 11.    | Kerala            | 4228                       | 222  | nil  | nil  | nil   | nil                     | nil  |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 1848                       | 59   | nil  | 1  | nil   | nil                     | nil  |
| 13.    | Maharashtra       | 7038                       | 633  | 20   | nil  | nil   | 37                      | nil  |
| 14.    | Manipur           | N.A.                       | N.A.   | nil  | nil  | nil   | nil                     | nil  |



| 1     | 2                           | 3     | 4    | 5   | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9           |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|------|-----|------|------|------|-------------|
| 15.   | Meghalaya                   | 276   | 4    | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 16.   | Mizoram                     | 4     | nil  | nil | nil  | 4    | nil  | nil         |
| 17.   | Nagaland                    | 46    | nil  | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 18.   | Odisha                      | 1133  | 77   | 7   | 6    | nil  | 4    | nit         |
| 19.   | Punjab                      | 914   | 30   | 6   | 4    | 1    | nil  | nil         |
| 20.   | Rajasthan                   | 1805  | 126  | 2   | 2    | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 1988  | 260  | 2   | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 23.   | Tripura                     | 381   | 14   | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 3548  | 74   | 16  | 28   | 4    | 64   | 700,000     |
| 25.   | West Bangal                 | 855   | 66   | 7   | 11   | nil  | 7    | 1,10,000,00 |
| 26.   | Puducherry                  | nil   | nil  | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 27.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | nil   | nil  | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 28.   | Chandigarh                  | 90    | 2    | nil | nil  | 1    | nil  | nil         |
| 29.   | Delhi                       | 52    | 4    | 2   | 2    | nil  | 8    | nil         |
| 30.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 19    | 1    | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 31.   | Daman and Diu               | 41    | 1    | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 32.   | Lakshadweep                 | nil   | nil  | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 33.   | Chhattisgarh                | 283   | 31   | 2   | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| 34.   | Jharkhand                   | 131   | 9    | 4   | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A.        |
| 35.   | Uttarakhand                 | 273   | 1    | nil | nil  | nil  | nil  | nil         |
| Total |                             | 39117 | 2429 | 77  | 120  | 54   | 122  | 13,598,000  |

*No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during 2008-09 as per the feed back available from the States*

| Sl.No. | States            | No. of drugs samples tested | No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality | No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated | No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs | No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided | No. of persons arrested | Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs.) |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                           | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8                       | 9  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 4839                        | 145   | 6   | 21  | Nil   | Nil                     | 19,759,000                                 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 200                         | Nil   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil                     | Nii  |



| 1   | 2                           | 3    | 4   | 5   | 6    | 7    | 8   | 9         |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----------|
| 3.  | Assam                       | 277  | 15  | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 4.  | Bihar                       | 4372 | 53  | 40  | 69   | Nil  | 33  | Nil       |
| 5.  | Goa                         | 434  | 19  | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 6.  | Gujarat                     | 1837 | 296 | 8   | 3    | Nil  | Nil | 592,800   |
| 7.  | Haryana                     | 2517 | 159 | 7   | 11   | Nil  | 1   | 63143550  |
| 8.  | Himachal Pradesh            | 717  | 12  | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 9.  | Jammu and Kashmir           | 921  | 33  | 1   | 19   | Nil  | Nil | 1,475,309 |
| 10. | Karnataka                   | 3311 | 240 | Nil | 6    | Nil  | 1   | 204.800   |
| 11. | Kerala                      | 4866 | 40  | 40  | 44   | 5    | Nil | 61365     |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh              | 2183 | 69  | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 13. | Maharashtra                 | 7060 | 583 | 16  | 9    | Nil  | 13  | 9625000   |
| 14. | Manipur                     | 26   | 1   | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 15. | Meghalaya                   | 42   | 3   | Nil | N.A. | Nil  | Nil | N.A.      |
| 16. | Mizoram                     | 156  | Nil | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 17. | Nagaland                    | 147  | Nil | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 18. | Odisha                      | 1969 | 47  | 2   | 1    | Nil  | Nit | Nil       |
| 19. | Punjab                      | 922  | 71  | 2   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | 31778212  |
| 20. | Rajasthan                   | 1622 | 13  | 7   | 1    | N.A. | 7   | 76505     |
| 21. | Sikkim                      | 20   | Nil | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu                  | 2543 | 423 | Nil | 6    | 1    | Nil | Nil       |
| 23. | Tripura                     | 497  | 8   | 4   | 1    | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh               | 1489 | 133 | 7   | 9    | N.A. | 67  | 18210126  |
| 25. | West Bangal                 | 998  | 62  |     | 8    | Nil  | 5   | 12000000  |
| 26. | Puducherry                  | Nil  | Nil | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 27. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Nil  | Nil | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 28. | Chandigarh                  | 67   | 1   | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |
| 29. | Delhi                       | 588  | 28  | 3   | 10   | 5    | 6   | 477000    |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 7    | 1   | Nil | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil       |

| 1     | 2             | 3     | 4    | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9           |
|-------|---------------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 31.   | Daman and Diu | 47    | Nil  | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil         |
| 32.   | Lakshadweep   | N.A.  | Nil  | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil         |
| 33.   | Chhattisgarh  | 67    | 1    | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil         |
| 34.   | Jharkhand     | 383   | 38   | 1   | 2   | Nil | Nil | Nil         |
| 35.   | Uttarakhand   | 120   | 3    | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil         |
| Total |               | 45145 | 2597 | 157 | 220 | 11  | 133 | 157,403,667 |

*No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during 2008-09 as per the feed back available from the States*

| Sl.No. | States            | No. of drugs samples tested           | No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality | No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated | No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs | No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided | No. of persons arrested | Approximate value of drugs seized (in Rs.) |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                     | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8                       | 9  |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 4647                                  | 97  | 1   | 1   | Nil   | Nil                     | 57346568                                   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | Nil<br>(report on 32 samples awaited) | Nil   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil                     | Nil  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 549                                   | 22  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil                     | Nil  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 2955                                  | 48  | 27  | 41  | Nil   | 26                      | not available                              |
| 5.     | Goa               | 656                                   | 19  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil                     | Nil  |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 373                                   | 56  | 2   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil                     | Nil  |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 1517                                  | 36  | 8   | 10  | Nil   | 1                       | 30,000                                     |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 953                                   | 16  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil                     | Nil  |
| 9.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 1245                                  | 36  | 5   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil                     | Nil  |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 3100                                  | 156   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil   | Nil                     | Nil  |

| 1   | 2                              | 3    | 4    | 5   | 6                                | 7  | 8   | 9          |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|------|-----|----------------------------------|--|-----|------------|
| 11. | Kerala                         | 4506 | 169  | Nil | 27<br>(3<br>spurious,<br>24 NSQ) | 6  | Nil | 98000      |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh                 | 477  | 22   | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 13. | Maharashtra                    | 5877 | 378  | 9   | 9                                | Nil  | 9   | 13,260,300 |
| 14. | Manipur                        | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 15. | Meghalaya                      | 1    | 1    | Nil | prosecution<br>initiated         | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 16. | Mizoram                        | 75   | 2    | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 17. | Nagaland                       | 4    | Nil  | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 18. | Odisha                         | 1657 | 25   | 1   | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 19. | Punjab                         | 1968 | 112  | 1   | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 20. | Rajasthan                      | 1194 | 87   | 17  | Nil                              | Nil  | 7   | 257,239    |
| 21. | Sikkim                         | 4    | Nil  | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu                     | 3770 | 4119 | 3   | 2                                | Nil  | 8   | 150000     |
| 23. | Tripura                        | 352  | 20   | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh                  | 1403 | 88   | 27  | 57                               | Nil  | 109 | 16,246,360 |
| 25. | West Bengal                    | 1040 | 61   | 11  | 9                                | Nil  | 8   | 7500000    |
| 26. | Puducherry                     | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 27. | Andaman and Nicobar<br>Islands | Nil  | Nil  | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 28. | Chandigarh                     | 113  | 3    | Nil | Nil                              | Nil  | Nil | Nil        |
| 29. | Delhi                          | 539  | 22   | 6   | 2                                | Nil  | 5   | 245,000    |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli         | 10   | Nil  | 1   | 1                                | Investigations<br>is in<br>progress<br>under<br>the D&C<br>Rules,<br>meanwhile<br>the<br>manufacturing<br>license<br>has been<br>suspended | Nil | 5,500,000  |



| 1     | 2            | 3             | 4    | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9         |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 31.   | Daman & Diu  | 51            | Nil  | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil       |
| 32.   | Lakshadweep  | Nil           | Nil  | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil       |
| 33.   | Chhattisgarh | 26            | 1    | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil       |
| 34.   | Jharkhand    | 186           | 36   | 2   | 1   | Nil | Nil | 19,340    |
| 35.   | Uttarakhand  | Not available | Nil  | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil       |
| Total |              | 39248         | 1942 | 117 | 138 | 6   | 147 | 100752807 |

**Statement II**

*Data on cases of supply of spurious drugs/medicines to the Government Hospital/dispensaries in the last three years as reported by the various State Drugs Controllers*

| Sl. No. | States            | Spurious Drugs in Government Hospital and Dispensaries | Action taken  |
|---------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1       | 2                 | 3  | 4   |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | Nil  | Nil   |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | Nil  | Nil   |
| 3.      | Assam             | Nil  | Nil   |
| 4.      | Bihar             | Nil  | Nil   |
| 5.      | Goa               | Nil  | Nil   |
| 6.      | Gujarat           | Yes  | In the year of 2009<br>1. Ampicillin Sodium Injection I.P.<br>2. Benzyl Penicillin Injection I.P.<br>manufactured by M/s Injectcare Parenterals Pvt. Ltd. Vapi. Gujarat<br>Cases is under investigation |
| 7.      | Haryana           | Nil  | Nil   |
| 8.      | Himachal Pradesh  | Nil  | Nil   |
| 9.      | Jammu and Kashmir | Nil  | Nil   |
| 10.     | Karnataka         | Nil  | Nil   |
| 11.     | Kerala            | Nil  | Nil   |

| 1   | 2                           | 3    | 4  |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|--|
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh              | Nil  | Nil  |
| 13. | Maharashtra                 | Nil  | Nil  |
| 14. | Manipur                     | Nil  | Nil  |
| 15. | Meghalaya                   | N.A. | N.A.   |
| 16. | Mizoram                     | Nil  | Nil  |
| 17. | Nagaland                    | Nil  | Nil  |
| 18. | Odisha                      | Nil  | Nil  |
| 19. | Punjab                      | Nil  | Nil  |
| 20. | Rajasthan                   | Nil  | Nil  |
| 21. | Sikkim                      | Nil  | Nil  |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu                  | Nil  | Nil  |
| 23. | Tripura                     | Yes  | <p>Only one case was detected during 2008-2009, M/s Crown Drug House, Howrah-2, supplied spurious Boric acid to Directorate of ADR Government of Tripura. A prosecution has been launched against the firm</p> |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh               | Nil  | Nil  |
| 25. | West Bengal                 | Nil  | Nil  |
| 26. | Puducherry                  | Nil  | Nil  |
| 27. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Nil  | Nil  |
| 28. | Chandigarh                  | Nil  | Nil  |
| 29. | Delhi                       | Nil  | Nil  |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | Nil  | Nil  |
| 31. | Daman and Diu               | Nil  | Nil  |
| 32. | Lakshadweep                 | Nil  | Nil  |
| 33. | Chhattisgarh                | Nil  | Nil  |

| 1   | 2           | 3   | 4  |
|-----|-------------|-----|--|
| 34. | Jharkhand   | Yes | Ofloxacin tablets (Batch no. 966, M/D: Mar 2007, E/D: Aug. 2009) and Erythromycin tablets (Batch no. 2000, M/D April 2007, E/D: Sep. 2009) mfg by Odisha Drugs Chemicals Ltd., declared as a spurious by Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata were supplied to Birsa Mumda Jail Hospital and FIR and prosecution launched |
| 35. | Uttaranchal | Nil | Nil  |

[Translation]

#### Orphan/Destitute Children

3216. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the children who have become orphan and destitute on account of earthquakes and communal violence in the country during the last three years and the current year. State-wise and incident-wise, year-wise;

(b) the welfare measures taken by the Union Government to rehabilitate such children;

(c) whether the Government has received any foreign assistance in this regard during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the information available from 30 States/Union Territories for the period from April, 2005 to April, 2008, no child has become orphan and destitute on account of earthquakes and communal violence in the country.

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

#### Diseases Surveillance Programme

3217. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has issued a list of new diseases likely to be spread across the world;

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

(c) whether various contagious diseases have started spreading in the country on an alarming rate;

(d) if so, the preventive measure taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme is being recast;

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

(g) whether the Government proposes to include "Health" in the concurrent list; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No infectious disease is spreading in the country on an alarming rate. However, some diseases i.e. Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome have shown an increasing trend in 2009 as compared to 2008.

(d) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched for providing integrated primary health care



services specially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. It also provides a platform for various disease prevention and control programmes including National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP). The main components of NVBDCP programme strategy are; integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment and behaviour change communication. For prevention of Japanese Encephalitis, vaccination of children is also undertaken.

(e) and (f) Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme has been restructured and extended for a period till 31st March 2012 for continued efforts at early detection of disease outbreaks and rapid response thereto.

Under the restructured project, following components are included:

- (i) Central Surveillance Monitoring and Oversight (training of trainers, Central Surveillance Unit support and Information and Communications Technology support)
- (ii) State/District Surveillance and response capacity.
- (iii) Influenza surveillance and response.

As per the restructured project, the World Bank will provide funds for Central Surveillance Unit and expenditure incurred in respect of nine States. Government of India would provide funds for the remaining twenty six States/Union Territories.

- (g) There is no such proposal at present.
- (h) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Quota Benefit to Children**

3218. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether children who have non-ST father and ST mother enjoy Scheduled Tribe quota benefits and allowances;

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

(c) whether Government has undertaken any survey to ascertain the exact number of cases for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its decision dated 14/02/2006 in Civil Appeal No. 6445 of 2000—Anjan Kumar Vs. Union of India in 2006—has held that the offshoots of the wedlock of a tribal woman married to a non-tribal husband i.e. forward Class cannot claim Scheduled Tribe status". The Ministry of Tribal Affairs vide its letter dated 03/10/2008 had issued necessary instructions to all States/UTs for compliance of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) to (e) No, Madam.

*[Translation]*

#### **Funds for MSMEs**

3219. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans disbursed by the banks to micro, small and medium enterprises in the country during the last three years, State-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware of the hardships being faced by the said enterprises; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) State-wise (for the last reporting Friday of March of the years 2008 and 2009) and Bank-wise (for the last reporting Friday of March of the years 2008, 2009 and 2010) outstanding credit to the MSE sector are as under:



**State-wise:**

| States                      | 2008      | 2009      | States                 | 2008      | 2009      |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Assam                       | 15248922  | 18920232  | Punjab                 | 103431891 | 116071571 |
| Meghalaya                   | 1815833   | 1951873   | Haryana                | 63217894  | 70671319  |
| Mizoram                     | 169064    | 481190    | Chandigarh             | 15276481  | 23556425  |
| Arunachal Pradesh           | 692682    | 993737    | Jammu and Kashmir      | 27191405  | 20028976  |
| Nagaland                    | 479921    | 1313415   | Himachal Pradesh       | 12571795  | 13389326  |
| Manipur                     | 594208    | 696453    | Rajasthan              | 84864148  | 89789425  |
| Tripura                     | 1471002   | 1748358   | Gujarat                | 128936008 | 148576735 |
| Bihar                       | 13733406  | 18243351  | Maharashtra            | 507663998 | 614559186 |
| Jharkhand                   | 19450859  | 35883535  | Daman and Diu          | 440501    | 920186    |
| West Bengal                 | 132220862 | 152605883 | Goa                    | 8792298   | 12046830  |
| Odisha                      | 32034013  | 39496183  | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 491255    | 571495    |
| Sikkim                      | 1095417   | 1073792   | Andhra Pradesh         | 137166540 | 164090077 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 650874    | 728730    | Karnataka              | 120660200 | 151659124 |
| Uttar Pradesh               | 126605613 | 134668646 | Lakshadweep            | 83026     | 23875     |
| Uttarakhand                 | 13839947  | 20559437  | Tamil Nadu             | 264653383 | 297539560 |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 59387491  | 84019582  | Kerala                 | 70288689  | 84021395  |
| Chhattisgarh                | 22440201  | 22845335  | Pondicherry            | 3187444   | 2847549   |
| Delhi                       | 144538809 | 214681657 |                        |           |           |

**Bank-wise:**

(Rs. in crore)

|                      | 2006     | 2009     | 2010     |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Public Sector Banks  | 148851.5 | 191307.4 | 278397.9 |
| Private Sector Banks | 46068.77 | 47916.1  | 64534.19 |
| Foreign Banks        | 15489.12 | 18137.63 | 21068.96 |

(c) The Task Force on MSMEs constituted under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to address the issues of the MSME Sector in its report made various recommendations in the areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/technology/skill development, marketing, etc, for providing an impetus to the growth of the sector. In terms of the recommendations of the Task Force, banks have been advised to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises and a 10% annual growth in the number of micro enterprises accounts. In order to ensure that sufficient credit is available to micro enterprises within the MSE Sector, as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extant guidelines to banks, 60% of MSE advances should go to the micro enterprises. The banks have been advised that the allocation of 60% of MSE advances to the micro enterprises is to be achieved in stages viz. 50% in the year 2010-11, 55% in the year 2011-12 and 60% in the year 2012-13.

*[English]*

**National Commission for Protection of  
Child Rights Act, 2005**

3220. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed amendments in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from the State Governments in this regard including Andhra Pradesh; and

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



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (c) There is no such proposal nor have any suggestions been received from the ' State Governments to this effect.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Allotment of Graduate Medical Seat**

3221. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the graduate medical seat allotment for the Union Territory of Lakshadweep; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) Union Territory of Lakshadweep has requested this Ministry for increasing the number of allotment of MBBS seats from Central Pool from 10 MBBS seats to 15 MBBS seats. Considering the availability of number of seats in the Central Pool, allocation of MBBS seats for Union Territory of Lakshadweep has been increased from 10 MBBS seats to 13 MBBS seats in the academic year 2010-11.

#### **Recognition of Private Hospital as Research Centres**

3222. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of private hospitals in the country have been recognized as research centres and are being given grants for research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievement made by these hospitals cum research centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No private hospital in the country has been recognized as research center by the Government. However, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), has granted recognition to around 550 Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations (SIROs) and some of these operate private hospitals.

(c) SIROs are conducting research in the areas of communicable diseases (e.g. malaria, tuberculosis, AIDS, etc.), non-communicable disease (e.g. cancer, diabetes, heart diseases) and other areas of medicine and surgery including work in surgical, medical, therapeutics and diagnostics, involving biochemical methods, gene characterisation, new drug development, clinical trials and rehabilitation.

#### **Janani Suraksha Yojana**

3223. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has been implemented in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether the United Nations Population Fund (UNPF) has carried out any assessment/study of JSY in various States of the country;

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

(e) whether the study has stressed the need to strengthen the JSY; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for strengthening JSY?

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

(b) A brief on JSY indicating salient features of the scheme is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (f) On the request of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has carried out concurrent assessment of JSY in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The UNFPA's report of 2009 reveals that institutional deliveries increased in all the five states in considerable number along with Ante Natal Check-ups (ANCs), Tetanus Toxoid (TT) and Iron Folic Acid (IFA) Tablets coverage. It has highlighted the need to strengthen JSY implementation in various areas which include the following:-

- Creation of more capacity in health system;
- Enhancing community awareness on the JSY;
- Hiring of additional human resources and
- Monitoring the quality of services.
- Increasing the engagement of the private sector is most certainly needed.



In order to create more capacity, funds have been given to the States for infrastructural development. Action has been taken for operationalization of PHCs as 24X7 PHCs, CHCs as FRUs and district hospitals for providing Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) services. All States have been advised to create awareness of the scheme among the members of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Community Leaders through orientation sessions and also involve Village Health & Sanitation Committee (VHSC) in the promotion and implementation of JSY. Under NRHM, flexibility has been given to States to hire staff including doctors and nurses on a contractual basis wherever necessary. In order to improve the quality of services at the health facilities, up-gradation of skills of health care providers has been done through Government of India support.

States have also been advised that monthly monitoring by the District Nodal Officer of at least 5% of all cases (beneficiaries) who have benefited from the scheme in the previous month in that District should be done. 5678 private sector facilities have been accredited under JSY till 2009-10.

#### **Statement**

#### *Janani Suraksha Yojana*

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), was launched on 12th April 2005 to promote

institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. The Yojana is being implemented in all States and Union Territories. JSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

The scheme focuses on the poor pregnant women with special dispensation for States having Low institutional delivery rates, namely, the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha and Jammu & Kashmir. While these states have been classified as Low Performing Status (LPS) the remaining States have been named as High Performing States (HPS).

Besides maternal care, the scheme provides cash assistance to all eligible mothers for delivery care.

The scheme has identified ASHA, the Accredited Social Health Activist as an effective link between the health facility and the community.

#### **Eligibility for Cash Assistance**

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| LPS | All pregnant Women delivering in Government 'Health centers, such as Sub Centers (SCs)/Primary Centers (PHCs)/Community Health Centers (PHCs)/First Referral Units (FRUs)/general wards of district or state hospitals or accredited private institutions |
| HPS | BPL Pregnant women, aged 19 years and above and the SC/ST pregnant women delivering in the above institutions.  |

#### *Cash Assistance for Institutional Delivery (in Rs)*

| Category | Rural area       |               | Total | Urban area       |                | Total |
|----------|------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|----------------|-------|
|          | Mother's package | ASHA' package |       | Mother's package | ASHA's package |       |
| LPS      | 1400             | 600           | 2000  | 1000             | 200            | 1200  |
| HPS      | 700              | 200*          | 900   | 600              | 200*           | 800   |
| HPS      |                  | 600**         |       |                  |                |       |

\*w.e.f. 1st April 2009.

\*\*w.e.f. 15th June 2010.

Mission Steering Group (MSG) of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in its meeting held on 15th June 2010 has accorded approval for extending the ASHA package of Rs. 600/- per delivery for facilitating

institutional delivery, in respect of rural tribal woman in the tribal areas notified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the High Performing States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat,



Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, A&N Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

*Limitations of cash Assistance for institutional deliveries*

In LPS All Births, delivered in a health center—Government or Accredited Private Health Institutions

HPS Upto 02 (two) live births

**Subsidizing cost of Caesarean Section**

The Yojana subsidizes the cost of Caesarean Section or for the management of Obstetric complications, up to Rs. 1500/- per delivery to the Government Institutions, where Government specialists are not in position.

**Assistance for Home Delivery**

All BPL pregnant women aged 19 years and above, preferring to deliver at home are entitled to cash assistance of Rs. 500/- per delivery, up to 02 live births.

**Progress of JSY**

The coverage of the JSY has been increasing since its inception in 2005. The number of beneficiaries which was 7.39 lakhs in 2005-06 increased to 31.58 lakhs in 2006-07 to 73.29 lakhs in 2007-08, to 90.37 in 2008-09 and 98.93 lakhs in 2009-10. The expenditure under JSY which was Rs. 38.29 crores in 2005-06 increased to Rs. 258.22 crores in 2006-07, to Rs. 880.17 crores in 2007-08, to 1241.33 crores in 2008-09 and to Rs. 1473.76 crores in 2009-10.

**Health Insurance for CGHS Beneficiaries**

3224. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to link health insurance to the beneficiaries of CGHS facilities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Existing CGHS beneficiaries will not be compelled to shift to the health

insurance scheme. They will be given an option to either shift to the health insurance scheme or retain CGHS facilities.

**Virology Institutes**

3225. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the functioning of virology institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken for the upgradation of the virology institutes, especially the National Virology Institute, Alappuzha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The Government has not assessed the functioning of Virology institutes in the country.

(c) The National Institute of Virology (NIV), Kerala has been established by the State Government. However, a unit of the NIV has been established in 2008 in Alappuzha to address problems of viral diseases in Kerala.

**Blood Banks**

3226. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote the Indian Red Cross and its various Branches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for establishment of Blood Banks in the country?

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) has been established as an autonomous body under the Indian Red Cross



Society Act XV of 1920 (As amended by Act No. 22 of 1956 and the adaption of Laws (No. 4) Order 1957 and Act 14 of 1992). The role of the Central Government in the management and functioning of IRCS has been defined under the provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder. The Managing Body of IRCS consists of eighteen members including six members nominated by the President of India in her capacity as the President of IRCS and a Chairman. The Minister of Health and Family Welfare is the Chairperson of IRCS. The Managing Body of IRCS is the supreme body which takes all the decisions, including policy decisions, for Governance of the Indian Red Cross Society.

(c) Health is a State subject. The Union Government does not establish Blood Banks in the Country. State license Authority issues licenses to the State Blood Bank. Drugs Controller General (India) is responsible for approval of Blood Bank licenses issued by the State licensing Authority.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Funds for NIMS and RIMS**

3227. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any demand for the release of funds from the National Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) and the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the funds released by the Government for NIMS and RIMS during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) State Government had requested for release of additional grant of Rs. 53 Crore for Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), Hyderabad which is being upgraded in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). No demand has been made for release of funds for Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences since this has not been taken up under the PMSSY. In case of NIMS, Hyderabad, Central Government contribution is limited to Rs.100 Crore. Since the scheme

envisages a maximum contribution of Rs. 100 Crore only, State Government has been requested to bear the additional expenditure, if any, in addition to their share of Rs. 20 Crore.

(d) Since the upgradation of NIMS, Hyderabad is being implemented by the Ministry directly, the funds are being released to the implementing agency and not to the institution. An amount of Rs. 74.23 Crore has been released so far for upgradation of NIMS.

#### **Foreign Fund for Infrastructure Project**

3228. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of foreign funds received by various companies in India for the infrastructure projects during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the names of the companies which have spent more than five hundred crores of foreign funds on the infrastructure projects during this period, state-wise; and

(c) the number of employment opportunities generated as a result thereof and the details of mechanism evolved by the Government to check irregularities in the foreign funded infrastructure projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The amount of foreign funds both by way of FDI and borrowings received by various companies in India for the infrastructure projects during the last three years is given below:

| Year    | Amount in US \$ million |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 8,923                   |
| 2008-09 | 11,362                  |
| 2009-10 | 13,015                  |

Source: Department of Economic Analysis & Policy, RBI.

(b) State wise data is not available. However, the names of the companies which have spent more than five hundred crores of foreign funds sourced from borrowings on the infrastructure projects during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.



(c) There is no data available regarding employment opportunities generated by the companies receiving foreign funds for infrastructure projects. However, depending on the business requirements, the companies generate employment opportunities. In respect of foreign funds received by way of equity the oversight function is performed by the sectoral regulator and/or the administrative authority, as the case may be. In case of foreign loans, compliance is monitored by RBI under FEMA.

#### **Statement**

*The names of the companies which have spent more than five hundred crores of foreign funds on the infrastructure projects during the last three years*

| Year    | Name of the Company  |
|---------|--|
| 2007-08 | Reliance Communications Ltd<br>Tulip Telecom Ltd.<br>Vodafone Essar South Ltd.<br>Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.<br>Reliance Telecom Infrastructure Ltd.<br>NTPC Ltd.  |
| 2008-09 | Reliance Communications Ltd<br>Reliance Telecom Ltd<br>Gateway Terminals India Pvt.Ltd.<br>Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.<br>IDEA Cellular Ltd.<br>GTL Infrastructure Ltd<br>Bharti Airtel Limited<br>Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.<br>Vodafone Essar South Ltd.<br>Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd<br>Aircel Ltd. |
| 2009-10 | DLF Ltd<br>Sasan Power Ltd.<br>Tata Teleservices Ltd.<br>Sterlite Energy Ltd.<br>Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.<br>Jhajjar Power Ltd.<br>The Tata Power Company Ltd.<br>Idea Cellular Ltd.<br>Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.<br>Dishnet Wireless Ltd.<br>Aircel Limited<br>Reliance Infratel Ltd.   |

[*Translation*]

#### **Disposal of Central Excise Cases**

3229. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Excise cases pending alongwith the amount involved therein with the Central Excise Authority for more than six months, one year and three years as on date;

(b) the reasons for such delay; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to c) The information is being collected and will be submitted shortly.

#### **Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme**

3230. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received for financial assistance under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme, during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned and rejected by the Government during the Same period, State/UX-wise;

(c) the usual time taken by the Government in sanctioning the assistance; and

(d) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government but not utilized by the applicants alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Details are annexed as statement.

(c) and (d) On receipt of applications/documents complete in all respects, it takes about 3-4 weeks to process the same and obtain approval of the competent authority under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme for sanction of financial assistance.

The sanctioned amount of assistance is released to the Govt. hospital where the patient is receiving treatment. In case any amount remains unspent due to actual cost

of medical treatment being less than the estimated amount, the hospital administration returns the amount along with utilization certificate.

**Statement**

*Applications received by Government for financial assistance under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme*

| Name of State/UT  | 2007-08                      |  |                              | 2008-09                     |  |                              | 2009-10                      |   |                              |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
|                   | No. of applications received | No. of applicants provided with financial assistance | No. of applications rejected | No. of application received | No. of applicants provided with financial assistance | No. of applications rejected | No. of applications received | No. of applicant provided with financial assistance | No. of applications rejected |
| 1                 | 2                            | 3  | 4                            | 5                           | 6  | 7                            | 8                            | 9   | 10                           |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 240                          | 100  | 11                           | 260                         | 116  | 06                           | 307                          | 104   | 23                           |
| West Bengal       | 28                           | 03   | 08                           | 36                          | 04   | 16                           | 76                           | 06  | 11                           |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 04                           | 02   | 02                           | 04                          | 02   | 01                           | 16                           | 04  | 07                           |
| Delhi             | 48                           | 21   | 05                           | 30                          | 18   | 06                           | 25                           | 19  | -                            |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 14                           | 06   | 04                           | 18                          | 06   | 05                           | 34                           | 05  | 04                           |
| Bihar             | 180                          | 41   | 89                           | 144                         | 57   | 67                           | 110                          | 40  | 18                           |
| Rajasthan         | 13                           | 07   | 02                           | 03                          | -  | 01                           | 07                           | 06  | -                            |
| Odisha            | 09                           | 06   | 03                           | 10                          | 05   | 03                           | 08                           | 05  | 01                           |
| Haryana           | 28                           | 13   | 03                           | 50                          | 25   | 15                           | 32                           | 15  | 04                           |
| Uttarakhand       | 23                           | 03   | 12                           | 25                          | 11   | 08                           | 25                           | 06  | 07                           |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 01                           | 01   | -                            | 01                          | -  | 01                           | 06                           | 02  | 02                           |
| Jharkhand         | 08                           | -  | 05                           | 10                          | 05   | 03                           | 08                           | 01  | 04                           |
| Chhattisgarh      | -                            | -  | -                            | 01                          | -  | 01                           | 04                           | 02  | 01                           |
| Punjab            | 02                           | -  | 02                           | 03                          | -  | 03                           | 04                           | -   | 04                           |
| Chandigarh        | 02                           | -  | 02                           | -                           | -  | -                            | 02                           | -   | 02                           |
| Gujarat           | 03                           | -  | 03                           | 05                          | -  | 05                           | 08                           | -   | 05                           |
| Maharashtra       | 01                           | -  | 01                           | 01                          | -  | -                            | -                            | -   | -                            |
| Karnataka         | -                            | -  | -                            | 01                          | -  | -                            | -                            | -   | -                            |



| 1                      | 2          | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          | 9          | 10        |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Tamil Nadu             | 03         | 01         | 02         | 01         | 01         | -          | 01         | -          | 01        |
| Kerala                 | 02         | -          | -          | 02         | 01         | -          | 02         | -          | -         |
| Andhra Pradesh         | 01         | -          | 01         | -          | -          | -          | -          | -          | -         |
| Manipur                | 21         | 03         | 00         | 28         | 06         | 02         | 09         | -          | -         |
| Assam                  | 11         | 05         | 05         | 08         | 02         | 05         | 11         | -          | 02        |
| Trlpura                | -          | -          | -          | 01         | -          | -          | 03         | -          | -         |
| Arunachal Pradesh      | -          | -          | -          | -          | -          | -          | 01         | 01         | -         |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 01         | 0          | -          | 0          | -          | -          | -          | -          | 0         |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>643</b> | <b>212</b> | <b>160</b> | <b>642</b> | <b>259</b> | <b>148</b> | <b>699</b> | <b>216</b> | <b>96</b> |

\*The balance applications include those forwarded to State Illness Assistance Funds, revolving funds under Govt, hospitals/institutes, and in respect of which Information sought was awaited from the concerned hospitals/applicants.

[English]

#### Employment Generation in Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

3231. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Union Government has maintained data relating to the break up of employment generation by and contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country from primary secondary and tertiary (specially Information Technology) sectors of the economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years;

(c) whether there are proposals to generate more employment through secondary and tertiary sectors in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b)

The Central Statistics Office of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation maintains data relating to the contribution of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in total GDP. The latest available data regarding contribution of these sectors in total GDP for the period 2006-07 to 2008-09 at current prices and their percentage share in total GDP is given in Table 1 below. The National Sample Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation maintains data relating to distribution of usually employed person by broad industry division which for 64th round is given in Table 2 below. The complete information is available for various NSS survey rounds upto 61st round (2004-05) in statement 5.9 and Table (28) of NSS Report No.515: Employment and Unemployment situation in India, 2004-05, upto 64th round (2007-08) in statement 15 and Table (10) of NSS Report No. 531: Employment and Unemployment situation in India: July, 2007-June, 2008 and Table (13) of NSS Report No.522: Employment and Unemployment situation in India: July, 2005-June, 2006. These reports are available in the Statistics and Programme Implementation website: [http://mospi.gov.in/nssso\\_4aug2008/web/nssso/reports.htm](http://mospi.gov.in/nssso_4aug2008/web/nssso/reports.htm).



*GDP By Economic Activity (at current prices)*

(Rs. crore)

| Sectors             | 2006-07        | 2007-08        | 2008-09        |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Primary Sector   | 822420 (20.9)  | 941129 (20.7)  | 1032776 (19.8) |
| 2. Secondary Sector | 1033041 (26.2) | 1195659 (26.3) | 1350558 (25.8) |
| 3. Tertiary Sector  | 2086404 (52.9) | 2404199 (52.9) | 2845316 (54.4) |
| Total GDP           | 3941865        | 4540987        | 5228650        |

Figures in parentheses represent percentage share of different sectors in GDP

*Distribution (per 1000) of usually employed persons by broad industry division  
(Principal Status) in 2007-08 as per 64th NSS round*

| Broad Industry Divn.                | Rural Male | Rural Female | Urban Male | Urban Female |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Agriculture                         | 662        | 816          | 58         | 129          |
| Mining & quarrying                  | 6          | 4            | 6          | 3            |
| Manufacturing                       | 78         | 76           | 236        | 252          |
| Electricity, water, etc.            | 2          | 0            | 7          | 2            |
| Construction                        | 78         | 23           | 96         | 48           |
| Trade, hotel & restaurant           | 77         | 26           | 278        | 130          |
| Transport, storage & communications | 41         | 2            | 110        | 20           |
| Other services including IT         | 57         | 54           | 210        | 416          |

(c) and (d) The Eleventh Plan aims to provide for rapid creation of jobs in the industrial and services sectors in order to ensure that a significant portion of the labour force is shifted out of agriculture, where it is currently engaged in low productivity employment, into a non-agricultural activity that can provide higher real incomes per head. Government has initiated the skilled development programme across the country as part of which it is proposed to set up 1,500 new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and 50,000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs). The SDCs are proposed to impart training in short term modular courses in demand driven trades of unorganised and service sectors such as banking and financial services, health care, consumer and retail sector, creative industry, logistics etc.

#### **Tourism in North-Eastern Regions**

3232. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax some restrictions to promote tourism in the North-Eastern Region including Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of domestic as well as foreign tourists visited the North-Eastern Regions alongwith the foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The

review of restrictions pertaining to Restricted Area Permit (RAP)/Protected Area Permit (PAP) for tourists is a continuous process and is undertaken by Ministry of Home Affairs on receipt of proposal from the concerned States and in consultation with security agencies. Ministry of Home Affairs has conveyed relaxation of Protected Area Regime in the following circuits of Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim:

**Arunachal Pradesh:**

- (i) Along - Mechukha.
- (ii) Existing Pasighat - Jenging - Yiungkiang to be extended upto Tuting.
- (iii) Daporijo - Nacho Circuit via Taliha and Sayum.
- (iv) Ziro - Palin - Nyapin - Sangram - Kaloriang.
- (v) Doimukh - Sagalee - Pakke Kasang - Seppa.

Powers were delegated to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for issue of Protected Area Permit (PAP) in respect of the following:

- (i) To visiting foreign tourists in a group of two or more persons (as against the existing requirement of group strength of four or more persons) for a maximum period of 30 days.

- (ii) To a group of two foreign tourists even if they are not married couples and to foreigners married to Indian nationals belonging to the State of Arunachal Pradesh for visiting the State on tourist visas.

**Sikkim:**

- (i) To issue PAP/RAP to foreign tourists in a group of two or above with a recognized travel agent, who would act as an escort. However, existing restrictions on visit of foreigners to Rumtek Monastery and restrictions on movement of Tibetan Refugees need to be enforced.
- (ii) To issue PAP/RAP to visiting foreign tourists (subject to (i) above) initially for a period of 30 days extendable to another spell of 30 days.

The powers to issue PAP/RAP to foreign tourists are also delegated to Tourism Information Officer posted at Tourist Information Centre (TIC) at Darjeeling (West Bengal) and Melli (Sikkim).

(c) The data on domestic & foreign tourist visits to North-Eastern region for the years 2007-2009 is given in the enclosed statement. The data on foreign exchange earned by the States is not compiled in the Ministry of Tourism.

**Statement**

*Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to North-Eastern States during the year 2007 to 2009*

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | 2007     |         | 2008     |         | 2009*    |         |
|--------|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
|        |                   | Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign |
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 91100    | 2212    | 149292   | 3020    | 195147   | 3945    |
| 2.     | Assam             | 3436833  | 12899   | 3617306  | 14426   | 3850521  | 14942   |
| 3.     | Manipur           | 101484   | 396     | 112151   | 354     | 124229   | 337     |
| 4.     | Meghalaya         | 457685   | 5267    | 549936   | 4919    | 591398   | 4522    |
| 5.     | Mizoram           | 43161    | 669     | 55924    | 902     | 56651    | 513     |
| 6.     | Nagaland          | 22085    | 936     | 21129    | 1209    | 20953    | 1423    |
| 7.     | Sikkim            | 329075   | 17498   | 460564   | 19154   | 547810   | 17730   |
| 8.     | Tripura           | 244795   | 3181    | 245438   | 3577    | 317541   | 4246    |

\*Provisional

Source: Marketing & Research Division, Ministry of Tourism.



[Translation]

### Widening Gap between Borrowing and GDP

3233. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gulf between the Centre and the States public borrowings and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) widening;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the scheme being formulated by the Government to reduce the gap between the public borrowings and the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The debt to GDP ratio of the (Centre and State) combined for the last three years is as follows:

| 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10* |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 70.5%   | 70.3%   | 71.8%    |

Note: Combined Debt is net of investment from NSSF in State Securities, loans from Centre to States and investment by States in 14 day Treasury Bills.

\*Debt of Centre is as per Revised Estimates and that of States is as per Budget Estimates.

(c) Government has laid the Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) statement in the Parliament in February, 2010 as part of the Budget documents delineating the strategy of the Central Government regarding fiscal consolidation wherein Fiscal Deficit targets for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been kept at 5.5%, 4.8% and 4.1% of GDP respectively and Centre's debt targets have been kept at 51.1%, 50% and 48.2% of GDP for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

[English]

### FDI in Power Sector

3234. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has stressed on the need for creating confidence among the foreign investors to attract FDI in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress achieved so far in this regard; and  
(d) the plan of action prepared for the remaining Eleventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on automatic route for projects of electric generation (except atomic energy), transmission, distribution and trading. Based on the information regarding FDI compiled by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce, the year wise FDI inflows in power sector have gradually increased from 2003-04 to 2009-10. The details are as under:

Amount in Crores

| Sector | 2003-04     | 2004-05     | 2005-06     | 2006-07      | 2007-08       | 2008-09       | 2009-10        |
|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Power  | 131<br>(28) | 241<br>(53) | 386<br>(87) | 713<br>(157) | 3875<br>(967) | 4382<br>(985) | 6908<br>(1437) |

Note. The figures in brackets show the amount in US \$ Millions

(d) Government of India has taken a number of legislative, policy and administrative measures to enhance private participation in the Power Sector. Some of the measures are:

- (i) Enactment of new Electricity Act, 2003
- (ii) De-licensing of thermal generation. Further, captive generation is freely permitted

- (iii) Structural reforms of State Electricity Board.
- (iv) Formation of Central & State Regulatory Commissions
- (v) Formulation of National Grid
- (vi) Open access in Transmission & Distribution



- (vii) Power trading being recognized as a distinct activity
- (viii) Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme
- (ix) Reduction in T&D losses
- (x) Mega Power Policy under which further rationalization measures have been approved recently.
- (xi) Issue of guidelines for competitive bidding for procurement of Power by distribution licensees under the Electricity Act.
- (xii) Notification of Tariff Policy
- (xiii) Notification of National Electricity Policy
- (xiv) Notification of the Hydro Policy, 2008
- (xv) Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPP) Initiative.

As a result of the above measures, private sector capacity addition in the eleventh plan is expected to be much higher compared to earlier plans.

[*Translation*]

#### **Solar Photovoltaic Lighting Systems**

3235. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the criteria fixed for the installation of the Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) lighting systems in the rural areas of the country;

(b) the total number of villages including tribal and backward villages in the country particularly Gujarat wherein SPV lighting systems have been installed, State-wise;

(c) the total expenditure incurred for installing these lighting systems in the country including Gujarat during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to reduce the installation cost of these lighting systems in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), central financial assistance (CFA) is provided for installation of SPV lighting systems in the country. For availing the CFA the proposals are required to be submitted by the implementing agencies in the project mode.

The Ministry is also providing CFA under its Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme for lighting/ electricity using renewable energy, including solar energy, in those remote unelectrified villages/hamlets which are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for grid-electrification.

(b) and (c) The State-wise number of remote villages/ hamlets electrified through solar energy as on 31.3.2010 is given in the statement. This includes 38 remote villages/ hamlets electrified through solar energy in the State of Gujarat. An amount of Rs. 304.71 crores was released to various state implementing agencies during the last three years under this Programme.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is supporting research and development on materials, processes and components to reduce the cost of solar energy systems, including the solar lighting systems.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise list of Remote Villages/Hamlets electrified through Solar Energy as on 31.03.2010*

| Sl.No. | State             | Villages/Hamlets completed |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                          |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 13                         |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 769                        |
| 2.     | Assam             | 866                        |
| 3.     | Chhattisgarh      | 399                        |
| 4.     | Gujarat           | 38                         |
| 5.     | Haryana           | 286                        |

| 1     | 2                 | 3    |
|-------|-------------------|------|
| 6.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 1    |
| 7.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 160  |
| 8.    | Jharkhand         | 449  |
| 9.    | Karnataka         | 30   |
| 10.   | Kerala            | 558  |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 188  |
| 12.   | Maharashtra       | 338  |
| 13.   | Manipur           | 191  |
| 14.   | Meghalaya         | 97   |
| 15.   | Mizoram           | 20   |
| 16.   | Nagaland          | 3    |
| 17.   | Odisha            | 224  |
| 18.   | Rajasthan         | 292  |
| 19.   | Sikkim            | 13   |
| 20.   | Tamil Nadii       | 101  |
| 21.   | Tripura           | 491  |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 179  |
| 23.   | Uttarakhand       | 506  |
| 24.   | West Bengal       | 1178 |
| Total |                   | 7390 |

[English]

#### Theft of Infants from Hospitals

3236. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of theft of infants from different Government hospitals of the country have been reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the incidents of theft of infants?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No such information is being compiled centrally. With respect to the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospital, no such case has been reported.

#### Promotion of Buddhist Heritage in Incredible India Campaign

3237. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take up a special media and electronic campaign to promote the Buddhist Heritage of the country in the East Asian and South East Asian region including Odisha and other Indian Eastern States as a part of the Incredible India Campaign; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism regularly releases international campaigns in the electronic and print media to promote India as a holistic destination. Through these campaigns, various tourism products and destinations including the Buddhist Heritage of the country are promoted in the different potential markets including the East Asian and South East Asian regions.

#### Housing Mortgage Guarantee Fund

3238. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision for the setting up of Housing Mortgage Guarantee Fund to facilitate the housing sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

**Expenditure on Unani Colleges/Hospitals**

3239. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilised in regard to Unani colleges, hospitals and dispensaries during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase fund allocation for the Unani system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S.

GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No separate funds have been allocated to Unani colleges, hospitals and dispensaries. Based on the proposals received from the State/UT Governments, financial assistance is given to AYUSH (which *inter alia* includes Unani system) colleges, hospitals and dispensaries.

The financial assistance given to Unani/colleges during the last three years and the current year (upto 31st July, 2010) is given in the statement-I whereas the financial assistance given to Unani hospitals and dispensaries during the corresponding period is given in the statement-II.

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Development of AYUSH institutions and for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries were revised during 11th Plan making provision for enhanced budgetary support for AYUSH (including Unani system) colleges, hospitals and dispensaries.

**Statement I**

*Financial Assistance given under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development and Upgradation of AYUSH Institutions*

| Sl. No. | State          | 2007-08         |                       | 2008-09         |                       | 2009-10         |                       | 2010-11*        |                       |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
|         |                | Colleges (Nos.) | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) | Colleges (Nos.) | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) | Colleges (Nos.) | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) | Colleges (Nos.) | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh |                 |                       | 2               | 342.64                |                 |                       |                 |                       |
| 2.      | Madhya Pradesh | 1               | 62.00                 | -               | -                     | -               | -                     | -               | -                     |
| 3.      | Maharashtra    | 1               | 30.31                 | 1               | 38.50                 | -               | -                     | -               | -                     |
| 4.      | Delhi          | 1               | 140.00                | -               | -                     | -               | -                     | -               | -                     |
| 5.      | Tamil Nadu     | -               | -                     | 1               | 92.50                 | -               | -                     | -               | -                     |
| 6.      | Uttar Pradesh  | -               | -                     | 1               | 100.00                | -               | -                     | -               | -                     |
|         | <b>Total</b>   | <b>3</b>        | <b>232.31</b>         | <b>5</b>        | <b>573.64</b>         |                 |                       |                 |                       |

\*Status upto 31st July, 2010



**Statement II****Financial Assistance Given under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries**

| Sl. No. | States            | 2007-08          |                     | 2008-09             |                       | 2009-10          |                     | 2010-11*            |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
|---------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
|         |                   | Hospitals (Nos.) | Amount Rs. in lakhs | Dispensaries (Nos.) | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) | Hospitals (Nos.) | Amount Rs. in lakhs | Dispensaries (Nos.) | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) | Hospitals (Nos.) | Amount Rs. in lakhs | Dispensaries (Nos.) | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |           |               |           |               |
| 1.      | Bihar             |                  |                     |                     |                       | 50               | 425                 |                     |                       | 7                | 376.992             |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 2.      | Chhattisgarh      |                  |                     |                     |                       | 3                | 0.75                |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 3.      | Delhi             |                  |                     | 10                  | 2.1                   | 10               | 2.5                 |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 4.      | Himachal Pradesh  |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       | 3                | 1.275               |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 5.      | Jammu and Kashmir |                  |                     | 168                 | 42                    | 209              | 52.25               | 1                   | 53.586                |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 6.      | Kerala            |                  |                     | 1                   | 0.25                  |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
|         | Karnataka         |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       | 13               | 700.128             | 59                  | 25.075                |           |               |           |               |
| 7.      | Lakshdweep        |                  |                     |                     |                       | 1                | 0.25                |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 8.      | Madhya Pradesh    | 2                | 32                  |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       | 50               | 21.25               |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 9.      | Maharashtra       |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 10.     | Manipur           | 5                | 50                  |                     |                       | 2                | 20                  |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 11.     | Punjab            |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 12.     | Rajasthan         |                  |                     | 47                  | 11.75                 | 20               | 9                   | 50                  | 50.25                 |                  |                     | 5                   | 269.28                |           |               |           |               |
| 13.     | Tamil Nadu        | 3                | 30                  |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       | 40               | 340                 |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
|         | Tripura           |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 14.     | Uttar Pradesh     |                  |                     | 249                 | 62                    |                  |                     |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 15.     | Uttarakhand       |                  |                     |                     |                       | 3                | 0.75                |                     |                       |                  |                     |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
| 16.     | West Bengal       |                  |                     |                     |                       | 3                | 0.75                |                     |                       | 3                | 0.6375              |                     |                       |           |               |           |               |
|         | <b>Total</b>      | <b>10</b>        | <b>112</b>          | <b>475</b>          | <b>118.1</b>          | <b>22</b>        | <b>29</b>           | <b>279</b>          | <b>107.5</b>          | <b>91</b>        | <b>818.586</b>      | <b>56</b>           | <b>23.1625</b>        | <b>25</b> | <b>1346.4</b> | <b>59</b> | <b>25.075</b> |

Note-Hospitals includes (PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals, AYUSH Hospitals)

\*Status upto 31st July, 2010.

**Visit India 2009 Programme**

3240. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Visit India 2009" programme is still being observed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the said programme; and

(d) the impact of the said programme on the promotion of tourism in the county?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The scheme "Visit India 2009" was announced by the Ministry

of Tourism in the year 2009 and extended till March 2010 in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India during the Visit India year. The incentives offered by the stakeholders included complimentary air tickets, hotel rooms, local tours etc.

Though, the foreign tourist arrivals are subject to various external factors such as global economic slowdown, terrorist activities, H1N1 influenza pandemic, natural disasters etc., the foreign tourist arrivals (FTA) to India have shown an upward trend in 2010.

#### **Ayush Institutions**

3241. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals for the upgradation of AYUSH institutions in the country on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

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

(c) the present status of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) No. However, a proposal is under consideration of the Department to upgrade nine reputed State level AYUSH institutions as National Institutes.

*[Translation]*

#### **Cantonment Boards under JNNURM**

3242. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the areas under various Cantonment Boards in the country are covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the need for comprehensive city

planning the Ministry has advised the cities to take into account the infrastructure requirements of cantonment areas especially with reference to water supply, sewage solid waste management etc, while preparing and/or revising City Development Plans (CDPs) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

*[English]*

#### **Construction of Under Pass at Malleshwaram in Bangalore**

3243. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BBMP of Karnataka has completed the project of "Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram in Bangalore" under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in February 2007;

(b) if so, whether the 4th instalment of Rs. 109 lakh is yet to be released by the Union Government to the Government of Karnataka for this purpose;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in releasing the amount; and

(d) the time by which the amount is likely to be released to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam. The 4th and final installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) would be released only after successful implementation of all the reforms which were committed to be achieved as per timelines agreed to in the original Memorandum of Agreement. The State Government of Karnataka has not achieved some of the state level/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Optional level reforms such as Transfer of Water supply, e-Governance, Property Tax collection efficiency, 100% cost recovery- water supply and Solid Waste Management, Earmarking 25% land for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) housing and Administrative reforms as per committed timelines.



[Translation]

#### **Hotel Management and Catering Services Course**

3244. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) under which students are likely to be trained in hotel management and catering services through vocational courses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) On 20th July 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHM and CT), an apex body under the Ministry of Tourism coordinating hotel management education in the country. The initial term of the MoU is for four years with provision for further renewal. The MoU aims at introducing two courses in hotel management at +2 level under the vocational stream in the trades of Food Production and Food and Beverage Service.

The Ministry of Tourism provides grants to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs per school to upgrade the infrastructure of identified schools.

[English]

#### **Economic Slowdown**

3245. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic growth of the country has registered a slowdown in the backdrop of Global Economic crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, sector-wise;

(c) whether Government has identified the infrastructure bottlenecks that stand in the way in achieving high growth rate;

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

(e) the steps taken to remove such bottlenecks and achieve growth rate in the face of inflation, price rise and subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The global financial crisis led to a slowdown in the Indian economy and the rate of growth of gross domestic product at factor cost and constant prices (Base year 2004-05) fell from 9.2 per cent in 2007-08 to 6.7 per cent in 2008-09. Clear signs of a recovery were evident in 2009-10 with the rate of growth for the year being estimated at 7.4 per cent as per the Revised Estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation. The economic recovery during 2009-10 was supported by relatively higher growth rates in mining and quarrying (10.6 per cent), manufacturing (10.8 per cent) and electricity, gas and water supply (6.5 per cent).

(c) to (e) The Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan has indicated that weaknesses in infrastructure, particularly in the energy and transport sectors, are perhaps the most important constraints on the growth of the economy in the medium term. In order to remove the infrastructural bottlenecks and achieve higher growth, the Government had planned to increase investment in physical infrastructure, including rural infrastructure, from 5 per cent of GDP witnessed during the Tenth Five Year Plan to about 9 per cent of GDP by 2011-12 (terminal year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan). The MTA, after a review of the experience in the first three years of the Plan, indicates that the increase in the total investment in infrastructure was commendable, albeit with variations across sectors. The MTA also notes that the share of private investment in infrastructure has almost doubled from 1.3 per cent of GDP in 2004-05 to nearly 2.5 per cent in 2008-09. Recognizing that accelerated development of high quality physical infrastructure, such as roads, ports, airports and railways is essential to sustain economic growth, the Budget for 2010-11 has provided Rs. 1,73,552 crore for infrastructure accounting for 46 per cent of total plan expenditure.

#### **UN World Tourism Organisation**

3246. SHRI K.J.S.P REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be please to state:

(a) whether the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) is developing some tourist destinations in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action plan being implemented by the UNWTO in this regard; and



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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, at present UNWTO is not developing any tourist destination in Andhra Pradesh.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 796 projects in various States/Union Territories in the country amounting to Rs. 2305.02 crores during the last three years up to June 2010. A statement showing the details of the projects sanctioned is enclosed statement. Implementation of the projects sanctioned is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administration. The Ministry reviews the Progress made in regard to implementation from time to time.

**Statement**

*Tourism Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 upto 30.6.2010)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | State                       | Number of Project | Amount Sanctioned |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1      | 2                           | 3                 | 4                 |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 31                | 146.47            |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 41                | 111.21            |
| 3.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0                 | 0.00              |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 15                | 44.55             |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 15                | 39.23             |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 14                | 27.82             |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 6                 | 24.27             |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 3                 | 0.24              |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu               | 1                 | 0.12              |
| 10.    | Delhi                       | 20                | 72.16             |
| 11.    | Goa                         | 3                 | 48.14             |
| 12.    | Gujarat                     | 12                | 34.30             |
| 13.    | Haryana                     | 24                | 59.72             |

| 1           | 2                 | 3   | 4       |
|-------------|-------------------|-----|---------|
| 14.         | Himachal Pradesh  | 28  | 76.78   |
| 15.         | Jammu and Kashmir | 93  | 159.52  |
| 16.         | Jharkhand         | 10  | 11.55   |
| 17.         | Kerala            | 30  | 127.45  |
| 18.         | Karnataka         | 22  | 105.20  |
| 19.         | Lakshadweep       | 1   | 7.82    |
| 20.         | Maharashtra       | 11  | 58.90   |
| 21.         | Manipur           | 25  | 73.44   |
| 22.         | Meghalaya         | 15  | 33.86   |
| 23.         | Mizoram           | 18  | 44.53   |
| 24.         | Madhya Pradesh    | 39  | 125.43  |
| 25.         | Nagaland          | 48  | 72.65   |
| 26.         | Odisha            | 30  | 99.69   |
| 27.         | Puducherry        | 13  | 24.21   |
| 28.         | Punjab            | 7   | 33.13   |
| 29.         | Rajasthan         | 20  | 91.71   |
| 30.         | Sikkim            | 72  | 162.15  |
| 31.         | Tamil Nadu        | 38  | 116.53  |
| 32.         | Tripura           | 32  | 35.93   |
| 33.         | Uttar Pradesh     | 22  | 75.79   |
| 34.         | Uttarakhand       | 8   | 66.04   |
| 35.         | West Bengal       | 29  | 94.48   |
| Grand Total |                   | 796 | 2305.02 |

[Translation]

**Customs Tariff on Palm Oil**

3247. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether duty is levied on the import of palm oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof and time since when such duty/rate of duty is being levied;

(c) whether any representation with regard to imposing of duty on import of palm oil has been received by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) At present the import duty on crude palm oil and refined palm oil is 10% and 7.5% ad valorem respectively. The present duty structure has been effective since 1st April, 2008.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. In the current financial year the Government has received representations from Central Organisation for Oil Industry and Trade and Solvent Extractors' Association of India with regard to imposition of duty on import of edible oils in general. At present, no proposal for imposition of import duty is under the consideration of the Government.

*[English]*

#### **Tax Evasion by Real Estate Sector**

3248. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were complaints related to tax evasion in the real estate sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years;

(c) the details of cases registered in this regard;

(d) whether any Income Tax officials were involved in such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Complaints of tax evasion including those related to the real estate sector are received by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and various field formations of the

Income Tax Department. The Income Tax Department does not maintain any central database regarding complaints of tax evasion received in respect of any particular category of persons or sectors, including real estate sector. Under the Income Tax Act, there is no procedure available for registering a case against any person on the basis of complaint. However, as and when any instance of tax evasion in any sector, including the real estate sector comes to the notice of the Department, appropriate action under the Income Tax laws is taken to bring to tax the unaccounted income.

So far as evasion of service tax in real estate sector is concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) No instance of involvement of any Income Tax Official in complaints related to tax evasion in the real estate has come to the notice of the Government.

#### **Off-shore Wind Potential**

3249. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to explore the off-shore wind energy potential in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce advance technologies for the wind energy generation in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The wind resource assessment studies carried out in the country along the coastal areas have so far indicated only a modest potential for deploying commercially viable off-shore wind power projects. The Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai has been sanctioned a project for off-shore wind potential assessment in an area between Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram by using Satellite Aperture Radar (SAR) and 100 metre anemometry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. All the major manufacturers with advance technologies for wind energy generation are available in the country. The trend in recent installations is moving towards better aerodynamic design; use of lighter and larger blades; higher towers;



gearless operation and advanced power electronics to suit moderate wind regime and local grid network. The manufacturing of wind turbines with latest technology like permanent magnet generator has also started in the country.

[*Translation*]

**Amount Sanctioned under 11th Five Year Plan**

3250. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned, State-wise under the Article 275 (1) of the Constitution under the Eleventh Five Year Plan during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the projects in which the said amount has been used by the States during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Under the programme of "Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India" funds are released to States for the purpose of raising the level of administration in Scheduled Areas and for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The activities taken up under the programme relate to bridging the gap in critical areas in sectors like education, health, drinking water, electrification, communication, rural marketing, water harvesting, tribal land management etc. Priority for undertaking the development schemes is to be decided by the State Governments based on the felt needs of the local area in accordance with the guidelines.

A statement indicating the grant released by the Ministry under the programme of grants under Article 275 (1) to various States during the last three years and the current financial year is Annexed.

**Statement**

*Grant released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during the past three years and the current year i.e. 2010-11*

| Sl.No. | States            | Fund Released |         |         | Fund Released<br>2010-11 (as on<br>6.08.2010) |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---|
|        |                   | 2007-08       | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |   |
| 1      | 2                 | 3             | 4       | 5       | 6   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 2453.03       | 1863.44 | 1946.20 | 0.00  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 544.29        | 308.68  | 35.20   | 0.00  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 1192.63       | 1444.88 | 1240.77 | 0.00  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 319.20        | 0.00    | 95.00   | 0.00  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 3090.44       | 3211.43 | 2834.80 | 1569.93                                       |
| 6.     | Goa               | 68.45         | 7.00    | 0.00    | 0.00  |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 3652.68       | 2372.77 | 4783.00 | 0.00  |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 165.43        | 148.32  | 360.00  | 377.00  |
| 9.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 286.61        | 193.66  | 282.74  | 0.00  |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 3060.27       | 1852.43 | 3730.00 | 0.00  |
| 11.    | Karnataka         | 1458.05       | 1496.37 | 1823.00 | 2400.00                                       |

| 1           | 2              | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6           |
|-------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 12.         | Kerala         | 101.52   | 159.421  | 387.00   | 405.00      |
| 13.         | Madhya Pradesh | 5973.00  | 6466.80  | 6435.00  | 5016.90     |
| 14.         | Maharashtra    | 3610.310 | 2441.46  | 2000.00  | 0.00        |
| 15.         | Manipur        | 311.96   | 324.44   | 352.50   | 0.00        |
| 16.         | Meghalaya      | 773.02   | 155.33   | 0.00     | 0.00        |
| 17.         | Mizoram        | 409.79   | 403.57   | 441.00   | 0.00        |
| 18.         | Nagaland       | 866.170  | 200.00   | 576.59   | 800.00      |
| 19.         | Odisha         | 4176.84  | 4129.73  | 7026.00  | 9644.33455  |
| 20.         | Rajasthan      | 3168.91  | 3107.04  | 1500.00  | 0.00        |
| 21.         | Sikkim         | 101.50   | 65.00    | 149.20   | 0.00        |
| 22.         | Tamil Nadu     | 0.00     | 291.39   | 342.00   | 0.00        |
| 23.         | Tripura        | 485.04   | 434.88   | 780.00   | 1092.00     |
| 24.         | Uttar Pradesh  | 499.12   | 391.28   | 350.00   | 0.00        |
| 25.         | Uttarakhand    | 107.81   | * 20.00  | 120.00   | 0.00        |
| 26.         | West Bengal    | 2151.620 | 2489.09  | 2320.00  | 2315.00     |
| Grand Total |                | 39027.69 | 33978.41 | 39910.00 | 23620.16455 |

[English]

#### Criteria For Classification of Slum

3251. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria of classifying a human dwelling as slums;

(b) whether such criteria take into account condition of dwellings, access to the clean water supply, power supply, sanitation and sewage and other civic amenities;

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

(d) whether such criteria is in conformity with the international norms to define a slum; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Slum Census, conducted by the Registrar General of India as part of Census 2001, defined slums to include the following:

(i) All specified areas in a town or city notified as slum by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a slum Act.

(ii) All areas recognized as slum by State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Board, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any Act.



- (iii) A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking facilities.

(d) and (e) The UN-HABITAT defines slum as a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterized as having inadequate housing and basic services. A slum is often not recognized and addressed by the public authorities as an integral or equal part of the city.

The slum household is a group of individuals living under the same roof having one or more of the conditions, i.e. (i) insecure residential status (ii) inadequate access to safe water (iii) inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure (iv) poor structural quality of houses (v) overcrowding.

As may be seen from the above, the criteria adopted by Census of India to define a slum in terms of parameters of poor quality shelter, congestion and lack of access to basic civic amenities are broadly similar to that adopted by UN-HABITAT.

| Sl.No. | Year    | State   | Name of the NGO  | Amount of financial assistance | Purpose                       |
|--------|---------|---------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.     | 2007-08 | Delhi   | Association of Municipalities and Development Authorities, New Delhi | 2.00 lakh                      | Conducting workshops/seminars |
| 2.     | 2007-08 | Gujarat | Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, Gujarat                 | 2.00 lakh                      | -do-                          |
| 3.     | 2008-09 | Gujarat | Gujarat Manila Housing SEWA Trust, Gujarat                           | 1.26 lakh                      | -do-                          |
| 4.     | 2009-10 |         | Nil  | Nil                            |                               |

(ii) Under the Revised Guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitization Scheme the onus of the selection of the NGO is and execution of the scheme is with the State Government. According to guidelines "the State should select NGOs having adequate experience in this field who will be funded maximum to the extent of 15% over and above the total project cost to be borne by the Central and States based on the ratio of 5:1 at different stages of implementation. A release of 1.5% of the project cost out of these earmarked funds of 15% has been made in respect of sanctioned projects to the respective

[*Translation*]

#### Financial Assistance to NGOs

3252. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in various States including Tamil Nadu which received financial assistances alongwith grants provided to them under various schemes during the last three years State-wise and NGO-wise;

(b) whether some NGOs are found to be involved in irregularities; and

(c) if so, the names thereof alongwith the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) (i) Financial Assistance given to NGOs under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are as under:

State Governments. So far, no proposals have been sanctioned under the Scheme to the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

[*English*]

#### Registration of Medicinal Properties of Animal Waste

3253. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the medicinal utility of various products such as dung and urine etc. of cow and cattle have been registered by some organizations with the concerned authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to assist such organizations for improving their research activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. As per information received from Director, Ayurvedic and Unani Services, Uttrakhand. M/s. Divya Yog Pharmacy, Hardwar has been granted a manufacturing license No A-2540/95 for "Divya Godhan Ark", which is a formulation derived from cow's urine.

(c) and (d) Any such proposal can be considered if found suitable after peer evaluation by the experts.

#### Loans to infrastructure Sector

3254. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks' credit to infrastructure sector have not made any improvement despite various measures being taken by the Government to help revive demand and growth in the economy;

(b) if so, the details of the loans disbursed to the infrastructure sector by the banks during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for slow growth of demand for credit in the infrastructure sector and remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) As per information compiled by Reserve Bank of India data on Infrastructure lending of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as at end March 2008, March 2009 and March 2010 are as below:

Amount in Rs. Crore

| SCB's credit as outstanding at end | Gross Advances | Y-o-Y Growth of Gross Advances | Credit to Infrastructure | Credit to Infrastructure as percentage to Gross Advances | Y-o-Y Growth in credit to Infrastructure |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 3/31/2008                          | 2331678        | -10.52                         | 193736                   | 8.31   | 35.50                                    |
| 3/31/2009                          | 2793134        | 19.79                          | 263646                   | 9.44   | 36.09                                    |
| 3/31/2010                          | 3271380        | 17.12                          | 367481                   | 11.23  | 39.38                                    |

Data sourced from off-site returns (Domestic)

As observed from the table above, SCBs credit to infrastructure sector has grown during the last three years in absolute terms and as a ratio to the Gross advances.

#### National Commodity Exchange

3255. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) It is true that development of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under Ministry of Commerce has sent a proposal for allowing foreign entities as broker-members of National Commodity Exchange;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Surrogate Advertisements

3256. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the rules Governing surrogate advertisements are not being implemented properly in the country which is resulting in aggressive advertisement by some hospitals and doctors;

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

(c) the stringent measures taken by the Government to implement the aforesaid rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Advertisement of drugs are regulated under Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954. Surrogate advertisements do not come under the purview of above said Act.

#### **KVT Housing Scheme in T.N.**

3257. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sent any proposal to the Union Government for financial assistance for the implementation of KVT Housing Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **National Slum Policy**

3258. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized a National Slum Policy; and

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Slum development is a State subject. The State Governments formulate specific plans, programmes and schemes for

development of slums in various cities as per their priorities and make necessary provisions therefor in their respective State Plans. However, the President of India, through her Address to both Houses of Parliament in June, 2009 and the Prime Minister, in his Independence Day Address, have announced the Government's vision of a "Slum-free India" through a new scheme "Rajiv Awas Yojana" (RAY). This scheme aims at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. The Government's effort would be to create Slum free country through implementation of RAY.

#### **Allocation of Gas**

3259. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments in the country including Haryana have sought allocation of gas for the setting up of gas based power projects in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. Various State Governments in the country including Haryana has sought allocation of gas for setting up of gas based power projects in their States.

(b) The details of such State sector projects are given in the enclosed statement I.

(c) As regards allocation of gas, Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) has allocated gas to only existing gas power projects (including 2009-10 projects). Further, EGOM in meeting dated 27.10.2009 decided that the requirement of natural gas for plants to be commissioned beyond 2009-10 would be reviewed from time to time by the EGOM for making firm allotments to such plants from the fallback quantity available.

Ministry of Power has recently forwarded to MOP&NG for consideration of EGoM, a list of three State sector projects along with other projects, which are under construction and are coming up in 11th Plan as per the assessment of CEA and which will start drawing gas by March, 2012 are given in the enclosed statement II. Ministry of Power has also sent the updated list of 102 pending projects of 121215 MW of Central, State and Private sector projects which also includes projects in Haryana State are given in the enclosed statement III.

**Statement I***List of Power Projects Requested for Gas Allocation—other than Planned 11th Plan Projects (As on 31st July, 2010)*

| Sl.No.          | Name of Power Station/Agency   | STATUS<br>(Expansion/<br>Greenfield) | Capacity<br>(MW) | SECTOR | Located in<br>State | Gas<br>Requirement<br>at 90% PLF<br>(MMSCMD) |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--|
| STATE SECTOR    |  |                                      |                  |        |                     |  |
| 1.              | Karimnagar   | Green Field                          | 2100             | S.S.   | A.P.                | 10.08  |
| 2.              | Dhuvaran Expn.   | Expn.                                | 350              | S.S.   | Gujarat             | 1.68   |
| 3.              | Hazira CCGP Extension  | Expn.                                | 370              | S.S.   | Gujarat             | 1.78   |
| 4.              | Chandramana CCGP, Patan,<br>North Gujarat  | Green Field                          | 1000             | S.S.   | Gujarat             | 4.80   |
| 5.              | Dudhva CCGP, Banaskantha,<br>North Gujarat   | Green Field                          | 1000             | S.S.   | Gujarat             | 4.80   |
| 6.              | Padra CCGP, Vadodra  | Green Field                          | 3000             | S.S.   | Gujarat             | 14.40  |
| 7.              | CCGT project at Pipavav<br>by GSPC Power company<br>of GPPC (702 MW in 11th<br>Plan & 351 MW in 12th Plan) | Expn.                                | 351              | S.S.   | Gujarat             | 1.68   |
| 8.              | CCGP at Nawada, FARIDABAD<br>By M/s HPGCL  | Green Field                          | 1500             | S.S.   | Haryana             | 7.20   |
| 9.              | Government of Karnataka  | Green Field                          | 9000             | S.S.   | Karnataka           | 43.20  |
| 10.             | Cheemeni, Kasargod<br>CCGT by KSIDCL   | Green Field                          | 1200             | S.S.   | Kerala              | 5.76   |
| 11.             | Uran Expansion   | Expn.                                | 1220             | S.S.   | Maharashtra         | 5.86   |
| 12.             | Ropar CCGT   | Green Field                          | 1000             | S.S.   | Punjab              | 4.80   |
| 13.             | Dholpur Extn.  | Expn.                                | 330              | S.S.   | Rajasthan           | 1.58   |
| 14.             | Keshoraopatan  | Green Field                          | 330              | S.S.   | Rajasthan           | 1.58   |
| 15.             | Government of U.P. (UPPCL)   | Green Field                          | 660              | S.S.   | U.P.                | 3.17   |
| 16.             | Government of Uttarakhand  | Green Field                          | 1000             | S.S.   | Uttarakhand         | 6  |
| 17.             | Government of Madhya Pradesh   | Green Field                          | 1050             | S.S.   | M.P.                | 4.8  |
| Sub-Total (S.S) |  |                                      | 25461            |        |                     | 123.17                                       |



**Statement II***List of Power Project for which orders placed and are under construction*

| Sl. No. | Name of Projects   | Sector/ State  | Capacity (MW) | Requirement of gas at 75% PLF to A.P. Project & 70% PLF to non A.P. projects (MMSCMD) | Status of Land & Water Availability and statutory clearances/Date of Receipt of Environment clearance     | Date of Placement of Orders/ Other Remarks  | Expected Date of synchronization/ Commissioning  |
|---------|--|----------------|---------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1.      | GSEGL Hazira   | Gujarat (S.S.) | 351           | 1.31  | All statutory clearances are available.<br><br>Land & Water Available                                     | Main Plant ordered to M/s BHEL (EPC) on 29.12.2007  | GT (222 MW)- 09/10<br>10/10<br>ST (128MW)- 10/10<br>12/10  |
| 2.      | Pipavav CAPP Ph-I by GSPC<br>Pipavav Power Company Ltd (Joint Venture) | Gujarat (S.S.) | 702           | 2.62  | All statutory clearances are available<br>Dt of MoEF Clearance- 28.01.2006.<br><br>Land & Water Available | Order Placed to BHEL in March, 2008<br>Though the company entered into gas supply agreement with GSPC, project developer has requested gas from KG basin as GSPC is unable to supply gas. | Block-I (351MW)- 01/11<br>02/11<br>Block-II (351MW)- 04/11<br>05/11  |
| 3.      | Bawana CCGT\$  | Delhi (S.S.)   | 1250          | 4.67  | All statutory clearances are available.<br><br>Land & Water Available                                     | Order Placed on M/s BHEL on 30.05.2008 (Turn Key)   | Block-1<br>GT-I- (250MW) 05/10<br>05/10<br>GT-2-(250MW) 07/10<br>07/10<br>ST-(250MW)- 09/10<br>09/10<br>Block-II<br>GT-H250MW)- 08/10<br>08/10<br>GT-II-(250MW) 09/10<br>10/10<br>ST-(250MW)- 11/10<br>12/10 |

\$Unit-1 250 was scheduled for commissioning in 2009-10 and balance 1250 MW in 2010-11 Gas has already been allocated for Unit-1.

**Statement III***List of Power Projects Requested for Gas Allocation—other than Planned  
11th Plan Projects (As on 14th July, 2010)*

| Sl.No.         | Name of Power Station/Agency             | STATUS (Expansion/<br>Greenfield) | Capacity (MW) | Gas Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD) |
|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1              | 2  | 3                                 | 4             | 5                                   |
| CENTRAL SECTOR |  |                                   |               |                                     |
| 1.             | NCTPP at Dadri (NTPC)                    | Expn.                             | 700           | 3.36                                |
| 2.             | Badarpur Gas (NTPC)                      | Green Field                       | 2100          | 10.08                               |
| 3.             | Faridabad-II (NTPC)                      | Expn.                             | 1050          | 5.04                                |
| 4.             | Rajiv Gandhi-II CCGT (Kayamkulam)-NTPC   | Expn.                             | 2100          | 10.08                               |
| 5.             | Kalyan (Railway Board) Mumbai            | Green Field                       | 750           | 3.60                                |
| 6.             | Ratnagiri Exp NTPC                       | Expn.                             | 3000          | 14.40                               |
| 7.             | Anta-II (NTPC)                           | Expn.                             | 1050          | 5.04                                |
| 8.             | Auraiya-II (NTPC)                        | Expn.                             | 1400          | 6.72                                |
| 9.             | Delhi- Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) | Green Field                       | 6000          | 28.80                               |
| 10.            | Sub-Total (C.S)                          |                                   | 18150         | 87.12                               |
| STATE SECTOR   |  |                                   |               |                                     |
| 11.            | Karimnagar                               | Green Field                       | 2100          | 10.08                               |
| 12.            | Dhuvaran Expn.                           | Expn.                             | 350           | 1.68                                |
| 13.            | Hazira CCPP Extension                    | Expn.                             | 370           | 1,78                                |
| 14.            | Chandramana CCPP, Patan, North Gujarat   | Green Field                       | 1000          | 4.80                                |
| 15.            | Dudhva CCPP, Banaskantha, North Gujarat  | Green Field                       | 1000          | 4.80                                |
| 16.            | Padra CCPP, Vadodra                      | Green Field                       | 3000          | 14.40                               |
| 17.            | CCPP at Nawada, FARIDABAD By M/s HPGCL   | Green Field                       | 1500          | 7.20                                |
| 18.            | Government of Karnataka                  | Green Field                       | 9000          | 43.20                               |
| 19.            | Cheemeni, Kasargod CCGT by KSIDCL        | Green Field                       | 1200          | 5.76                                |
| 20.            | Uran Expansion                           | Expn.                             | 1220          | 5.86                                |
| 21.            | Ropar CCGT                               | Green Field                       | 1000          | 4.80                                |
| 22.            | Dholpur Extn.                            | Expn.                             | 330           | 1.58                                |



| 1   | 2  | 3           | 4     | 5      |
|-----|--|-------------|-------|--------|
| 23. | Keshoraopatan  | Green Field | 330   | 1.58   |
| 24. | Government of U.P. (UPPCL)   | Green Field | 660   | 3.17   |
| 25. | Sub-Total (S.3)  |             | 23060 | 110.69 |
|     | Private Sector   |             |       | 0.00   |
| 26. | CCGT by M/s IBPIL  | Green Field | 350   | 1.68   |
| 27. | Vijeshwaram Expansion St-III   | Expn.       | 400   | 1.92   |
| 28. | Oautami St-II (Phase-II)   | Expn.       | 400   | 1.92   |
| 29. | CCGT by M/s KSK Energy Venture Ltd   | Green Field | 350   | 1.68   |
| 30. | CCPP by M/s Nagarjuna Construction Company Ltd.                                      | Green Field | 350   | 1.68   |
| 31. | CCPP by Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd.  | Green Field | 500   | 2.40   |
| 32. | Cocanada CCPP  | Green Field | 1100  | 5.28   |
| 33. | Encore Power   | Green Field | 500   | 2.40   |
| 34. | Kakinada Seaports Ltd.<br>(Meenakshi Energy Ltd.)                                    | Green Field | 400   | 1.92   |
| 35. | M/s Future Power Ltd.  | Green Field | 100   | 0.48   |
| 36. | New Era Power Corporation* Ltd.  | Green Field | 1000  | 4.80   |
| 37. | Texas Power  | Green Field | 1250  | 6.00   |
| 38. | Ph-II Expansion of Vemagiri CCGT by M/s GREL   | Expn.       | 1200  | 5.76   |
| 39. | Barge Mounted Power Plant at Kakinada by M/s GMR                                     | Expn.       | 300   | 1.44   |
| 40. | Spectrum Power Expn.   | Expn.       | 1350  | 6.48   |
| 41. | CCGT by Bagarla Group of Companies, M/s AHW Steel Ltd, A.P.                          | Green Field | 200   | 0.98   |
| 42. | CCGT by LVS Power  | Green Field | 700   | 3.36   |
| 43. | CCGT by M/s Agrigold Projects Ltd.   | Green Field | 400   | 1.92   |
| 44. | CCGT by M/s Panduranga Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd (PSPL)                                | Green Field | 470   | 2.26   |
| 45. | CCPP at Dharamvaram, East Godavari Distt., A.P. by M/s Nava Bharat Energy India Ltd. | Green Field | 400   | 1.92   |

| 1   | 2   | 3           | 4    | 5     |
|-----|---|-------------|------|-------|
| 46. | CCPP by M/s Devissea foods Ltd  | Green Field | 100  | 0.48  |
| 47. | CCPP by M/s Rajanagaram Gas Power Pvt. Ltd.   | Green Field | 1000 | 4.80  |
| 48. | GMR Coastal Energy Pvt. Ltd   | Green Field | 2000 | 9.60  |
| 49. | M/s SEW Infrastructure Limited  | Green Field | 400  | 1.92  |
| 50. | RVK (Rajahmundry) Private Ltd.  | Green Field | 436  | 2.09  |
| 51. | Suryachakra Power Corporation Ltd   | Green Field | 1000 | 4.80  |
| 52. | Indo American Synergy Ltd.  | Green Field | 1000 | 4.80  |
|     | Sugen Phase-1 Unit-4 M/s Torrent  | Expn.       | 375  | 1.80  |
| 53. | GIPCL CCPP III Extension  | Expn.       | 370  | 1.78  |
| 54. | Sugen Expansion Ph-II (Torrent)   | Expn.       | 1500 | 7.20  |
| 55. | Sugen Expansion Ph-II (Torrent)   | Expn.       | 1500 | 7.20  |
| 56. | GPEC-Ph-II  | Expn.       | 1050 | 5.04  |
| 57. | Dahej SEZ (Torrent)   | Green Field | 1200 | 5.76  |
| 58. | Tuff Energy Pvt. Ltd  | Green Field | 1062 | 5.10  |
| 59. | CCGT project at Pipavav by GSPC Power company of GPPC (702 MW in 11th Plan & 351 MW in 12th Plan) | Expn.       | 351  | 1.68  |
| 60. | Pipavav CCPP by GSECL   | Green Field | 740  | 3.55  |
| 61. | CCGT Plant in Gujarat by Adani Power Ltd.   | Green Field | 1500 | 7.20  |
| 62. | CCPP at Hazira by L&T   | Green Field | 350  | 1.68  |
| 63. | M/s Action Ispat & Power (P) Ltd.   | Green Field | 500  | 2.40  |
| 64. | M/s India Power Corporation Ltd   | Green Field | 100  | 0.48  |
| 65. | CCGT by VISA Power LTD at Pipavav   | Green Field | 1050 | 5.04  |
| 66. | CCGT by M/s Sigma Infrapropo (P) Ltd.   | Green Field | 225  | 1.08  |
| 67. | M/s Aban Power Co. Ltd  | Green Field | 1065 | 5.11  |
| 68. | RIL Captive (SEZ)   | Green Field | 2100 | 10.08 |
| 69. | Barge Mounted Power plant at Mangalore by M/s GMR   | Expn.       | 600  | 2.88  |
| 70. | Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.  | Green Field | 770  | 3.70  |



| 1   | 2   | 3                    | 4    | 5     |
|-----|---|----------------------|------|-------|
| 71. | CCGT by M/s Anik Energy Private Ltd., (M.P.)                                    | Green Field          | 225  | 1.08  |
| 72. | Tata Power U-4&6 + New Projects*  | Existing/Green Field | 1000 | 4.80  |
| 73. | Ratnagiri CCGP GMR  | Green Field          | 1200 | 5.76  |
| 74. | Savaroli CCGP (Poena Power Co. Ltd.)  | Green Field          | 1300 | 6.24  |
| 75. | CCGT at Pune by M/s HEGCPL  | Green Field          | 2500 | 12.00 |
| 76. | CCGT by M/s Indo Rama Pvt Ltd   | Green Field          | 226  | 1.09  |
| 77. | CCGT by M/s Urban Energy Generation Co. Ltd.                                    | Green Field          | 2100 | 10.08 |
| 78. | CCGT Plant in Maharashtra by Adani Power Ltd.                                   | Green Field          | 1500 | 7.20  |
| 79. | KHED Economic Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.  | Green Field          | 1200 | 5.76  |
| 80. | M/s EMCO (Gas Engine at Roha)   | Green Field          | 200  | 0.96  |
| 81. | M/s India Power Corporation Ltd.  | Green Field          | 100  | 0.48  |
| 82. | Pioneer Gas Power Ltd.  | Green Field          | 110  | 0.53  |
| 83. | Dadri (Reliance)  | Green Field          | 7480 | 35.90 |
| 84. | Moser Baer  | Green Field          | 500  | 2.40  |
| 85. | PPN Expansion   | Expn.                | 1050 | 5.04  |
| 86. | M/s Power Generation Pvt Ltd.   | Green Field          | 500  | 2.40  |
| 87. | M/s GMR Power Corporation Ltd.  | Existing             | 320  | 1.54  |
| 88. | Krishnagiri CCGT by M/s GMR Energy Ltd. (GEL)                                   | Green Field          | 800  | 3.84  |
| 89. | North Chennai Power Co. Ltd by M/s Aban   | Green Field          | 1200 | 5.76  |
| 90. | CCGT by NOIDA Power Company Ltd.  | Green Field          | 400  | 1.92  |
| 91. | Dadri Expansion (REL)   | Expn.                | 700  | 3.36  |
| 92. | M/s Mahalakshi Power Ltd.   | Green Field          | 9999 | 48.00 |
| 93. | M/s Power Cube Pvt. Ltd. Integrated Solar and Gas Combined Cycle Plant (ISGCCS) | Green Field          | 1200 | 5.76  |
| 94. | M/s Guruji Power Pvt Ltd  | Green Field          | 104  | 0.50  |
| 95. | WEUPL 500 MW CCGT in Udham Singh nagar in Uttarakhand                           | Green Field          | 500  | 2.40  |

| 1                | 2   | 3           | 4      | 5      |
|------------------|---|-------------|--------|--------|
| 96.              | CCGT by M/s Beta Infratech Private Ltd.   | Green Field | 225    | 1.08   |
| 97.              | 400 MW CCPP at Cosipore CESC Ltd.   | Green Field | 400    | 1.92   |
| 98.              | CCPP at Balagarh by CESC Ltd.   | Green Field | 1200   | 5.76   |
| 99.              | 500 MW CCPP at Haldia CESC Ltd.   | Green Field | 500    | 2.40   |
| 100.             | Reliance Goa & Samalkot Power Ltd.<br>100% owned subsidiary of Reliance Power at Samalkot | Expansion   | 2400   | 11.52  |
| 101.             | Maharashtra Energy Generation Ltd. 100% owned subsidiary of Reliance Power at Shahpur     | Green Field | 2400   | 11.52  |
| 102.             | Bharuch Power Ltd. 100% owned subsidiary of Reliance Power Ltd. at Jambusar               | Green Field | 2400   | 11.52  |
| Sub-Total (P.S.) |   |             | 80005  | 384.02 |
| GRAND TOTAL      |   |             | 121215 | 581.83 |

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance to Ayush Dispensaries**

3260. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for financial assistance for supply of essential medicines to AYUSH dispensaries in the rural and backward areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) On the basis of proposals received from the State Governments, financial assistance is being given to AYUSH Dispensaries under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries being implemented by the Department of AYUSH. The Statement showing financial assistance given to the States during the year 2009-10 and current year (upto 31st July, 2010) is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Financial Assistance given for Procurement of Essential Medicines to AYUSH Dispensaries*

| S.No | States | 2009-10                        |                                     | 2010-11*                       |                                     |
|------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|      |        | Physical (No. of Dispensaries) | Financial Assistance (Rs. In Lakhs) | Physical (No. of Dispensaries) | Financial Assistance (Rs. In Lakhs) |
| 1    | 2      | 3                              | 4                                   | 5                              | 6                                   |
| 1.   | Assam  | 305                            | 76.25                               |                                |                                     |
| 2.   | Bihar  | 471                            | 117.75                              |                                |                                     |



| 1     | 2                 | 3    | 4       | 5    | 6      |
|-------|-------------------|------|---------|------|--------|
| 3.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 1112 | 472.60  |      |        |
| 4.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 1032 | 363.93  |      |        |
| 5.    | Karnataka         |      |         | 741  | 304.51 |
| 6.    | Kerala            |      |         | 870  | 369.72 |
| 7.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 1433 | 583.55  |      |        |
| 8.    | Manipur           | 1    | 0.23    |      |        |
| 9.    | Mizoram           | 68   | 17.00   |      |        |
| 10.   | Nagaland          |      |         | 15   | 6.75   |
| 11.   | Odisha            | 66   | 32.60   |      |        |
| 12.   | Punjab            | 625  | 243.10  |      |        |
| 13.   | Tamil Nadu        | 398  | 167.88  |      |        |
| 14.   | Tripura           | 124  | 38.90   |      |        |
| 15.   | West Bengal       | 439  | 186.57  |      |        |
| Total |                   | 6074 | 2400.36 | 1626 | 680.98 |

\*upto 31st July, 2010.

### Professional Education

3261. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched/proposes to launch any scheme to impart professional/technical education to tribal people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' under which grant-in-aid is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations and NGOs for setting up and running of Vocational Training Centres. The main aim of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential. The total period of said training

is one year. Under this scheme each boy/girl is trained in one trade of his/her choice, the course being of a maximum six months' duration and at the end of six months he/she is attached to a Master Craftsman to learn his skill by practical experience.

### Status of Window, Divorced and Deserted Women

3262. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of widowed, divorced and deserted women in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey on scientific lines in regard to their pathetic and economic condition;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the 2001 census, there are 34.3 million widows and 2.34 million divorced/separated women in the country. State-wise number of widows, divorced/separated women is at statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of WCD is implementing following three schemes to protect the interest of widows, divorced and deserted women:

- (i) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances.
- (ii) Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Skill Upgradation Training is provided to assetless and Below Poverty Line women.

Apart from these, Ministry of Rural Development is also administering the following three schemes:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension is provided to a widow in the age group of 40-64 years and living below poverty line @ Rs.200 per month;
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme under which a pension of Rs. 200 per month is provided to the persons above sixty five years of age belonging to BPL including women; and
- (iii) NREGA, under which willing persons including women are entitled to guaranteed 100 days employment during a year.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also administering an Integrated Programme for Older Persons

(IPOP) which is being implemented since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens including women by providing basic amenities like shelter, food medical care etc.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of Widow, Divorced and Deserted Women in the Country*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State           | Number of Widowed (Female) | Number of Divorced/ Separated women |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                           | 3                          | 4                                   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 3270964                    | 261525                              |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 25639                      | 2830                                |
| 3.     | Assam                       | 869005                     | 68619                               |
| 4.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8461                       | 833                                 |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 1887575                    | 35550                               |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 16788                      | 917                                 |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 771106                     | 90985                               |
| 8.     | Daman and Diu               | 5511                       | 421                                 |
| 9.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 4979                       | 521                                 |
| 10.    | Delhi                       | 305940                     | 13541                               |
| 11.    | Goa                         | 69052                      | 1835                                |
| 12.    | Gujarat                     | 1614413                    | 105753                              |
| 13.    | Haryana                     | 533974                     | 11410                               |
| 14.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 229664                     | 8336                                |
| 15.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 196604                     | 11072                               |
| 16.    | Jharkhand                   | 822827                     | 44762                               |
| 17.    | Karnataka                   | 2322843                    | 145046                              |
| 18.    | Kerala                      | 1690508                    | 196085                              |
| 19.    | Lakshadweep                 | 2136                       | 551                                 |
| 20.    | Madhya Pradesh              | 1752228                    | 415807                              |



| 1     | 2             | 3        | 4       |
|-------|---------------|----------|---------|
| 21.   | Maharashtra   | 3726735  | 326198  |
| 22.   | Manipur       | 59459    | 8068    |
| 23.   | Mizoram       | 20373    | 13181   |
| 24.   | Meghalaya     | 59604    | 23927   |
| 25.   | Nagaland      | 26516    | 6008    |
| 26.   | Odisha        | 1370123  | 981%    |
| 27.   | Punjab        | 662113   | 22595   |
| 28.   | Puducherry    | 53040    | 3865    |
| 29.   | Rajasthan     | 1589726  | 49544   |
| 30.   | Sikkim        | 10005    | 2366    |
| 31.   | Tamil Nadu    | 2976137  | 249356  |
| 32.   | Tripura       | 123817   | 13383   |
| 33.   | Uttar Pradesh | 3763168  | 112855  |
| 34.   | Uttaranchal   | 293331   | 9645    |
| 35.   | West Bengal   | 3155365  | 287344  |
| Total |               | 34289729 | 2342940 |

[English]

**Admixing of Tadalafil in Herbal Medicine Preparations**

3263. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether any case of admixing of Tadalafil, an allopathic drug, in the preparation of herbal product named "Musli Power Extra" by the pharmaceutical manufacturer in Kerala has been confirmed by a recent study conducted by the Delhi Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research University, Government of NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the pharmaceutical company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) Yes. A study was conducted in the Department of Delhi Pharmaceutical Science and Research University, Government of N.C.T. of Delhi with the aim to find the facts behind the claims made by the manufacturers of these herbal medicines for the treatment of sexual dysfunction and make people aware of the serious side effects of these schedule H drugs i.e. Sildenafil and Tadalafil, which includes Photophobia, dyspepsia and severe Hypotension which can lead to coma and even death. The study reveals that "Musli Power Extra" manufactured by Kunnath Pharmaceuticals of Kerala, Batch No. MP/058/09 was adulterated/admixed "Tadalafil" (Phosphodies) in amount of 32 mg/tablet/capsule.

The issue of Kunnath Pharmaceuticals of Kerala manufacturing "Musli Power Extra" was discussed in detail in the meeting of Ayurveda Siddha Unani Drug Consultative Committee held on 17/6/2010. The committee advised that, Kerala Licensing Authority may recommend to the Central Government for withdrawl/cancellation of the drug License by the Central Government under section 33 EED of Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940. The firm is also violating the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable advertisement) Act 1954. This also brings a bad name to the age old systems of Ayurveda.

It was also agreed by the committee that all the State Licensing Authorities may issue notices and should initiate legal action against the marketing of this product in various states.

[Translation]

**Norms for Funds Allocation under JNNURM**

3264. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been fixed in regard to allocation of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(b) If so, the date on which these were last revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The funds are allocated under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban/Renewal Mission (JNNURM) based on urban population of Mission cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) as per census 2001. The indicative allocation under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) was made by Planning Commission in June 2007 for the Mission period 2005-2012.

In February, 2009 Additional allocation was provided under UIG and UIDSSMT and it was decided that under UIG, Mission cities may additionally be given one or, in required cases, more than one project with a ceiling of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs.100 crore for towns with million plus population or being a State capital city and Rs.50 crore for other Mission towns. Under UIDSSMT component of JNNURM, it was decided to take up release of all those UIDSSMT projects approved by State Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSC) upto December 2008 on the criteria of one town one project irrespective of the 7 year state allocation limit.

[English]

#### MoU with Railways

3265. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the his Ministry signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Railways for development of healthcare infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Railways have signed an MoU for setting up infrastructural health care facilities on Railway land near Railways Stations and terminals for the benefit of general public, railway passengers and railwaymen. The healthcare facilities to be developed under suitable PPP model would be diagnostic centres, out patient centres, in-patient medical treatment centres, super speciality hospitals, medical colleges and nursing colleges etc.

(b) Attached as statement.

#### Statement

Area : 200 SQ.M

| Sl.No. | Name of Railway Station | Division | District      | State          | Estimated requirement of Area* | Preliminary Comment regarding Feasibility (if any) |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                       | 3        | 4             | 5              | 6                              | 7  |
| 1.     | Secunderabad            | SCR      | Secunderbad   | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm                        |  |
| 2.     | Anantapur               | SCR      | Anantapur     | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm                        |  |
| 3.     | Bhimavaram Town         | SCR      | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm                        |  |
| 4.     | Chirala                 | SCR      | Prakasam      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm                        |  |
| 5.     | Cuddapah                | SCR      | Cuddapah      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm                        |  |
| 6.     | Gudur                   | SCR      | Kurnool       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm                        |  |
| 7.     | Guntakal                | SCR      | Anantpur      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm                        |  |



| 1   | 2                 | 3   | 4             | 5              | 6       | 7 |
|-----|-------------------|-----|---------------|----------------|---------|---|
| 8.  | Kakinada Town     | SCR | Kakinanda     | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 9.  | Kazipet           | SCR | Warangal      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 10. | Khammam           | SCR | Khammam       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 11. | Manchiryal        | SCR | Adilabad      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 12. | Nellore           | SCR | Nellore       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 13. | Nizamabad         | SCR | Nizamabad     | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 14. | Ongole            | SCR | Prakasam      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 15. | Rajamundry        | SCR | East Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 16. | Renigunta         | SCR | Chittoor      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 17. | Tadepalligudem    | SCR | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 18. | Tenali            | SCR | Guntur        | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 19. | Warnagal          | SCR | Warangal      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 20. | Adoni             | SCR | Kurnool       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 21. | Bapatla           | SCR | Guntur        | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 22. | Chittoor          | SCR | Chittoor      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 23. | Kavali            | SCR | Nellore       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 24. | Mahubabad         | SCR | Warangal      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 25. | Machilipatnam     | SCR | Krishna       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 26. | Mahabubnagar      | SCR | Mahabubnagar  | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 27. | Nandyal           | SCR | Kurnool       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 28. | Palakollu         | SCR | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 29. | Sirpur Kagaznagar | SCR | Kagaznagar    | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 30. | Tanuku            | SCR | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 31. | Tandur            | SCR | Ranga Reddy   | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 32. | Tuni              | SCR | East Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 33. | Bhimawaram JN     | SCR | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 34. | Dharmavram        | SCR | Vizianagaram  | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 35. | Dhone             | SCR | Kurnool       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 36. | Dornakal          | SCR | Warangal      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 37. | Gooty             | SCR | Anantpur      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 38. | Nadikudi          | SCR | Guntur        | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |

| 1   | 2                 | 3    | 4             | 5              | 6       | 7 |
|-----|-------------------|------|---------------|----------------|---------|---|
| 39. | Nidadavolu        | SCR  | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 40. | Pakala            | SCR  | Chittoor      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 41. | Purna             | SCR  | Prabhni       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 42. | Vikarabad         | SCR  | Ranga Reddy   | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 43. | Annavaram         | SCR  | East Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 44. | Basar             | SCR  | Adilabad      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 45. | Bhadrachalam Road | SCR  | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 46. | Mantralayam Road  | SCR  | Kurnool       | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 47. | Nalgonda          | SCR  | Nalgonda      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 48. | Srikalasthi       | SCR  | Chittoor      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 49. | Visakhapatnam     | ECOR | Visakhapatam  | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 50. | Vizianagaram      | ECOR | Vizianagaram  | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 51. | Hindupur          | SWR  | Anantpur      | Andhra Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 52. | Kokarajhar JN     | NF   | Kokarajhar    | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 53. | Bongaigaon        | NF   | Bangaigaon    | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 54. | New Bongaigaon    | NF   | Bangaigaon    | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 55. | Rangia JN         | NF   | Kamrup        | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 56. | Tezpur            | NF   | Tezpur        | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 57. | Rangapara North   | NF   | Rangapara     | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 58. | Silchar           | NF   | Cachhar       | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 59. | Diphu             | NF   | Karbi Anglong | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 60. | Lumding           | NF   | Nagaon        | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 61. | Lumding           | NF   | Dibrugarh     | Assam          | 200 sqm |   |
| 62. | Bhagalpur         | ER   | Bhagalpur     | Bihar          | 200 sqm |   |
| 63. | Jamalpur          | ER   | Munger        | Bihar          | 200 sqm |   |
| 64. | Sultanganj        | ER   | Bhagalpur     | Bihar          | 200 sqm |   |
| 65. | Katihar           | NF   | Katihar       | Bihar          | 200 sqm |   |
| 66. | Araria Court      | NF   | Ararai        | Bihar          | 200 sqm |   |
| 67. | Barsoi JN         | NF   | Katihar       | Bihar          | 200 sqm |   |
| 68. | Chhapra JN        | NER  | Saran         | Bihar          | 200 sqm |   |
| 69. | Siwan JN          | NER  | Siwan         | Bihar          | 200 sqm |   |



| 1    | 2                         | 3   | 4              | 5     | 6       | 7 |
|------|---------------------------|-----|----------------|-------|---------|---|
| 70.  | Mairwa                    | NER | Siwan          | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 71.  | Samastipur                | ECR | Samastipur     | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 72.  | Saharsa                   | ECR | Saharsa        | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 73.  | Banmakhi JN               | ECR | Purnia         | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 74.  | Bettiah                   | ECR | West Champaran | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 75.  | Raxaul                    | ECR | East Champaran | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 76.  | Narkatiaganj              | ECR | West Champaran | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 77.  | Sugauli JN                | ECR | East Champaran | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 78.  | Madhubani                 | ECR | Madubani       | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 79.  | Sitamarhi                 | ECR | Sitamarhi      | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 80.  | Hansanpur Road            | ECR | Samastipur     | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 81.  | Bagaha                    | ECR | West Champaran | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 82.  | Chakia                    | ECR | East Champaran | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 83.  | Muzaffarpur               | ECR | Muzaffarpur    | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 84.  | Hajipur                   | ECR | Hajipur        | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 85.  | Barauni                   | ECR | Begusarai      | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 86.  | Khagaria                  | ECR | Khagaria       | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 87.  | Begusarai                 | ECR | Begusarai      | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 88.  | Mansi                     | ECR | Khagaria       | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 89.  | Navgachia                 | ECR | Bhagalpur      | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 90.  | Patna                     | ECR | Patna          | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 91.  | Rajendranagar<br>Terminus | ECR | Patna          | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 92.  | Danapur                   | ECR | Danapur        | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 93.  | Buxer                     | ECR | Buxer          | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 94.  | Mokamah                   | ECR | Patna          | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 95.  | Ara                       | ECR | Ara            | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 96.  | Bakhtiyarpur              | ECR | Patna          | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 97.  | Kiul                      | ECR | Lakhisarai     | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 98.  | Patna City                | ECR | Patna          | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 99.  | Rajgir                    | ECR | Nalanda        | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |
| 100. | Bihar Sharif              | ECR | Patna          | Bihar | 200 sqm |   |

| 1    | 2                   | 3   | 4            | 5                 | 6       | 7 |
|------|---------------------|-----|--------------|-------------------|---------|---|
| 101. | Dildar Nagar        | ECR | Ghazipur     | Bihar             | 200 sqm |   |
| 102. | Lakhisarai          | ECR | Lakhisarai   | Bihar             | 200 sqm |   |
| 103. | Jhajha              | ECR | Jhajha       | Bihar             | 200 sqm |   |
| 104. | Barh                | ECR | Munger       | Bihar             | 200 sqm |   |
| 105. | Hazrat Nizamuddin   | NR  |              | Delhi             | 200 sqm |   |
| 106. | New Delhi           | NR  |              | Delhi             | 200 sqm |   |
| 107. | Delhi Cantt         | NR  |              | Delhi             | 200 sqm |   |
| 108. | Delhi Sarai Rohilla | NR  |              | Delhi             | 200 sqm |   |
| 109. | Delhi Shahdara      | NR  |              | Delhi             | 200 sqm |   |
| 110. | Shakur Basti        | NR  |              | Delhi             | 200 sqm |   |
| 111. | Nangloi             | NR  |              | Delhi             | 200 sqm |   |
| 112. | Panipat             | NR  | Panipat      | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 113. | Sonipat             | NR  | Sonipat      | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 114. | Karnal              | NR  | Karnal       | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 115. | Rohtak              | NR  | Rohtak       | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 116. | Faridabad           | NR  | Faridabad    | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 117. | Ballabhgarh         | NR  | Ballabhagarh | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 118. | Kalka               | NR  | Panchkula    | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 119. | Kurukshetra         | NR  | Kurukshetra  | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 120. | Palwal              | NR  | Palwai       | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 121. | Gurgaon             | NR  | Gurgaon      | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 122. | Bahadurgarh         | NR  | Bahadurgarh  | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 123. | Jind                | NR  | Jind         | Haryana           | 200 sqm |   |
| 124. | UNA                 | NR  | Una          | Himachal Pradesh  | 200 sqm |   |
| 125. | Jammu Tawi          | NR  | Jammu        | Jammu and Kashmir | 200 sqm |   |
| 126. | Udhampur            | NR  | Udhampur     | Jammu and Kashmir | 200 sqm |   |
| 127. | Kathua              | NR  | Kathua       | Jammu and Kashmir | 200 sqm |   |
| 128. | Madhupur            | ER  | Deogarh      | Jharkhand         | 200 sqm |   |
| 129. | Sahebganj           | ER  | Sahebganj    | Jharkhand         | 200 sqm |   |
| 130. | Tatanagar           | SER | Jamshedpur   | Jharkhand         | 200 sqm |   |
| 131. | Ranchi              | SER | Ranchi       | Jharkhand         | 200 sqm |   |



| 1    | 2                               | 3   | 4              | 5         | 6       | 7 |
|------|---------------------------------|-----|----------------|-----------|---------|---|
| 132. | Hatia                           | SER | Ranchi         | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 133. | Chakradharpur                   | SER | West Singhbhum | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 134. | Kishanganj                      | NF  | Kishanganj     | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 135. | Dhanbad                         | ECR | Dhanbad        | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 136. | Koderma                         | ECR | Koderma        | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 137. | Daltonganj                      | ECR | Daltonganj     | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 138. | Gomoh                           | ECR | Dhanbad        | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 139. | Parasnath                       | ECR | Giridih        | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 140. | Barkakana                       | ECR | Hazaribagh     | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 141. | Garhwa Road                     | ECR | Garhwa         | Jharkhand | 200 sqm |   |
| 142. | Gulbarga                        | CR  | Gulbarga       | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 143. | Raichur                         | SCR | Raichur        | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 144. | Yadgir                          | SCR | Yadgir         | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 145. | Bidar                           | SCR | Bidar          | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 146. | Banglore City                   | SWR | Banglore       | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 147. | Yashwantpur                     | SWR | Banglore       | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 148. | Sri Satya Sai Prashanti Nilayam | SWR | Anantpur       | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 149. | Bangarpet                       | SWR | Kolar          | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 150. | Mandya                          | SWR | Mandya         | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 151. | Tumkur                          | SWR | Tumkur         | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 152. | Birur                           | SWR | Chikmanglur    | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 153. | Harihar                         | SWR | Davangere      | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 154. | Bhadravati                      | SWR | Shimoga        | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 155. | Bellary                         | SWR | Bellary        | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 156. | Hospet                          | SWR | Bellary        | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 157. | Gadag                           | SWR | Gadag          | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 158. | Gahataprabha                    | SWR | Belguom        | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 159. | Londa                           | SWR | Belguom        | Karnataka | 200 sqm |   |
| 160. | Shoranur JN                     | SR  | Palaghat       | Kerala    | 200 sqm |   |
| 161. | Kasargode                       | SR  | Kasargode      | Kerala    | 200 sqm |   |

| 1    | 2            | 3   | 4          | 5              | 6       | 7 |
|------|--------------|-----|------------|----------------|---------|---|
| 162. | Trichur      | SR  | Trichur    | Kerala         | 200 sqm |   |
| 163. | Kollam JN    | SR  | Kollam     | Kerala         | 200 sqm |   |
| 164. | Gwalior      | NCR | Gwalior    | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 165. | Morena       | NCR | Morena     | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 166. | Khajuraho    | NCR | Chattarpur | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 167. | Khandawa     | CR  | Khandawa   | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 168. | Burhanpur    | CR  | Burhanpur  | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 169. | Betul        | CR  | Betul      | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 170. | Ghoradongari | CR  | Betul      | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 171. | Singrauli    | ECR | Sidhi      | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 172. | Jabalpur     | WCR | Jabalpur   | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 173. | Rewa         | WCR | Rewa       | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 174. | Damoh        | WCR | Damoh      | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 175. | Satna        | WCR | Satna      | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 176. | Katni        | WCR | Katni      | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 177. | Sagour       | WCR | Sagour     | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 178. | Maihar       | WCR | Maihar     | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 179. | Pipariya     | WCR | Pipariya   | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 180. | Narsingpur   | WCR | Narsingpur | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 181. | Itarsi       | WCR | Itarsi     | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 182. | Vidisha      | WCR | Vidisha    | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 183. | Bina         | WCR | Bina       | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 184. | Hoshangabad  | WCR | Hosangabad | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 185. | Ganj Basoda  | WCR | Vidisah    | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 186. | Guna         | WCR | Guna       | Madhya Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 187. | Mumbai CST   | CR  | Mumbai     | Maharashtra    | 200 sqm |   |
| 188. | Mumbai LTT   | CR  | Mumbai     | Maharashtra    | 200 sqm |   |
| 189. | Kalyan       | CR  | Thane      | Maharashtra    | 200 sqm |   |
| 190. | Thane        | CR  | Thane      | Maharashtra    | 200 sqm |   |
| 191. | Lonavala     | CR  | Pune       | Maharashtra    | 200 sqm |   |
| 192. | Akola        | CR  | Akola      | Maharashtra    | 200 sqm |   |



| 1    | 2              | 3   | 4           | 5           | 6       | 7 |
|------|----------------|-----|-------------|-------------|---------|---|
| 193. | Bhusawal       | CR  | Jalagoan    | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 194. | Nasik Road     | CR  | Nasik       | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 195. | Badnera        | CR  | Amravati    | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 196. | Chalisgaon     | CR  | Jalagoan    | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 197. | Manmad         | CR  | Nasik       | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 198. | Shegaon        | CR  | Buldhana    | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 199. | Wardha         | CR  | Wardha      | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 200. | Chandrapur     | CR  | Chandarapur | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 201. | Ballarshah     | CR  | Chandarpur  | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 202. | Kolhapur       | CR  | Kolhapur    | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 203. | Miraj          | CR  | Sangli      | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 204. | Solapur        | CR  | Solapur     | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 205. | Ahmadnagar     | CR  | Ahmadnagar  | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 206. | Daund          | CR  | Pune        | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 207. | Kopargaon      | CR  | Ahmadnagar  | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 208. | Matheran       | CR  | Alibag      | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 209. | Malkpur        | CR  | Buldhana    | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 210. | Deolali        | CR  | Nasik       | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 211. | Pachora        | CR  | Jalgaon     | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 212. | Sewagram       | CR  | Wardha      | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 213. | Sangli         | CR  | Sangli      | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 214. | Kurduwadi      | CR  | Solapur     | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 215. | Shirdi         | CR  | Ahmadnagar  | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 216. | Aurangabad     | SCR | Aurangabad  | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 217. | Jalna          | SCR | Jalna       | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 218. | Nanded         | SCR | Nanded      | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 219. | Mudkhed        | SCR | Nanded      | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 220. | Nagarsol       | SCR | Nasik       | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 221. | Parli Vaijnath | SCR | Beed        | Maharashtra | 200 sqm |   |
| 222. | Dimapur        | NF  | Dimapur     | Nagaland    | 200 sqm |   |
| 223. | Rourkela       | SER | Sundergarh  | Odisha      | 200 sqm |   |

| 1    | 2                 | 3    | 4          | 5         | 6       | 7 |
|------|-------------------|------|------------|-----------|---------|---|
| 224. | Jharsuguda        | SER  | Jharsuguda | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 225. | Balasore          | SER  | Balasore   | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 226. | Bokaro Steel City | SER  | Bokaro     | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 227. | Rajgangpur        | SER  | Sundergarh | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 228. | Bhubaneshwar      | ECOR | Khurda     | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 229. | Balugaon          | ECOR | Naygarh    | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 230. | Badrak            | ECOR | Bhardak    | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 231. | Brahmpur          | ECOR | Barahmpur  | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 232. | Jaipur Keonjhar   | ECOR | Keonjhar   | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 233. | Khurda Road       | ECOR | Khurda     | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 234. | Bahugaon          | ECOR |            | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 235. | Sambalpur JN.     | ECOR | Bolangir   | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 236. | Kantabanji        | ECOR | Bolangir   | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 237. | Kesinga           | ECOR | Kalahandi  | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 238. | Titlagarh         | ECOR | Bolangir   | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 239. | Koraput JN        | ECOR | Korapur    | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 240. | Rayagada          | ECOR | Rayagada   | Odisha    | 200 sqm |   |
| 241. | Patiala           | NR   | Patiala    | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 242. | Bhatinda          | NR   | Bhatinda   | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 243. | Amritsar          | NR   | Amritsar   | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 244. | Jalandhar City    | NR   | Jalandhar  | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 245. | Ludhiana          | NR   | Ludhiana   | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 246. | Firozpur          | NR   | Firozpur   | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 247. | Beas              | NR   | Beas       | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 248. | Chakki Bank       | NR   | Chakki     | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 249. | Jalandhar Cantt.  | NR   | Jalandhar  | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 250. | Pathankot         | NR   | Pathankot  | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 251. | Phagwara          | NR   | Phagwara   | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 252. | Faridkot          | NR   | Faridkot   | Punjab    | 200 sqm |   |
| 253. | Jodhopur          | NWR  | Jodhpur    | Rajasthan | 200 sqm |   |
| 254. | FALNA             | NWR  | Pali       | Rajasthan | 200 sqm |   |



| 1    | 2              | 3   | 4              | 5             | 6       | 7 |
|------|----------------|-----|----------------|---------------|---------|---|
| 255. | Rani           | NWR |                | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 256. | Jaisalmer      | NWR | Jaisalmer      | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 257. | Hanumangarh    | NWR | Hanumangarh    | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 258. | Lalgarh        | NWR | Bikaner        | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 259. | Merta Road     | NWR | Nagaur         | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 260. | Pali Marwar    | NWR | Pali           | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 261. | Nagaur         | NWR | Nagaur         | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 262. | Kota           | WCR | Kota           | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 263. | Sawai Madhopur | WCR | Sawai Madhopur | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 264. | Bharatpur      | WCR | Bharatpur      | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 265. | Gangapur City  | WCR | Sawai Madhopur | Rajasthan     | 200 sqm |   |
| 266. | Katpadi JN     | SR  | Vellore        | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 267. | Chengalpattu   | SR  | Kancheepuram   | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 268. | Erode JN       | SR  | Erode          | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 269. | Karur JN       | SR  | Karur          | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 270. | Kumbakonam     | SR  | Thanjavore     | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 271. | Villipuram JN  | SR  | Villipuram     | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 272. | Tirunelveli JN | SR  | Tirunelveli    | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 273. | Virudunagar JN | SR  | Virudunagar    | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 274. | Rameshwaram    | SR  | Rameshwaram    | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 275. | Nagercoil JN   | SR  | Nagercoil      | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 276. | Hosur Town     | SWR | Krishnagiri    | Tamil Nadu    | 200 sqm |   |
| 277. | Jhansi         | NCR | Jhansi         | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 278. | Banda          | NCR | Banda          | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 279. | Lalitpur       | NCR | Lalitpur       | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 280. | Aligarh JN     | NCR | Aligarh        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 281. | Fathehpur      | NCR | Fathehpur      | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 282. | Mirzapur       | NCR | Mirzapur       | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 283. | Firozabad      | NCR | Mirzapur       | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 284. | Agra Cantt     | NCR | Agra           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 285. | Raja Ki Mandi  | NCR | Agra           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |

| 1    | 2             | 3   | 4                | 5             | 6       | 7 |
|------|---------------|-----|------------------|---------------|---------|---|
| 286. | Mathura       | NCR | Mathura          | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 287. | Mahoba        | NCR | Mahoba           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 288. | Babina        | NCR | Jhansi           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 289. | Orai          | NCR | Jalaun           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 290. | Khallilabad   | NER | Sant Kabir Nagar | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 291. | Lakhimpur     | NER | Lakhimpur        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 292. | Azamgarh      | NER | Azamgarh         | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 293. | Balia         | NER | Balia            | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 294. | Belthra Road  | NER | Balia            | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 295. | Deoria Sadar  | NER | Deoria           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 296. | Mau JN        | NER | Mau              | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 297. | Bhatni        | NER | Deoria           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 298. | Ghazipur City | NER | Ghaziapur        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 299. | Kaptanganj JN | NER | Kushinagar       | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 300. | Manduadib     | NER | Varanasi         | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 301. | Salempur      | NER | Deoria           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 302. | Renukoot      | ECR | Sonbharda        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 303. | Ghaziabad     | NR  | Ghaziabad        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 304. | Meerut City   | NR  | Meerut           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 305. | Meeruty Cantt | NR  | Meerut           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 306. | Muzaffarnagar | NR  | Muzaffarnagar    | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 307. | Faizabad      | NR  | Faizabad         | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 308. | Sultanpur     | NR  | Sultanpur        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 309. | Rai Bareilli  | NR  | Rai Bareilli     | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 310. | Shahaganj     | NR  | Saharanpur       | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 311. | Akbarpur      | NR  | Akbanpur         | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 312. | Barabanki     | NR  | Barabanki        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 313. | Bhadohi       | NR  | Bhadohi          | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 314. | Janghai       | NR  | Allahabad        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 315. | Partapgarh    | NR  | Paratpgarh       | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 316. | Moradabad     | NR  | Moradabad        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |



| 1    | 2               | 3   | 4                | 5             | 6       | 7 |
|------|-----------------|-----|------------------|---------------|---------|---|
| 317. | Hapur           | NR  | Ghaziabad        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 318. | Hardoi          | NR  | Hardoi           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 319. | Rampur          | NR  | Rampur           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 320. | Saharanpur      | NR  | Saharanpur       | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 321. | Deoband         | NR  | Deoband          | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 322. | Sahibabad       | NR  | Sahibabad        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 323. | Amethi          | NR  | Amethi           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 324. | Ayodhya         | NR  | Ayodhya          | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 325. | Jaunpur         | NR  | Jaunpur          | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 326. | Prayag          | NR  | Allahabad        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 327. | Chandausi       | NR  | Moradabad        | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 328. | Amroha          | NR  | Amroha           | Uttar Pradesh | 200 sqm |   |
| 329. | Haridwar        | NR  | Haridwar         | Uttarkhand    | 200 sqm |   |
| 330. | Roorkee         | NR  | Haridwar         | Uttarkhand    | 200 sqm |   |
| 331. | Dehradun        | NR  | Dehradun         | Uttarkhand    | 200 sqm |   |
| 332. | Rishikesh       | NR  | Rishikesh        | Uttarkhand    | 200 sqm |   |
| 333. | Raiwala         | NR  | Hardwar          | Uttarkhand    | 200 sqm |   |
| 334. | Laksar          | NR  | Hardwar          | Uttarkhand    | 200 sqm |   |
| 335. | Asansol         | ER  | Bardhman         | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 336. | Durgapur        | ER  | Bardhman         | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 337. | Raniganj        | ER  | Bardhman         | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 338. | Malda           | ER  | Malda            | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 339. | New Farakka     | ER  | Murshidabad      | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 340. | Sealdah         | ER  | Sealdah          | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 341. | Kolkata Station | ER  | Kolkata          | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 342. | Naihati         | ER  | South 24 Pargana | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 343. | Howrah          | ER  | Howrah           | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 344. | Bandel          | ER  | Hooghly          | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 345. | Burdwan         | ER  | Burdwan          | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 346. | Rampurhat       | ER  | Birbhum          | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |
| 347. | Kharagpur       | SER | Midnapore        | West Bengal   | 200 sqm |   |

| 1    | 2               | 3   | 4           | 5           | 6       | 7 |
|------|-----------------|-----|-------------|-------------|---------|---|
| 348. | Mindnapore      | SER | Midnapore   | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 349. | Bankura         | SER | Bankura     | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 350. | Purulia         | SER | Purulia     | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 351. | New Jalpaiguri  | NF  | Jalpaiguri  | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 352. | Siliguri JN     | NF  | Siliguri    | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 353. | New Cooch Behar | NF  | Cooch Behar | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 354. | New Alipurduar  | NF  | Jalpaiguri  | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 355. | Alipurduar JN   | NF  | Jalpaiguri  | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 356. | Coochbehar      | NF  | Cooch Behar | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 357. | Dhupguri        | NF  | Jalpaiguri  | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 358. | Binnaguri       | NF  | Jalpaiguri  | West Bengal | 200 sqm |   |
| 359. | Suraimanpur     | NER |             |             | 200 sqm |   |
| 360. | Sonpur          | ECR |             |             | 200 sqm |   |
| 361. | Chandigarh      | NR  |             |             | 200 sqm |   |

\*200 sq. mt. or more depending on need and availability of land.

*Land Area : 5 Acres*

| Sl.No. | Name of Railway Station | Division | District      | State          | Estimated requirement of Area | Preliminary Comment regarding feasibility (if any) |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                       | 3        | 4             | 5              | 6                             | 7  |
| 1.     | VIJAYWADA               | SCR      | Krishna       | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |
| 2.     | ELURU                   | SCR      | Godavari      | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |
| 3.     | KAKINADA PORT           | SCR      | Kakinada      | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |
| 4.     | BHADRACHALAM ROAD       | SCR      | East Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |
| 5.     | BHIMAVARAM JN           | SCR      | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |
| 6.     | MACHILIPATANA           | SCR      | Machilipatana | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |
| 7.     | MAHABUBNAGAR            | SCR      | Mahabubnagar  | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |
| 8.     | PALAKOLLU               | SCR      | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |
| 9.     | TANUKU                  | SCR      | West Godavari | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre                        |  |



| 1   | 2                 | 3    | 4              | 5              | 6      | 7 |
|-----|-------------------|------|----------------|----------------|--------|---|
| 10. | PAKALA            | SCR  | Chittoor       | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre |   |
| 11. | GOOTY             | SCR  | Anantpur       | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre |   |
| 12. | DHARMAVARAM       | SCR  | East Godavari  | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre |   |
| 13. | PALASA            | ECOR | Srikakulum     | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre |   |
| 14. | VISAKHAPATNAM     | ECOR | Visakhapatanam | Andhra Pradesh | 5 Acre |   |
| 15. | NEW BANGAIGAON    | NF   | Bangaigaon     | Assam          | 5 Acre |   |
| 16. | RANGAPARA NORTH   | NF   | Rangapara      | Assam          | 5 Acre |   |
| 17. | GUWAHATI          | NF   | Guwahati       | Assam          | 5 Acre |   |
| 18. | SULTANGANJ        | ER   | Bhagalpur      | Bihar          | 5 Acre |   |
| 19. | KATIHAR           | NF   | Katihar        | Bihar          | 5 Acre |   |
| 20. | GAYA              | ECR  | Gaya           | Bihar          | 5 Acre |   |
| 21. | BARAUNI           | ECR  | Begu Sarai     | Bihar          | 5 Acre |   |
| 22. | KHAGARIA          | ECR  | Khagaria       | Bihar          | 5 Acre |   |
| 23. | MANSI             | ECR  | Khagaria       | Bihar          | 5 Acre |   |
| 24. | NAVGACHIA         | ECR  | Bhagalpur      | Bihar          | 5 Acre |   |
| 25. | CHANDIGARH        | NR   | Chandigarh     | Chandigarh     | 5 Acre |   |
| 26. | MORBI STORE       | WCR  | Rajkot         | Gujarat        | 5 Acre |   |
| 27. | AMBALA            | NR   | Ambala         | Haryana        | 5 Acre |   |
| 28. | SONIPAT           | NR   | Sonipat        | Haryana        | 5 Acre |   |
| 29. | KURUKSHETRA       | NR   | Kurukshetra    | Haryana        | 5 Acre |   |
| 30. | JIND              | NR   | Kurukshetra    | Haryana        | 5 Acre |   |
| 31. | UDHAMPUR          | NR   | Udhampur       | J&K            | 5 Acre |   |
| 32. | BOKARO STEEL CITY | SER  | Bokaro         | Jharkhand      | 5 Acre |   |
| 33. | RANCHI            | SER  | Ranchi         | Jharkhand      | 5 Acre |   |
| 34. | HATIA             | SER  | Ranchi         | Jharkhand      | 5 Acre |   |
| 35. | RAICHUR           | SCR  | Raichur        | Karnataka      | 5 Acre |   |
| 36. | DHARWAD           | SWR  | Dharwad        | Karnataka      | 5 Acre |   |
| 37. | BIRUR             | SWR  | Chikmagalur    | Karnataka      | 5 Acre |   |
| 38. | KHANDAWA          | CR   | Khandawa       | MP             | 5 Acre |   |

| 1   | 2                 | 3    | 4              | 5             | 6      | 7 |
|-----|-------------------|------|----------------|---------------|--------|---|
| 39. | BETUL             | CR   | Betul          | MP            | 5 Acre |   |
| 40. | ITARASI           | WCR  | Katni          | MP            | 5 Acre |   |
| 41. | KOTA              | WCR  | Kota           | MP            | 5 Acre |   |
| 42. | LONAVALA          | CR   | Pune           | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 43. | CHANDRAPUR        | CR   | Chandrapur     | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 44. | BALLARSHAH        | CR   | Chandrapur     | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 45. | MIRAJ             | CR   | Sangli         | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 46. | SOLAPUR           | CR   | Solapur        | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 47. | DAUND             | CR   | Pune           | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 48. | KURDUWADI         | CR   | Solapur        | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 49. | AURANGABAD        | SCR  | Aurangabad     | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 50. | JALNA             | SCR  | Jalan          | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 51. | NAGARSOL          | SCR  | Nasik          | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 52. | PURNA             | SCR  | Parbhani       | Maharashtra   | 5 Acre |   |
| 53. | JHARSUGUDA        | SER  | Jharsuguda     | Odisha        | 5 Acre |   |
| 54. | BHADRAK           | ECOR | Bhadrak        | Odisha        | 5 Acre |   |
| 55. | BRAHMPUR          | ECOR | Brahampur      | Odisha        | 5 Acre |   |
| 56. | JAIPUR KEONJHAR   | ECOR | Keonjhar       | Odisha        | 5 Acre |   |
| 57. | KANTABANJI        | ECOR | Balangir       | Odisha        | 5 Acre |   |
| 58. | KORAPUTJN         | ECOR | Korapur        | Odisha        | 5 Acre |   |
| 59. | RAYAGADA          | ECOR | Rayadada       | Odisha        | 5 Acre |   |
| 60. | CHAKKI BANK       | NR   | Gurdaspur      | Punjab        | 5 Acre |   |
| 61. | LALGARH           | NWR  | Bikaner        | Rajasthan     | 5 Acre |   |
| 62. | GANGAPUR CITY     | WCR  | Sawai Madhapur | Rajasthan     | 5 Acre |   |
| 63. | TIRUCHIRAPALLI JN | SR   | Tiruchirapalli | Tamil Nadu    | 5 Acre |   |
| 64. | HOSUR TOWN        | SWR  | Dharampuri     | Tamil Nadu    | 5 Acre |   |
| 65. | KANPUR            | NCR  | Kanpur         | Uttar Pradesh | 5 Acre |   |
| 66. | ALIGARH JN        | NCR  | Aligarh        | Uttar Pradesh | 5 Acre |   |
| 67. | MATHURA           | NCR  | Mathura        | Uttar Pradesh | 5 Acre |   |



| 1   | 2               | 3   | 4              | 5           | 6      | 7 |
|-----|-----------------|-----|----------------|-------------|--------|---|
| 68. | PALIAKALAN      | NER | Lakimpur Kheri | UP          | 5 Acre |   |
| 69. | SITAPUR         | NER | Sitapur        | UP          | 5 Acre |   |
| 70. | AZAMGARH        | NER | Azamgarh       | UP          | 5 Acre |   |
| 71. | MAU JN          | NER | Mau            | UP          | 5 Acre |   |
| 72. | SULTANPUR       | NR  | Sultanpur      | UP          | 5 Acre |   |
| 73. | PARTAPGHAR      | NR  | Partapgarh     | UP          | 5 Acre |   |
| 74. | HAPUR           | NR  | Ghaziabad      | UP          | 5 Acre |   |
| 75. | PAGLACHANDI     | ER  | Nadia          | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 76. | ASANSOL         | ER  | Bardhaman      | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 77. | MALDA TOWN      | ER  | Malda          | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 78. | NEW FARAKKA     | ER  | Mushidbad      | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 79. | BANKURA         | SER | Bankura        | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 80. | NEW JALPAIGURI  | NF  | Jalpaiguri     | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 81. | SILIGURI JN     | NF  | Siliguri       | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 82. | NEW COOCH BEHAR | NF  | Cooch Behar    | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 83. | HUBLI           | SWR | Hubli          | West Bengal | 5 Acre |   |
| 84. | BASAR           | SCR |                |             | 5 Acre |   |
| 85. | BALLYGUNGE      | ER  |                |             | 5 Acre |   |
| 86. | BARASAT         | ER  |                |             | 5 Acre |   |
| 87. | RAMPURHAT       | ER  |                |             | 5 Acre |   |
| 88. | ULUBERIA        | SER |                |             | 5 Acre |   |

*Land Area : 20 Acres*

| Sl.No. | Name of Railway Station | Division | District | State          | Estimated requirement of Area | Preliminary Comment regarding feasibility (if any) |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                       | 3        | 4        | 5              | 6                             | 7  |
| 1.     | VIJAYAWADA              | SCR      | Krishna  | Andhra Pradesh | 20 Acre                       |  |
| 2.     | NALGONDA                | SCR      | Natgonda | Andhra Pradesh | 20 Acre                       |  |

| 1   | 2                                | 3    | 4                 | 5           | 6       | 7 |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|-------------------|-------------|---------|---|
| 3.  | NEW BANGAIGAON                   | NF   | Bangaigaon        | Assam       | 20 Acre |   |
| 4.  | RANGAPARA NORTH                  | NF   | Rangapara         | Assam       | 20 Acre |   |
| 5.  | GUWAHATI                         | NF   | Guwahati          | Assam       | 20 Acre |   |
| 6.  | KATIHAR                          | NF   | Katihar           | Bihar       | 20 Acre |   |
| 7.  | CHANDIGARH                       | NR   | Chandigarh        | Chandigarh  | 20 Acre |   |
| 8.  | BHUJ                             | WR   | Bhuj              | Gujarat     | 20 Acre |   |
| 9.  | RAJKOT                           | WR   | Rajkot            | Gujarat     | 20 Acre |   |
| 10. | REWARI                           | NWR  | Rewari            | Haryana     | 20 Acre |   |
| 11. | BOKARO STEEL CITY                | SER  | Bokaro            | Jharkhand   | 20 Acre |   |
| 12. | KRISHNARAJA NAGAR<br>OLD STATION | SWR  | Mysore            | Karnataka   | 20 Acre |   |
| 13. | BINA                             | WCR  | Sagar             | M.P.        | 20 Acre |   |
| 14. | KOTA                             | WCR  | Kota              | M.P.        | 20 Acre |   |
| 15. | BHUSAWAL                         | CR   | Jalgaon           | Maharashtra | 20 Acre |   |
| 16. | CHALISGAON                       | CR   | Jaiagaon          | Maharashtra | 20 Acre |   |
| 17. | WARDHA                           | CR   | Wardha            | Maharashtra | 20 Acre |   |
| 18. | MIRAJ                            | CR   | Sangli            | Maharashtra | 20 Acre |   |
| 19. | PURNA                            | SCR  | Parbhani          | Maharashtra | 20 Acre |   |
| 20. | KANTABANJI                       | ECOR | Balangir          | Odisha      | 20 Acre |   |
| 21. | BANDIKUI                         | NWR  | Dausa             | Rajasthan   | 20 Acre |   |
| 22. | SAWAI MADHOPUR                   | WCR  | Sawai Madhopur    | Rajasthan   | 20 Acre |   |
| 23. | BHARATPUR                        | WCR  | Bharatpur         | Rajasthan   | 20 Acre |   |
| 24. | MUGHALSARAI                      | ECR  | Chandauli         | U P         | 20 Acre |   |
| 25. | HOWRAH                           | ER   | Howrah            | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |
| 26. | ASANSOL                          | ER   | Bardhaman         | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |
| 27. | KANCHRAPARA                      | ER   | North 24 Parganas | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |
| 28. | MALDA TOWN                       | ER   | Malda             | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |
| 29. | NEW FARAKKA                      | ER   | Murshidabad       | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |
| 30. | BANKURA                          | SER  | Bankura           | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |



| 1   | 2              | 3   | 4          | 5           | 6       | 7 |
|-----|----------------|-----|------------|-------------|---------|---|
| 31. | KHARAGPUR      | SER | Midinapore | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |
| 32. | NEW JALPAIGURI | NF  | Jalpaiguri | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |
| 33. | SILIGURI JN    | NF  | Siliguri   | West Bengal | 20 Acre |   |
| 34. | RAMPHURHAT     | ER  |            |             | 20 Acre |   |
| 35. | PAGLACHANDI    | ER  |            |             | 20 Acre |   |
| 36. | DANKUNI        | ER  |            |             | 20 Acre |   |
| 37. | BURDWAN        | ER  |            |             | 20 Acre |   |
| 38. | HALIDA         | SER |            |             | 20 Acre |   |
| 39. | GARDEN REACH   | SER |            |             | 20 Acre |   |
| 40. | COOCH BEHAR    | NF  |            |             | 20 Acre |   |
| 41. | NEW MAL        | NF  |            |             | 20 Acre |   |

#### Constraints Faced by MSME Sector

3266. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) the growth of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector has been impeded due to lack of infrastructural support;

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

(c) whether the Naik Committee has looked into the financial issues concerning the MSME sector including the Small Scale Industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the recommendations made by the said Committee; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government ensure growth of the MSME sector and save said enterprises from closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The report brought out by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector, 2010 provides a systemic coverage

of various aspects pertaining to the MSME sector, such as, status, structure, policy initiatives, institutional support, credit dispensation etc. The Report, while discussing various issues concerning the MSME sector, has mentioned one such issue being the inadequate infrastructure facilities, including power, water, roads, etc.

(c) and (d) A Committee was constituted by Reserve Bank of India in December 1991 under the Chairmanship of Shri P. R. Nayak, the then Deputy Governor to examine the issues related to the matter of SSI (now MSE) finance. The Committee submitted its report in 1992. All the major recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and the banks advised to:

- (i) give preference to village industries, tiny industries and other small scale units in that order, while meeting the credit requirements of the small scale (now MSE) sector;
- (ii) grant working capital credit limits to SSI (now MSE) units computed on the basis of minimum 20% of their estimated annual turnover whose credit limit in individual cases is upto Rs. 2 crore [since raised to Rs. 5 crore];
- (iii) prepare annual credit budget on the 'bottom-up' basis to ensure that the legitimate requirements of SSI (now MSE) sector are met in full;



- (iv) extend 'Single Window Scheme' of SIDBI to all districts to meet the financial requirements (both working capital and term loan) of SSIs (now MSE);
- (v) ensure that there should not be any delay in sanctioning and disbursal of credit. In case of rejection/curtailment of credit limit of the loan proposal, a reference to higher authorities should be made;
- (vi) not to insist on compulsory deposit as a 'quid pro-quo' for sanctioning the credit;
- (vii) open specialised SSI (now MSE) bank branches or convert those branches which have a fairly large number of SSI (now MSE) borrowal accounts, into specialised SSI (now MSE) branches;
- (viii) identify sick SSI (now MSE) units and take urgent action to put them on nursing programmes;
- (ix) standardise loan application forms for SSI (now MSE) borrowers; and
- (x) impart training to staff working at specialised branches to bring about attitudinal change in them.

A circular was issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to all scheduled commercial banks on March 2, 2001 advising implementation of the Nayak Committee Recommendations.

(e) The Prime Minister had constituted a High Level Task Force on MSME Sector to address the problems of the Sector. In light of recommendations of High Level Task Force on MSME Sector, it has been decided that the share of Micro Enterprises in MSE lending needs to be increased to 60% in a phased manner viz. 50% in the year 2010-11, 55% in the year 2011-12 and 60% in the year 2012-13. It would be mandatory for the Public Sector Banks to achieve this target. Further, the banks should achieve an annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts of 10% every year.

#### **Implementation of Projects in Tribal Areas**

3267. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government maintains a separate demographic data of the Scheduled Tribes (STs);

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

(c) whether monitoring of implementation of projects in the tribal areas is carried out; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the inputs used in such monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, has been collecting demographic information on Scheduled Tribes at each decennial Census since 1951 for meeting the Constitutional requirements. In the Census 2001, information on population distribution, age, sex, education, fertility, religion and other aspects among Scheduled Tribes has been collected and released.

(c) and (d) The monitoring of implementation of projects is carried out by respective administrative Central Ministries. In so far as the monitoring by Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned, as regards the funds released to State Governments/ UTs under its various schemes, it is ensured that the utilization certificate is received from them along with the periodic progress reports. Meetings of the officers from States/ UTs are organized from time to time to get the feedback on the progress of implementation of the schemes. The officers of this Ministry also visit the States and UTs for inspecting the projects sanctioned by the Ministry. The respective District Collectors of States/ UTs also carry out annual inspections. The Ministry has taken a new initiative from this financial year to carry out web based monitoring of its schemes in a phased manner through outsourcing to independent agencies.

#### **Lending to Small and Medium Pharmaceutical Units**

3268. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks restricted their lending to small and medium pharmaceutical units due to their low capital base which has a limitation of debt-equity ratio of 1:4;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance the said ratio up to 1:10 in order to sustain the presence of SME Pharma sector in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: (a) to (e) For financing the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) entities including the pharmaceutical units, banks generally follow Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines based on recommendations of the Naik Committee, which provides for working capital finance corresponding to 20% of the projected turnover. While this corresponds to roughly 4:1 debt equity ratio, banks consider higher need based credit facilities where the working capital cycle period is longer, i.e. working capital cycle longer than 90 days to all MSME entities including pharmaceutical units.

#### **Assistance to Odisha by NABARD**

3269. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to States including Odisha during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the details of the projects for which such financial assistance has been provided;

(c) whether NABARD has provided funds to NGOs for skill development through employment training institutes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The details of the financial assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to States including Odisha through the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) is given at statement. The purpose wise status of sanctions under RIDF as on 31 .7.2010 is given at statement.

(c) and (d) NABARD has provided grant assistance out of its own resources to NGOs, Rural Development Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs), RUDSETI type of Institutions and Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) under Capacity Building and Skill Upgradation Programme. The assistance is provided for conducting Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes and Skill Upgradation Training Programmes in rural areas. The said programme was started in 1992 and till March 2010, NABARD had sanctioned grant assistance of Rs. 7101.53 lakh for conducting 14,532 training programmes wherein more than 3.63 lakh rural youths have been trained in the entire country.

In the State of Odisha, NABARD had sanctioned grant assistance of Rs. 285.99 lakh for conducting 560 training programmes through NGOs/RUDSETI type of Institutions and trained 17,095 rural youths. NABARD had directly supported three RUDSETIs/RUDSETI Type of Institutions in the State so far.

#### **Statement I**

##### **NABARD-RIDF Sanctions**

##### *Statewise sanctions for past three years and current year*

| Name of State     | 2007-08  | 2008-09  | 2009-10  | 2010-11# |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1                 | 2        | 3        | 4        | 5        |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 1,265.85 | 1,315.21 | 1,184.96 | 622.46   |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 29.22    | 122.09   | 56.20    | 0.00     |

| 1                  | 2                | 3                | 4                | 5               |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Assam              | 88.49            | 113.23           | 300.19           | 0.00            |
| Bihar              | 589.04           | 752.23           | 876.66           | 108.09          |
| Chhattisgarh       | 94.70            | 71.88            | 85.57            | 44.17           |
| Goa                | 27.27            | 85.50            | 148.59           | 0.00            |
| Gujarat            | 649.03           | 1,084.93         | 971.53           | 235.54          |
| Haryana            | 258.45           | 287.94           | 543.43           | 107.04          |
| Himachal Pradesh   | 299.27           | 425.12           | 454.13           | 68.98           |
| Jammu and Kashmir  | 602.13           | 342.43           | 653.69           | 25.71           |
| Jharkhand          | 406.86           | 630.76           | 566.75           | 0.00            |
| Karnataka          | 960.70           | 660.53           | 656.56           | 282.83          |
| Kerala             | 298.30           | 500.71           | 353.26           | 0.00            |
| Madhya Pradesh     | 1,261.22         | 974.92           | 1,175.79         | 0.00            |
| Maharashtra        | 1,083.71         | 1,122.66         | 913.85           | 0.00            |
| Manipur            | 0.00             | 0.00             | 378              | 0.00            |
| Meghalaya          | 56.85            | 66.15            | 135.11           | 22.08           |
| Mizoram            | 22.33            | 1.07             | 74.72            | 0.00            |
| Nagaland           | 14.57            | 239.72           | 187.08           | 0.00            |
| Odisha             | 508.96           | 849.25           | 759.58           | 354.96          |
| Punjab             | 335.62           | 525.20           | 552.64           | 284.31          |
| Rajasthan          | 824.97           | 1,099.71         | 1,015.39         | 343.72          |
| Sikkim             | 42.16            | 99.27            | 176.59           | 70.08           |
| Tamil Nadu         | 956.83           | 905.42           | 850.07           | 664.45          |
| Tripura            | 153.69           | 305.03           | 142.47           | 0.00            |
| Uttar Pradesh      | 1,091.59         | 952.29           | 1,364.27         | 135.63          |
| Uttrakhand         | 138.41           | 300.08           | 426.06           | 0.00            |
| West Bengal        | 664.56           | 820.12           | 922.15           | 25.10           |
| UT of Puducherry   | 0.00             | 54.57            | 78.75            | 0.00            |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>12,724.78</b> | <b>14,708.02</b> | <b>15,629.82</b> | <b>3,395.15</b> |

#Sanction upto 31/07/10.



**Statement II***Purpose-wise Status of Sanctions under RIDF*

| Particulars        | 2007-08          | % to           | 2008-09          | % to           | 2009-10          | % to           | 2010-11         | % to           |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                    | Amount           | Total Sanction | Amount           | Total Sanction | Amount           | Total Sanction | Amount          | Total Sanction |
| Irrigation Sector  | 4736.42          | 37.22          | 4140.89          | 28.15          | 4145-27          | 26.52          | 484.56          | 14.27          |
| Roads & Bridges    | 4709.44          | 37.01          | 6742.52          | 45.84          | 6965-29          | 44.56          | 1738.14         | 51.19          |
| Social Sector      | 1598.20          | 12.56          | 2668.22          | 18.14          | 2513.91          | 16.08          | 1110.71         | 32.71          |
| Power Sector       | 148.37           | 1.17           | 231.74           | 1.58           | 149-59           | 0.96           | 0.00            | 0.00           |
| Others             | 1532.35          | 12.04          | 924.65           | 6.29           | 1855-76          | 11.87          | 61.74           | 1.82           |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>12,724.78</b> | <b>100.00</b>  | <b>14,708.02</b> | <b>100.00</b>  | <b>15,629-82</b> | <b>100.00</b>  | <b>3,395.15</b> | <b>100.00</b>  |

**Power Saving in Agricultural Sector**

3270. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to launch a pilot project to save power in the agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the States selected for launching the pilot project;

(d) whether the Union Government has prepared Detailed Project Reports of the short listed demand side management projects recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER ( SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Union Government has undertaken pilot project for implementation of Agricultural Demand Side Management project in five states, namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

In these pilot projects, a private-sector Energy Service Company (ESCO), chosen through competitive

bidding, would invest in implementing energy efficiency measures (such as replacement of current inefficient pumps by star-labelled efficient pumps) on a rural pump set feeder on which segregation of domestic and agricultural load has been done, or High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) have already been carried out. The energy-efficiency measures implemented by the ESCO would lead to lower energy demand on the feeder. Hence, It could result in lower agricultural power tariff subsidy to be paid by the State Government to the electricity distribution company. Part of the savings in the subsidy payment would be paid to the ESCO on an annual basis to pay back for their investment in implementing energy efficiency measures.

In this public-private partnership based business model, which is being piloted through these projects, neither the farmers, nor the electricity distribution company or the State Government have to invest in the upfront cost of pump-set replacement and other energy-efficiency measures. It also leads to a reduction in the subsidy being paid by the State Government to the electricity distribution companies. The pilot projects will illustrate the viability of this business model, and the scope for its large-scale replication.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Detailed Project Reports for pilot projects in the five states i.e. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan, have been prepared. The details of the pilot projects in



these five states are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

**MAHARASHTRA**

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared for Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSEDCL) in four feeders of Solapur District, covering 3530 pumps, following an exhaustive survey and detailed energy audit study of pumps. Based on this DPR, MSEDCL has awarded the implementation of this project to an Energy Service Company (ESCO) which has been chosen through a competitive bidding process.

The implementation of the project is expected to result in 40% reduction in demand, leading to a savings of 10.1 million kWh every year. The ESCO will receive 30% of the savings every year for a 5-year period.

**GUJARAT**

In Gujarat, there are two Agricultural Demand Side Management (Ag DSM) pilot projects for which detailed project reports (DPRs) have been prepared. One is in the Pachim Gujarat Vij Company Limited (PGVCL) in Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Surendernagar districts, and the other is in Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Limited (MGVCL) in Anand district. The PGVCL Ag-DSM pilot project covers 1782 agricultural pumps connected on 6 feeders, and the MGVCL Ag-DSM pilot project covers 530 agricultural pumps connected on 6 feeders. The final DPRs for both Ag-DSM pilot projects have been completed.

The PGVCL Ag-DSM DPR estimates a savings of 44% in electricity demand, leading to a savings of 7.46 million kWh every year.

The MGVCL Ag-DSM DPR estimates a savings of 26% in electricity demand, leading to a savings of 2.61 million kWh every year.

**HARYANA**

Energy audit of all the 2124 pumps connected to 15 feeders in Kaithal & Karnal districts of Haryana has been carried out to evaluate their operating efficiency and to estimate the savings by replacing the inefficient pumps with star labeled energy efficient pumps (4 star & above). The DPR has been prepared. The DPR

estimates a savings of 35% in electricity demand, leading to a savings of 16.7 million kWh every year.

**PUNJAB**

Energy audit of all the 2186 pumps connected to 6 feeders in Muktsar & Taran Taran districts have been carried out to evaluate their operating efficiency and to estimate the savings by replacing the inefficient pumps with star labeled energy efficient pumps (4 star & above). The DPR has been prepared. The DPR estimates a savings of 35% in electricity demand, leading to a savings of 16.7 million kWh every year.

**RAJASTHAN**

Energy audit of all the pumps (1806 numbers) connected to 13 feeders in Jaipur district has been carried out and detailed project report prepared for replacement of the inefficient pumps with star labeled energy efficient pumps (4 star & above). The DPR estimates a savings of 37% in electricity demand, leading to a savings of 7.36 million kWh every year.

*[Translation]*

**Inflation**

3271. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inflation has gone up to a 19 months high of 10.16 per cent in the month of June, 2010; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) WPI based year-on-year inflation for the last 19 months is indicated in Table below:

| Month  | Inflation (%) | Month  | Inflation (%) |
|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 1      | 2             | 3      | 4             |
| Dec-08 | 6.15          | Oct-09 | 1.46          |
| Jan-09 | 4.95          | Nov-09 | 5.55          |
| Feb-09 | 3.50          | Dec-09 | 8.10          |
| Mar-09 | 1.20          | Jan-10 | 9.44          |
| Apr-09 | 1.31          | Feb-10 | 10.06         |



| 1      | 2     | 3                     | 4     |
|--------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| May-09 | 1.38  | Mar-10                | 11.04 |
| Jun-09 | 01.01 | Apr- 10               | 11.23 |
| Jul-09 | -0.54 | May- 10 (Provisional) | 10.16 |
| Aug-09 | -0.17 | Jun-10 (Provisional)  | 10.55 |
| Sep-09 | 0.46  |                       |       |

(b) The Government monitors the price situation regularly, with price stability being high on its agenda. Government has initiated several fiscal, administrative and monetary anti-inflationary measures in current financial year. As a result, inflation in food articles has declined to 9.53 per cent on July 24, 2010 from its peak of 21.04 per cent on November 28, 2009.

#### Hostel Facilities for Scheduled Tribe Students

3272. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request or suggestion from the Members of Parliament and other social organizations in regard to provision of hostel facilities to tribal students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys" under which grant-in-aid is provided for construction of hostel buildings to State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities. No specific suggestion has been received from any Member of Parliament and other social organization under this Scheme. Whenever requests have been received from some Members of Parliament and other organizations for construction of hostel, such requests have been forwarded to the States/UTs concerned. This is because Ministry does not set up hostels itself; the proposal in this regard has to emanate from the States/UTs/Universities. Under the scheme, grant-

in-aid is releases to States/UTs/Universities on receipt of complete proposals including utilization certificates and progress report for funds released earlier from the State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities and subject to availability of funds under the scheme.

[English]

#### Economic Disparities

3273. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of money spent during the last three years as subsidies on food, fertilizer and petroleum to bridge the economic disparities;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out whether the subsidies are actually reaching the poor people;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken to bridge the inter-regional imbalances and economic disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a)

(Rs. in crore)

|            | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Food       | 31328   | 44175   | 58641   |
| Fertilizer | 35819   | 79495   | 64032   |
| Petroleum  | 2641    | 2688    | 14770*  |

\*Includes Rs. 12000 crore of subsidy for under recovery and Rs. 2770 crore subsidy for LPG and Kerosene.

(b) and (c) As far as food subsidy is concerned, the Government, from time to time, gets evaluation done on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The latest concurrent evaluation was done by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) for twelve States namely, Delhi, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Mizoram. The reports submitted by NCAER have been sent to concerned States/UT Governments for taking necessary action to streamline the functioning of TPDS. The subsidy on fertilizers has been fixed in such a



manner that all farmers including poor and marginal farmers all over the country pay only a portion of the actual cost of fertilisers. The State Governments have been requested by Government of India to ensure that the fertilizers conforming to standards prescribed under the Fertilizer Control Order are made available to farmers subject to MRP printed on the bags. Any violation in this regard is punishable under the Essential Commodities Act.

(d) The Government has adopted a multipronged approach to bridge the inter-regional imbalances and economic disparities. The sharing of Central Taxes with States is decided on the basis of the formulae recommended by the Finance Commission, in which, income distance is the most important factor that determines the share of States. In addition, grants-in-aid are provided to States that require financial assistance. Many schemes of the Government like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) etc. are designed to fill in the gap that exists between the normative level and the current levels and are, thus, designed to bridge inter-regional disparity. Similarly, Government provides subsidies that are targeted towards economically and socially disadvantaged individuals with an objective to address such disparities. Apart from the above, 10% allocation of Plan funds is made to North Eastern States in the budget of various Ministries every year. There are also schemes like Backward Region Grant Fund which provide assistance for development of identified backward areas.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Manufacturing of Herbal Medicines

3274. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to promote manufacture of herbal medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the details of various types of herbal medicines and formulations prevalent

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, The Government has

a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Drug Quality Control to promote manufacture of Ayurveda, Siddha Unani (ASU) medicines. Under this scheme manufacturers of ASU medicines are given a subsidy of up to 30% of their expenditure or Rs. 30.00 lakhs, whichever is less, for upgradation of the manufacturing facilities to WHO/EU GMP norms. Further, the Government is also having a Central Sector Scheme for Development of AYUSH Industry Clusters for creating common manufacturing and testing facilities for Ayurveda Siddha and Unani industries. So far, a total number of 9 industries clusters have been set up which are located at - Amritsar, Bangalore, Chennai, Ganjam, Konkan, Pune, Thrissur, Hyderabad and Guwahati. Rs.100 crore has been allocated for this in the XI Plan.

(c) There are many types of herbal Ayurveda Siddha, Unani medicines in different dosages forms available in the country such as Asava and Arista, Avaleha and Paka, Kvathachurna, Guggulu, Ghrita, Churna, Taila, Lepa, Vati, Gutika, Capsuls and Syrups.

[English]

#### Excise Duty Exemption on Fuel Supplies

3275. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the public sector oil marketing companies will get excise duty exemption on fuel supplied to the Navy and the Coast Guard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Presently, all public sector oil marketing companies are entitled to excise duty exemption on fuel supplied to the Navy and the Coast Guard under S.No.3 A of Notification No. 64/95-CE dated 16.03.95 as amended by Notification No. 30/2010-CE dated 22.07.2010.

(c) The above said exemption is effective from the date of issue of the notification, that is, 22nd July, 2010.

#### III-effects of Ornaments Containing Lead

3276. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the children's ornaments contain high level of lead;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study on the ill-effect of these ornaments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) An NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) has reported high levels of Lead in Children's Jewellery wherein 65% samples had Lead more than 90 p.p.m. (parts per million). However, no study has been conducted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on the ill-effects of these ornaments.

[*Translation*]

**Duty on Import of Gold**

3277. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI  
RADADIYA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the import duty imposed on raw gold as well as finished gold products;

(b) whether import of gold products/ornaments has adversely affected the Indian companies making ornaments from raw gold; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The import duty on gold is as follows:

|  | BCD               | CVD                               | SAD |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Gold ore and concentrate   | Nil               | Rs. 140 per 10 gm of gold content | Nil |
| Gold bars, other than tola bars, bearing Manufacturer's or refiner's engraved serial number and weight expressed in metric units, and gold coins | Rs. 300 per 10 gm | Nil                               | Nil |
| Gold in any form (other than those specified above) including liquid gold and tola bars  | Rs. 750 per 10 gm | Nil                               | Nil |
| Jewellery  | 10%               | Nil                               | 4%  |

Education cess of 3% is also applicable.

(b) Since readymade jewellery or ornaments attract basic customs duty of 10% which is much higher compared to the duty on gold, this rate structure is unlikely to adversely affect the Indian companies making ornaments from raw gold.

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

[*English*]

**Medical and Dental Colleges**

3278. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: .

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

(a) the total number of medical and dental colleges functioning in the country alongwith the number of colleges derecognized during the current academic session, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open new medical colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the dental colleges and colleges under Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), Statewise;

(d) the details of proposals pending with the Government for opening up of such colleges and the reasons for such pendency; and

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred on these colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) At present, there are 313 medical colleges and 289 dental colleges functioning in the country. State-wise list of medical/dental colleges is given in the

enclosed statement-I and statement-II respectively. During the current academic year, no medical/dental college has been derecognized by Central Government.

(b) to (e) At present there is no proposal of the Central Government to set up new medical, dental, ayurveda, yoga, naturopathy, unani, siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) colleges in the country. However, under the 1st phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Sureksha Yojna (PMSSY), the Central Government has proposed to set up six AIIMS like institutions in the under served areas, one each in the State of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Odisha (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh) at an cost of Rs.840 crores each respectively. The construction of six AIIMS like institutions is envisaged to be completed by December, 2012. Under Phase-II of PMSSY, two more AIIMS like institutions are proposed to be set up in the State of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.

**Statement I**

*State-wise list of medical colleges in the country as on 15.7.2010*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Number of Medical Colleges |         |       |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------|
|        |                   | Government                 | Private | Total |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                          | 4       | 5     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 13                         | 23      | 36    |
| 2.     | Assam             | 4                          | -       | 4     |
| 3.     | Bihar             | 6                          | 3       | 9     |
| 4.     | Chandigarh        | 1                          | -       | 1     |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 3                          | .       | 3     |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 5                          | 1       | 6     |
| 7.     | Goa               | 1                          | -       | 1     |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 8                          | 8       | 16    |
| 9.     | Haryana           | 1                          | 3       | 4     |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 2                          | -       | 2     |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 3                          | 1       | 4     |
| 12.    | Jharkhand         | 3                          | -       | 3     |



| 1           | 2              | 3   | 4   | 5   |
|-------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 13.         | Karnataka      | 10  | 29  | 39  |
| 14.         | Kerala         | 6   | 17  | 23  |
| 15.         | Madhya Pradesh | 6   | 5   | 11  |
| 16.         | Maharashtra    | 19  | 22  | 41  |
| 17.         | Manipur        | 2   | -   | 2   |
| 18.         | Odisha         | 3   | 3   | 6   |
| 19.         | Puducherry     | 1   | 7   | 8   |
| 20.         | Punjab         | 3   | 5   | 8   |
| 21.         | Rajasthan      | 6   | 4   | 10  |
| 22.         | Sikkim         | -   | 1   | 1   |
| 23.         | Tamil Nadu     | 18  | 19  | 37  |
| 24.         | Tripura        | 2   | -   | 2   |
| 25.         | Uttar Pradesh  | 10  | 11  | 21  |
| 26.         | Uttarakhand    | 2   | 2   | 4   |
| 27.         | West Bengal    | 10  | 1   | 11  |
| Grand Total |                | 148 | 165 | 313 |

**Statement II***State-wise list of dental colleges in the country*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Number of Medical Colleges |         |       |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------|
|        |                   | Government                 | Private | Total |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                          | 4       | 5     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 3                          | 18      | 21    |
| 2.     | Assam             | 1                          | 0       | 1     |
| 3.     | Bihar             | 1                          | 6       | 7     |
| 4.     | Chandigarh        | 1                          | 0       | 1     |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 1                          | 5       | 6     |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 3                          | 0       | 3     |
| 7.     | Daman & Diu       | 0                          | 1       | 1     |

| 1           | 2                 | 3  | 4   | 5   |
|-------------|-------------------|----|-----|-----|
| 8.          | Goa               | 1  | 0   | 1   |
| 9.          | Gujarat           | 3  | 8   | 11  |
| 10.         | Haryana           | 1  | 9   | 10  |
| 11.         | Himachal Pradesh  | 1  | 4   | 5   |
| 12.         | Jammu and Kashmir | 2  | 1   | 3   |
| 13.         | Jharkhand         | 0  | 3   | 3   |
| 14.         | Karnataka         | 2  | 42  | 44  |
| 15.         | Kerala            | 3  | 20  | 23  |
| 16.         | Madhya Pradesh    | 1  | 13  | 14  |
| 17.         | Maharashtra       | 4  | 31  | 35  |
| 18.         | Odishas           | 1  | 4   | 5   |
| 19.         | Puducherry        | 1  | 2   | 3   |
| 20.         | Punjab            | 2  | 12  | 14  |
| 21.         | Rajasthan         | 1  | 12  | 13  |
| 22.         | Tamil Nadu        | 1  | 27  | 28  |
| 23.         | Uttar Pradesh     | 3  | 27  | 30  |
| 24.         | Uttarakhand       | 0  | 2   | 2   |
| 25.         | West Bengal       | 3  | 2   | 5   |
| Grand Total |                   | 40 | 249 | 289 |

#### Funds for Tribal Welfare Schemes

3279. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated and released for tribal welfare;

(b) the reasons for not releasing the allocated funds during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether any time limit has been stipulated for the release of funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that the funds are released within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The details of the funds allocated and released for tribal welfare during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

| Year    | Allocation | Releases |
|---------|------------|----------|
| 2007-08 | 1719.71    | 1524.32  |
| 2008-09 | 2121.00    | 1805.27  |
| 2009-10 | 3205.50    | 1997.31  |



(b) Lack of adequate proposals, receipt of incomplete proposals, delayed proposals and non-receipt of utilisation certificates/physical and financial progress report, for the releases made during previous years, are generally the reasons for non-release in respect of all the schemes under implementation across States.

(c) and (d) The funds are released, on receipt of proposals, complete in all respects, from the States/Implementing Agencies, during the same financial year.

(e) Steps are continuously taken by the Ministry to ensure that the proposals, complete in all respects, are submitted by State Governments/Implementing Agencies and timely releases are made. Some of these include inter-alia, better monitoring, periodic field visits, regular interaction with the State Governments advising them to spend the allocation, submit utilisation certificates for the amounts already released and send complete proposals in time for further releases.

[*Translation*]

**Non-availability of Homoeopathy and Unani Medicines**

3280. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines are not available in the Homoeopathy and Unani Departments of AYUSH Hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, States/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure availability of medicines at these outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries was revised in year 2009-10, wherein a new component of "Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals" was introduced, which inter-alia includes financial support for procurement of AYUSH medicines. On the basis of proposals received from various States/UTs, a total number of 18 hospitals (including 17 Homoeopathy and 1 Unani) and 46 hospitals (including 24 Homoeopathy and 22 Unani) have been given financial assistance during the year 2009-10 and current year (Upto 31st July, 2010), respectively. The State/UT wise details are given at statement.

The States/UTs which have not yet sent their proposal for seeking financial assistance have been reminded to send the same.

**Statement**

*Financial Assistance to AYUSH Hospital for Homoeopathy and Unani Stream*

| S.NO. | States            | 2009-10     |                    |          |                    | 2010-11*    |                    |           |                    |
|-------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
|       |                   | Homoeopathy |                    | Unani    |                    | Homoeopathy |                    | Unani     |                    |
|       |                   | Unit        | Amount<br>in Lakhs | Unit     | Amount<br>in Lakhs | Unit        | Amount<br>in Lakhs | Unit      | Amount<br>in Lakhs |
| 1.    | Bihar             |             |                    |          |                    | 7           | 376.992            | 7         | 376.992            |
| 2.    | Jammu and Kashmir |             |                    | 1        | 53.856             |             |                    |           |                    |
| 3.    | Karnataka         | 3           | 161.568            |          |                    | 7           | 376.992            | 10        | 538.56             |
| 4.    | Kerala            | 10          | 538.56             |          |                    | 3           | 161.568            |           |                    |
| 5.    | Madhya Pradesh    |             |                    |          |                    | 2           | 107.712            |           |                    |
| 6.    | Odisha            | 4           | 215.424            |          |                    |             |                    |           |                    |
| 7.    | Rajasthan         |             |                    |          |                    | 4           | 215.424            | 5         | 269.28             |
| 8.    | Tripura           |             |                    |          |                    | 1           | 53.856             |           |                    |
|       | <b>Total</b>      | <b>17</b>   | <b>915.552</b>     | <b>1</b> | <b>53.856</b>      | <b>24</b>   | <b>1292.54</b>     | <b>22</b> | <b>1184.83</b>     |

\*Status upto 31st July, 2010



[English]

**Bodo Accord**

3281. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISW-MUTHIARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to stat:

(a) whether the Union Government has made a commitment to the Bodos/Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi-Anglong and North Cachar Hills Autonomous Districts of Assam through Bodo Accord on Bodoland Territorial Council signed on 10 February, 2003.

(b) if so, the details of the commitment made therein alongwith the steps taken in this direction till date;

(c) whether any delay has occurred in implementation of the accord;

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

(e) if not, the circumstances leading to non-fulfillment of the commitment and justification thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Settlement (MOS) was signed between the Central Government; Government of Assam; and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on 10/02/2003, The Memorandum of Settlement (MOS) interalia includes that Government of India agrees to consider sympathically the inclusion of Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi Anglong and Norch Cachar Hills Autonomous Council areas in the Scheduled Tribes (Hills) List of State of Assam. Action has been taken to implement various clauses of the Memorandum of Settlement (MOS). However, the matter of inclusion of Bodo Kachari living in Karbi Anglong and NC Hills needs wider consultation and consensus.

**Healthcare Facilities in Backward and Rural Areas**

3282. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres currently running and proposed to be opened especially in the backward and rural areas under the National Rural Health Mission in the country including Odisha, State-wise;

(b) whether it has been ensured that these Primary Health Centres and; Community Health Centres have adequate healthcare infrastructure, doctors and paramedical staff;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the information available in bulletin of Rural Health Statistics in India, [updated upto March, 2009], a statement showing the number of Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres functioning in the rural areas of country state wise including state of Odisha is enclosed. The opening of new centres depends upon the priorities and requirements of respective state/UT Governments.

(b) to (d) Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], funds are provided to State/UTs to strengthen their health infrastructure at all levels including for Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and Community Health Centres [CHCs]. The respective State/UT Governments incorporate their requirement for improving the infrastructure and availability of Human Resource for better service delivery in their annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs]. The same is examined in this Ministry and funds are released to State/UT Governments as per the approval of National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for actual implementation of the programme.

As per the data available in the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics, updated upto March, 2009, the number of staff 'in position' at PHCs and CHCs is as under:

| Name of Post and Centre | In Position |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1                       | 2           |
| Doctors at PHC          | 23982       |
| Specialists at CHC      | 5789        |



| 1  | 2      |
|--|--------|
| GDMOs at CHC                               | 6192   |
| Radiographers at CHCs                      | 1867   |
| Health Worker[F]/ANM at SC &PHC            | 190919 |
| Health Assistant[F]/LHV at PHCs            | 18168  |
| Health Assistant [M] at PHCs               | 16083  |
| Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs               | 20967  |
| Lab Technicians at PHCs and CHCs           | 12904  |
| Nurse Midwife/Staff Nurse at PHCs and CHCs | 56975  |

Besides, as per the information available in State Data Sheet updated upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010, the staff hired on contractual basis under NRHM is as under:

| Name of Post and Centre | No of staff on contractual basis |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Specialists at CHCs     | 2434                             |
| GDMOs at various levels | 8771                             |
| Paramedics              | 17471                            |

**Statement**

*Number of Sub-centres, PHCs & CHCs Functioning*

2009

|                      | PHCs |     | CHCs |   |
|----------------------|------|-----|------|---|
|                      | 1    | 2   | 1    | 2 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    | 1570 | 167 |      |   |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 116  | 44  |      |   |
| 3. Assam             | 844  | 108 |      |   |
| 4. Bihar             | 1776 | 70  |      |   |
| 5. Chhattisgarh      | 715  | 144 |      |   |
| 6. Goa               | 19   | 5   |      |   |
| 7. Gujarat           | 1084 | 281 |      |   |
| 8. Haryana           | 437  | 93  |      |   |

|                                 | 1     | 2    |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|
| 9. Himachal Pradesh             | 449   | 73   |
| 10. Jammu & Kashmir             | 375   | 85   |
| 11. Jharkhand                   | 321   | 194  |
| 12. Karnataka                   | 2193  | 324  |
| 13. Kerala <sup>1</sup>         | 697   | 226  |
| 14. Madhya Pradesh              | 1155  | 333  |
| 15. Maharashtra                 | 1816  | 376  |
| 16. Manipur                     | 72    | 16   |
| 17. Meghalaya                   | 105   | 28   |
| 18. Mizoram                     | 57    | 9    |
| 19. Nagaland                    | 123   | 21   |
| 20. Odisha                      | 1279  | 231  |
| 21. Punjab                      | 394   | 129  |
| 22. Rajasthan                   | 1503  | 367  |
| 23. Sikkim                      | 24    | 0    |
| 24. Tamil Nadu                  | 1277  | 256  |
| 25. Tripura                     | 76    | 11   |
| 26. Uttarakhand                 | 239   | 55   |
| 27. Uttar Pradesh               | 3690  | 515  |
| 28. West Bengal                 | 922   | 334  |
| 29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 19    | 4    |
| 30. Chandigarh                  | 0     | 2    |
| 31. Dadra & Nagar Haveli        | 6     | 1    |
| 32. Daman & Diu                 | 2     | 2    |
| 33. Delhi                       | 8     | 0    |
| 34. Lakshadweep                 | 4     | 3    |
| 35. Puducherry                  | 24    | 3    |
| All India                       | 23391 | 4510 |

Note: <sup>1</sup>There is a reduction in number of Sub Centres and PHCs in Kerala due to Standardization of Health Institutions during 2009 as reported by the State.

**Scheduled Areas**

3283. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scheduled areas in the country, State-wise including Odisha;

(b) whether chairpersons of all the Panchayats coming under the scheduled areas in the country belong to Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Odisha; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The specification of 'Scheduled Areas' in relation to a State is by a Notified Order of the President, after consultation with the State Government concerned. A statement indicating Constitutional Orders which are in operation in their original or amended form in respect of the States including Odisha is enclosed.

(b) to (d) In terms of Section 4(g) of the Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, all seats of Chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas.

**Statement***Constitutional Order in Respect of Scheduled Areas*

| Sl.No. | Name of Order   | Date of Notification | Name of State (s) for which applicable |
|--------|---|----------------------|--|
| 1.     | The Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (C.O.9)   | 26.1.1950            | Andhra Pradesh                         |
| 2.     | The Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950 (C.O.26)  | 7.12.1950            | Andhra Pradesh                         |
| 3.     | The Scheduled Areas (Himachal Pradesh) Order, 1975 (C.O. 102)                                     | 21.11.1975           | Himachal Pradesh                       |
| 4.     | The Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha) 1977 (CO 109)           | 31.12.1977           | Gujarat and Odisha                     |
| 5.     | The Scheduled Areas (State of Rajasthan) Order, 1981 (C.O. 114)                                   | 12.2.1981            | Rajasthan                              |
| 6.     | The Scheduled Areas (Maharashtra) Order, 1985 (C.O. 123)  | 2.12.1985            | Maharashtra                            |
| 7.     | The Scheduled Areas (States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh) Order, 2003 (C.O. 192) | 20 2.2003            | Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh        |
| 8.     | The Scheduled Areas (State of Jharkhand) Order, 2007 (C.O. 229)                                   | 11.04.2007           | Jharkhand                              |

**Compulsory Blood Test to Check Life-Style Diseases**

3284. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce

compulsory blood testing of rural people to check lifestyle diseases like diabetes etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.



**Clinical Trial of Drugs**

3285. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the trials of drugs/vaccines are being done on poor patients with the involvement of multi-national companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the permission for the clinical trials is accorded by the Drug Controller General of India;

(d) if so, the details of the procedure prescribed for each phase of the trial; and

(e) the details of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Clinical trials on drugs/vaccines are permitted to be conducted in the country in accordance with requirements and guidelines specified in Rule 122DA, 122DAA, 122DB, 122E and Schedule Y of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules. Such trials are conducted by pharmaceutical companies including multi-national companies and by other Organisations, Institutions etc.

(c) Clinical trials as defined under Rule 122 DAA of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules are permitted by Drugs Controller General (India).

(d) Procedure for conducting clinical trials in different phases is prescribed in Schedule Y of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules.

(e) Sometimes complaints regarding clinical trials are received from investigator, Clinical Research Organizations (CRO)/Sponsor, trial subjects and from other stake holders. There have been complaints of death during clinical trials which may take place due to various reasons. These could be disease related deaths like cancer etc or administration to critical or terminally ill patients or side effects or unrelated causes. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship by investigator and by medical experts of sponsor. The information

collated revealed that there were 132 deaths in the year 2007, 288 in the year 2008 and 308 upto August, 2009. Action on such types of complaints is taken as per Drugs and Cosmetics Rules thereunder.

[*Translation*]

**Cap on Sale Price of Electricity by CERC**

3286. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) proposes to put a cap on the sale price of electricity In order to restrain escalation of price of electricity traded in the bilateral market and through power exchanges in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private distribution companies in the country and the Indian Energy Exchange Limited have resented this move of the CERC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal presently.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Ujjawala Scheme**

3287. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the successfulness of Ujjawala Scheme being implemented for the welfare of women and children who are victims of trafficking in the country:

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

(c) the number of such victims benefited under the Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Ujjawala Scheme was launched in December, 2007 and has completed about two and a half years of implementation.

During this period 120 projects have been sanctioned under the Scheme. The focus remains chiefly on

undertaking activities for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation which would benefit a large number of vulnerable women and children. 70 Rehabilitative Homes have also been sanctioned which can accommodate 3500 affected women. Their State-wise list for the last three years is enclosed as statement.

### **Statement**

*State-wise list of beneficiaries under the Ujjawala Scheme where Rehabilitative Homes have been set up*

| Sl.No.       | Name of the State | 2008-09                                |                       | 2009-10                                |                       | 2010-11 (Upto 1.8.10)                  |                       |
|--------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
|              |                   | No. of Rehabilitative homes sanctioned | No. of Beneficiaries* | No. of Rehabilitative homes sanctioned | No. of Beneficiaries* | No. of Rehabilitative homes sanctioned | No. of Beneficiaries* |
| 1.           | Andhra Pradesh    | 4                                      | 200                   | 2                                      | 100                   | 1                                      | 50                    |
| 2.           | Assam             | 4                                      | 200                   | 3                                      | 150                   | 2                                      | 100                   |
| 3.           | Karnataka         | 17                                     | 850                   | 3                                      | 150                   | —                                      | —                     |
| 4.           | Kerala            | 1                                      | 50                    | —                                      | —                     | —                                      | —                     |
| 5.           | Maharashtra       | 8                                      | 400                   | 1                                      | 50                    | 4                                      | 200                   |
| 6.           | Manipur           | 2                                      | 100                   | —                                      | —                     | —                                      | —                     |
| 7.           | Mizoram           | —                                      | —                     | —                                      | —                     | 1                                      | 50                    |
| 8.           | Odisha            | 6                                      | 300                   | 1                                      | 50                    | —                                      | —                     |
| 9.           | Punjab            | —                                      | —                     | —                                      | —                     | 1                                      | 50                    |
| 10.          | Tamil Nadu        | 2                                      | 100                   | 1                                      | 50                    | 1                                      | 50                    |
| 11.          | Uttar Pradesh     | 3                                      | 150                   | —                                      | —                     | 1                                      | 50                    |
| 12.          | Uttanchal         | —                                      | —                     | —                                      | —                     | 1                                      | 50                    |
| <b>Total</b> |                   | <b>47</b>                              | <b>2350</b>           | <b>11</b>                              | <b>550</b>            | <b>12</b>                              | <b>600</b>            |

\*Is in terms of capacity created.

[English]

#### **Infrastructure Status to Health Sector**

3288. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health sector has been accorded various benefits like infrastructure status and tax holidays;

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

(c) whether suggestions have been received by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The



following tax incentives are currently available for the health sector under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961:

(1) With a view to encouraging investment in hospitals in non-metro cities, the Finance Act, 2008 has inserted a new sub-section (11C) in section 80-IB of the Act which provides for a tax holiday for five consecutive assessment years, beginning from the initial assessment year, to an undertaking deriving profits from the business of operating and maintaining a hospital located anywhere in India, other than the excluded area subject to specified conditions. Sub-section (11C) of section 80-IB, *inter-alia*, seeks to provide that,-

- (i) the tax benefit shall be with respect to the profit derived from the business of operating and maintaining a hospital for a period of five consecutive assessment years, beginning from the initial assessment year;
- (ii) the tax benefit will be available to a hospital which is constructed and has started or start functioning at any time during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 2008 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2013;
- (iii) the hospital should have at least one hundred beds for patients;
- (iv) the excluded area shall mean an area comprising the urban agglomerations of Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad, the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar and Gandhinagar and the city of Secunderabad;
- (v) the area comprising an urban agglomeration shall be the area included in such urban agglomeration on the basis of the 2001 census.

(2) With a view to improving healthcare facilities in the north-eastern region of India, deduction in respect of the profits and gains is available under section 80-IE of the Act at the rate of 100 per cent for 10 consecutive assessment years for undertakings in North-Eastern States commencing operations between 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2017 and carrying on any eligible business. 'Eligible business' includes providing medical and health services in the nature of nursing home with a minimum capacity of 25 beds; running an old-age home; and

operating vocational training institute for hotel management, catering and food craft, entrepreneurship development, nursing and para-medical, civil aviation related training, fashion designing and industrial training.

(3) In order to further promote the establishment of new hospitals with at least 100 beds for patients throughout the country, the recent Finance Act, 2010 has provided investment linked incentive to the hospital sector, irrespective of location, under section 35AD of the Act. The investment-linked tax incentive allows 100 per cent deduction in respect of the whole of any expenditure of capital nature (other than on land, goodwill and financial instrument) incurred wholly and exclusively, for the purposes of the "specified business" during the previous year in which such expenditure is incurred.

(4) Also, the income of charitable hospitals is exempt from taxation under sections 10 and 11 of the Act.

(5) Further, tax incentives available to individuals on account of expenditure incurred on medical insurance and treatment of various ailments under sections like 17, 80D, 80DD, 80DDB and 80U of the Act also indirectly benefit the healthcare sector by promoting use of medical facilities by the citizens.

Generally, a facility is identified as an 'infrastructure facility' if it fulfills the following characteristics:-

- a. It is a natural monopoly;
- b. It involves high sunk costs or asset specificity;
- c. Its output is non-tradable;
- d. It is non-rival (upto congestion limit) in consumption;
- e. There exists a possibility of price exclusion;
- f. It bestows externalities on the society. .

Since the health sector does not possess these characteristics, it cannot be categorised as 'infrastructure'. Further, a conscious policy decision has been taken to move away from profit-based tax incentives and expansion of the scope of the definition of 'infrastructure'. Therefore, suggestions received from various quarters for according infrastructure status to the health sector has not been found acceptable during the last budgetary exercise.



### Cases of Income Tax Refund

3289. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) . whether time periods for disposal of refund of income tax has been fixed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of cases of refund of income tax still pending with the Income Tax Authorities for more than the fixed time period alongwith reasons therefor;
- (d) whether accountability for not disposing off such cases is fixed at the Income Tax Ward level and the delinquent income tax officers are punished;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Processing of returns and issuance of refund is a continuous process in the Income Tax Department. Statutory time limit to process returns of income is with reference to the Financial Year of their receipt. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, the returns received during the Financial Year 2009-10 can be processed up to 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011.

(c) Normally, after processing the return, the refund generated is issued in due course. However, at times delays may be caused due to following reasons:-

- (i) Wrong quoting of PAN by the assessee in the return of income,
- (ii) illegible recording of address in the return of income by the assessee,
- (iii) non-reporting of the new/altered address by the assessee to the AO,
- (iv) incorrect particulars about the bank account.

(d) to (f) The actions of the Assessing Officers are monitored regularly by the administrative hierarchy. Her/his actions are also subject to Revenue as well as Internal Audit Systems. The Income Tax Department also has in place a Grievance Redressal Mechanism through

which an assessee can approach the higher authorities. Grievances can also be redressed through Income Tax Ombudsman.

In the past, certain challenges were faced in processing of returns of income, which were primarily due to the problems in verification of taxes paid or deducted; data mismatch; technical constraints like link failure, system overload, loss of V-SAT connectivity in remote areas, power outages etc. Efforts are being made to overcome these bottlenecks. For the prompt issuance of pending refund claims, the Income Tax Department has also taken the following measures:

- (i) Promoting E-filing of the returns for speedy processing.
- (ii) Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru has been set up for processing of E-filed returns of the entire country and manually filed returns of Karnataka & Goa Region,
- (iii) It is proposed to set up two more such CPCs.
- (iv) Through Citizens' Charter and other press releases issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to carefully mention the relevant particulars in return of income, and especially to avoid the common deficiencies as mentioned above,
- (v) Mandatory quoting of deductee PAN in the quarterly statement of TDS filed by the deductors.
- (vi) To achieve compliance of the reporting of PAN, a new Section 206AA has been inserted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 w.e.f. 01.04.2010 requiring deductees to furnish their PAN to the deductors, failing which rate of deduction of tax shall be at higher rate.
- (vii) Facility of viewing the Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the TDS details before filing the return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.
- (viii) Guidelines have been issued by CBDT to field formation to process refund on priority basis,
- (ix) To expedite the faster issue of refunds, Refund Banker Scheme, so far applicable to only 15



stations, is now being extended to the whole of India in phased manner from 01.08.2010.

(d) to (f) The actions of the Assessing Officers are monitored regularly *by* the administrative hierarchy. Her/his actions are also subject to Revenue as well as Internal Audit Systems. The Income Tax Department also has in place a Grievance Redressal Mechanism through which an assessee can approach the higher authorities. Grievances can also be redressed through Income Tax Ombudsman.

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#### **Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006**

3290. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications for product/ingredient of food items lying pending for approval with the Government under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006/Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) the action taken by the Government for their disposal;

(c) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has constituted any Scientific Committee scientific panels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The details of applications for product/ingredient of food items pending for approval with the Food Safety and Standards Authority are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) These applications are processed in accordance with laid down procedure by collecting additional information from the applicant wherever dossiers are found deficient.

(c) and (d) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has constituted a Scientific Committee and eight Scientific Panels on (i) food additives, flavourings, processing aids and materials in contact with food (ii) biological hazards (iii) contaminants in the food chain (iv) labelling and claims/Advertisements (v) method of sampling and analysis (vi) pesticides and antibiotic residues (vii) genetically modified organisms and food (viii) functional food, nutraceuticals, dietetic products and other similar products.



| Sl.No. | Subject   |
|--------|---|
| 1      | 2   |
| 1.     | Application for approval to use plant sterols as an ingredient in foods by M/s Cognis   |
| 2.     | Application for the approval of Supplementation of Infant formula and Follow-Up Formula with algal oil as a source of Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA) and Arachidonic Acid (ARA)-M/s Mead Johnson, M/s Nestle India Ltd. and M/s Abbott Healthcare Pvt. Ltd. |
| 3.     | Approval of the Use of NUTRIOSE (Soluble Dietary Fibre) in Food Products-M/s Roquette India Pvt. Ltd.   |
| 4.     | Approval of fenugreek fibre extract as a Functional Food Ingredient M/s Avesthagen.   |
| 5.     | Marketing of fortified rice (ultra rice)-M/s PATH.  |
| 6.     | Use of Hydroxy propyl methyl celose (HPMC, E, 464) in various foods-M/s. Dow Chemical   |
| 7.     | Application for approval of use of glazing agents in gums and confectionery-M/s Cadbury India   |
| 8.     | Approval of Natural Colours under PFA Rules, 1955   |
| 9.     | Proposal for approval of modified starch in various food categories-M/s. National starch India Operations ICI India Ltd.  |
| 10.    | Application for use of carboxy Methyl Cellulose (CMC) in dairy products, beverages, fried food and Chocolates, ice-cream-M/s.Reliance Cellulose products Ltd.   |
| 11.    | Application for approval of Polydextrose as food additives in food beverages-M/s. Danisco   |
| 12.    | Use of Methyl Cellulose in bread, biscuits and Mayonnaise/salad dressing-M/s.Dow Chemicals  |
| 13.    | Use of blend of Acesulfame-K and Aspartame in confectionery-M/s.Cadbury India Ltd.  |

| 1   | 2   |
|-----|---|
| 14. | Use of candurin coated pigment in confectionery-. M/s.Merck                     |
| 15. | Use of Licowax for coating of fruits-M/s. Clariant                              |
| 16. | Use of magnesium carbonate in pan masala-M/s. The Smokeless Tobacco association |
| 17. | Approval for usage of Gellan Gum in dairy beverages-M/s. CPKelco                |
| 18. | Approval for colours for use in food products-M/s. ROHA DYECHEM Pvt. Ltd.       |
| 19. | Use of Cocoa Butter Equivalent in chocolates-NOVOD Board.                       |

[Translation]

#### Loans for Government Schemes

3291. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding refusal in granting loans by banks under various Governmental schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide easy and soft.loans to persons belonging to weaker sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) General complaints are received regarding various aspects of implementation of the Government Sponsored Schemes like Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) regarding delay in sanction/disbursement of loans by banks, etc. These are being periodically reviewed by the District Level Consultative Committees arki State Level Bankers' Committees and corrective measures taken for proper implementation.



(c) Loans to Weaker Sections form part of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) of Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks.

As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on PSL, a target of 10% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) has been stipulated for Weaker Section under PSL.

With a view to ensure smooth flow of credit under PSL including Weaker Sections, the following has been advised by RBI to banks:

- (i) Field level functionaries of banks to ensure there is no inordinate delay between sanction and disbursement of loans;
- (ii) Documentation process is kept simple by banks;
- (iii) Loan applications be disposed off within 15 days and not later than one month;
- (iv) Branch Managers be vested with adequate discretionary powers to sanction loans under SGSY, etc.

#### Profitability of Banks

3292. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled commercial banks including cooperative banks are running in the losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor, bank-wise;

(c) whether the said banks failed to sustain their profitability in the recent past;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that out of 83 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), 9 SCBs (1 old private sector bank, 1 new private sector bank and 7 foreign banks) and out of 53 Scheduled Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), 8 UCBs had incurred losses during the last three years. Besides, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that out of 16 Scheduled State Co-operative banks, 2 banks suffered losses during the last three years. The details of losses suffered by these banks are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

| Year    | Private Banks |       | Foreign Banks |       | State Cooperative Banks |       | Urban Cooperative Banks |        |
|---------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------|
|         | No.           | Amt.  | No.           | Amt.  | No.                     | Amt.  | No.                     | Amt.   |
| 2006-07 | NA            | NA    | NA            | NA    | Nil                     | Nil   | 6                       | 66.98  |
| 2007-08 | -             | -     | -             | -     | 1                       | 3.24  | 1                       | 10.68  |
| 2008-09 | 1             | 88.1  | 3             | 124.9 | 2                       | 54.12 | 1                       | 175.24 |
| 2009-10 | 2             | 180.6 | 7             | 753.9 | NA                      | NA    | NA                      | NA     |

NA: Not Available.

The reasons for incurring losses by these banks, inter-alia, include poor quality of lending, absence of diversification of lending, lack of proper follow up and supervision over loans and advances, high transaction cost of the banks, poor recovery resulting in increase in overdues, increase in provisions for bad debts, etc.

(e) The Government of India, on the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Committee Report, is implementing a Revival Package aimed at reviving and revitalizing the Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) to make it a well managed and vibrant medium to serve the credit needs of rural India, particularly the small and marginal farmers. This is being implemented in 25 States (covering more than 96% of the STCCS in the country). So far, an amount of Rs. 8,741.29 crore (Rs. 7,987.60 crore as Government of India share and Rs. 753.69 crore as State Governments share) has been released to 49,779 Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) in 14 States to wipe out their accumulated losses and to provide them funds to have a CRAR of 7%.

[English]

#### Siddha Clinics

3293. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased state:

(a) the details of total number of Government Siddha clinics/hospitals in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more Siddha clinics/hospitals in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) There were 272 Government Siddha hospitals and 529 Government Siddha dispensaries in the country as on 1.4.2008.

(b) and (c) As a part of mainstreaming of AYUSH under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), assistance is provided to the State Governments to open new units of various Indian Systems of Medicine, including Siddha, as well as Homoeopathy in Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs). Assistance is also provided for upgrading hospitals and dispensaries. At present no proposal is from the State Governments

pending with the Central Government for setting up new Siddha Units.

#### Thalassemia Patients

3294. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare the patients of Thalassemia as Physically handicapped to give them access to various facilities like concession in rail/bus fare, etc. available to physically handicapped persons;

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

(c) the details of criteria followed for declaring a person as physically handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per Section 2 (i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PWD) Act, 1995, 'disability' means-

(i) blindness

(ii) low vision

(iii) leprosy-cured

(iv) hearing impairment

(v) loco motor disability

(vi) mental retardation

(vii) mental illness

As per Section 2(t) of the Act, "person with disability" means a person suffering from not less than forty percent of any disability as certified by a medical authority.

#### Ashram Schools

3295. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:  
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) the details of funds for ashram schools sanctioned and that actually set-up location-wise alongwith details of facilities provided therein during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether crucial facilities like sanitation are not provided in some such ashram schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Establishment of Ashram Schools which is implemented by the States, in Tribal Sub Plan Areas' funds are granted

for construction of buildings which inter-alia includes school buildings, hostels buildings and toilets etc. The funds released during the last three years and current year alongwith the number of Ashram Schools sanctioned is at statement-I and their location is at statement-II.

(b) The running and maintenance of Ashram Schools is the responsibility of concerned State Government/UT Administration. The Ministry has not received any information regarding not providing of sanitation facilities in Ashram Schools sanctioned by this Ministry during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

### *Statement I*

#### *State-wise Releases of Funds and Number of Ashram Schools Sanctioned under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT  | 2007-08 |         |       | 2008-09 |         |       | 2009-10 |         |       | 2010-11 |        |       |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
|        |                   | Amt.    | Schools | Seats | Amt.    | Schools | Seats | Amt.    | Schools | Seats | Amt.    | Sch.   | Seats |
| 1      | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5     | 6       | 7       | 8     | 9       | 10      | 11    | 12      | 13     | 14    |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 3.     | Assam             | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 558.00  | 40      | 2000  | 886.80  | 25      | 1250  | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 117.39  | Arrears | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 387.52  | Arrear | 0     |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 9.     | Jammu & Kashmir   | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 250.00  | 2       | 200   | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     |         |        |       |
| 11.    | Karnataka         | 100.00  | 4       | 500   | 153.13  | Arrears | 0     | 29.62   | Arrears | 0     |         |        |       |
| 12.    | Kerala            | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 1236.04 | Arrears | 0     |         |        |       |
| 13.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 673.81  | 20      | 1000  | 0.00    | 0       | 0     | 1099.89 | 52      | 2600  |         |        |       |

| 1     | 2                         | 3       | 4  | 5     | 6       | 7      | 8     | 9       | 10      | 11   | 12     | 13     | 14 |
|-------|---------------------------|---------|----|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|------|--------|--------|----|
| 14.   | Maharashtra               | 300.80  | 31 | 13139 | 940.07  | Arrear | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 15.   | Manipur                   | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 16.   | Meghalaya                 | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 17.   | Mizoram                   | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 18.   | Nagaland                  | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 19.   | Odisha                    | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 1020.00 | 52     | 15600 | 1500.00 | Arrears | 0    |        |        |    |
| 20.   | Rajasthan                 | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 21.   | Sikkim                    | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 22.   | Tamil Nadu                | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 23.   | Tripura                   | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 24.   | Uttar Pradesh             | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 234.45  | 2       | 120  |        |        |    |
| 25.   | Uttarakhand               | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 26.   | West Bengal               | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 27.   | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| 28.   | Daman & Diu               | 0.00    | 0  | 0     | 0.00    | 0      | 0     | 0.00    | 0       | 0    |        |        |    |
| Total |                           | 2000.00 | 97 | 16839 | 3000.00 | 77     | 16850 | 4100.00 | 54      | 2720 | 387.52 | Arrear | 0  |

**Statement II**

*Location of 97 Ashram Schools sanctioned during the year 2007-08.*

**Chhattisgarh = 40**

| Sl.No. | Location       | Distt.     |
|--------|----------------|------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3          |
| 1.     | Thulthuli      | Narayanpur |
| 2.     | Chatetoda Beda | Narayanpur |
| 3.     | Kudmale        | Narayanpur |
| 4.     | Rekavaya       | Narayanpur |
| 5.     | Gumtada        | Narayanpur |
| 6.     | Masapur        | Narayanpur |

| 1   | 2           | 3          |
|-----|-------------|------------|
| 7.  | Thutharvar  | Narayanpur |
| 8.  | Kalmanar    | Narayanpur |
| 9.  | Sahakavada  | Narayanpur |
| 10. | Maskoli     | Narayanpur |
| 11. | Kalebeda    | Narayanpur |
| 12. | Aurchhameta | Narayanpur |
| 13. | Kaorgaon    | Dentewada  |
| 14. | Bhatpal     | Dentewada  |
| 15. | Mustinar    | Dentewada  |
| 16. | Kutlnar     | Dentewada  |



| 1                   | 2              | 3           |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 17.                 | Talnar         | Dentewada   |
| 18.                 | Keratong       | Dentewada   |
| 19.                 | Kudmelpara     | Dentewada   |
| 20.                 | Bhelvapal      | Dentewada   |
| 21.                 | Koarra         | Dentewada   |
| 22.                 | Shyamgiri      | Dentewada   |
| 23.                 | Fulbadi        | Dentewada   |
| 24.                 | Mailavada      | Dentewada   |
| 25.                 | Madari         | Dentewada   |
| 26.                 | Jabeli         | Dentewada   |
| 27.                 | Bhatwada       | Dentewada   |
| 28.                 | Sameli         | Bijapur     |
| 29.                 | Mangalnar      | Bijapur     |
| 30.                 | Keshkutul      | Bijapur     |
| 31.                 | Paterpara      | Bijapur     |
| 32.                 | Darapal        | Bijapur     |
| 33.                 | Aadwada        | Bijapur     |
| 34.                 | Bijapur        | Bijapur     |
| 35.                 | Ghusawaditndod | Bijapur     |
| 36.                 | Ambeli         | Bijapur     |
| 37.                 | Kompalli       | Bijapur     |
| 38.                 | Paali          | Korba       |
| 39.                 | Madei          | Korba       |
| 40.                 | Arsiyaan       | Korba       |
| <b>Jharkhand =2</b> |                |             |
| 1.                  | Jamtara        | Jamtara     |
| 2.                  | Simdega        | Simdega     |
| <b>Karnataka =4</b> |                |             |
| 1.                  | Rampura        | Chitradurga |

| 1                         | 2             | 3          |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 2.                        | Ranebennur    | Haveri     |
| 3.                        | Channagundi   | Mysore     |
| 4.                        | Hoskote       | Belgaum    |
| Total                     |               |            |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh =20</b> |               |            |
| 1.                        | Parwat        | Jhabua     |
| 2.                        | Taawali       | Jhabua     |
| 3.                        | Baojhad       | Jhabua     |
| 4.                        | Chohali       | Jhabua     |
| 5.                        | Bakhatgarh    | Jhabua     |
| 6.                        | Kundwat       | Jhabua     |
| 7.                        | Barjhad       | Jhabua     |
| 8.                        | Vaav          | Jhabua     |
| 9.                        | Kakanwani     | Jhabua     |
| 10.                       | Pipri         | Dhar       |
| 11.                       | Rebadda       | Dhar       |
| 12.                       | Bimrod        | Dhar       |
| 13.                       | Raie          | Dindori    |
| 14.                       | Pahadganj     | Murena     |
| 15.                       | Guder         | Shivpuri   |
| 16.                       | Shivgarh      | Ratlam     |
| 17.                       | Rawti         | Ratlam     |
| 18.                       | Manikpur      | Mandla     |
| 19.                       | Dhanakkadi    | Seoni      |
| 20.                       | Raiwahi       | Balaghat   |
| Total                     |               |            |
| <b>Maharashtra =31</b>    |               |            |
| 1.                        | Dechalipetcha | Gadchiroli |
| 2.                        | Gudigudam     | Gadchiroli |

| 1   | 2                   | 3           |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|
| 3.  | Zinganur            | Gadchiroli  |
| 4.  | Zamalgota           | Gadchiroli  |
| 5.  | Khamancheru         | Gadchiroli  |
| 6.  | Laheri              | Gadchiroli  |
| 7.  | Perimeli            | Gadchiroli  |
| 8.  | Bhadibhidi          | Gadchiroli  |
| 9.  | Bamani              | Gadchiroli  |
| 10. | Venkatpura          | Gadchiroli  |
| 11. | Jambia              | Gadchiroli  |
| 12. | Tadgaon             | Gadchiroli  |
| 13. | Pimpliburgi         | Gadchiroli  |
| 14. | Kothi               | Gadchiroli  |
| 15. | Purada              | Gondia      |
| 16. | Jamakudo            | Gondia      |
| 17. | Bijepar             | Gondia      |
| 18. | Elda                | Gondia      |
| 19. | Kakodi              | Gondia      |
| 20. | Shenda              | Gondia      |
| 21. | Purada              | Gondia      |
| 22. | Bijapar             | Gondia      |
| 23. | Shirpunje           | Ahmed Nagar |
| 24. | Jaldhara            | Nanded      |
| 25. | Belda               | Nagpur      |
| 26. | Navegaon (Chinchda) | Nagpur      |
| 27. | Jambhulghat         | Chandrapur  |
| 28. | Kakarda             | Nandurbar   |
| 29. | Rampur              | Nandurbar   |
| 30. | Sultanpur           | Nandurbar   |
| 31. | Doma                | Amravati    |

*Location of 77 Ashram Schools sanctioned during the year 2008-09.*

**Chhattisgarh = 25**

| Sl.No.               | Location           | Distt.      |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1                    | 2                  | 3           |
| <b>Boys/Combined</b> |                    |             |
| 1.                   | Petamapara         | Dantewada   |
| 2.                   | Tikanapal          | Dantewada   |
| 3.                   | Kodenar            | Dantewada   |
| 4.                   | Tikanapal          | Dantewada   |
| 5.                   | Kindarawada        | Dantewada   |
| 6.                   | Badepnera          | Dantewada   |
| 7.                   | Polampalli         | Bijapur     |
| 8.                   | Talnar             | Bijapur     |
| 9.                   | Michnar            | Jagdalpur   |
| 10.                  | Potandar           | Jagdalpur   |
| 11.                  | Badetondabeda      | Narayanpur  |
| 12.                  | Pondagaon          | Kankere     |
| 13.                  | Hatkondal          | Kanker      |
| <b>Girls</b>         |                    |             |
| 14.                  | Chikpal            | Dantewada   |
| 15.                  | Hirri              | Jagadalpur  |
| 16.                  | Jakke              | Rajnandgaon |
| 17.                  | Khond              | Sarguja     |
| 18.                  | Sarandi            | Kanker      |
| 19.                  | Edka               | Narayanpur  |
| 20.                  | Hardi Bazar        | Korba       |
| 21.                  | Chhuipali Singhora | Mahasamund  |
| 22.                  | Borai              | Dhamtari    |
| 23.                  | Khanda             | Koria       |



| 1                  | 2              | 3          |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| 24.                | Mungeli        | Bilaspur   |
| 25.                | Neur           | Kabir Dham |
| <b>Odisha = 52</b> |                |            |
| 1.                 | Mandaguda      | Koraput    |
| 2.                 | Minapai        | Koraput    |
| 3.                 | Narayanpattna  | Koraput    |
| 4.                 | Nuagam         | Koraput    |
| 5.                 | Lamtapat       | Koraput    |
| 6.                 | Kotpad         | Koraput    |
| 7.                 | Kundra         | Koraput    |
| 8.                 | Mathili        | Malkangiri |
| 9.                 | Chitrakonda    | Malkangiri |
| 10.                | MV-79          | Malkangiri |
| 11.                | Siripur        | Raygada    |
| 12.                | Pallupai       | Raygada    |
| 13.                | Khillamonda    | Raygada    |
| 14.                | Gudari NAC     | Raygada    |
| 15.                | Bhatrasuini    | Nawrangpur |
| 16.                | Bijaraguda     | Nawrangpur |
| 17.                | Papadahandi    | Nawrangpur |
| 18.                | Dalbeda        | Nawrangpur |
| 19.                | Kotraguda      | Nawrangpur |
| 20.                | Sialati        | Gajpati    |
| 21.                | N. Jhalarsingi | Gajpati    |
| 22.                | Manatri        | Mayurbhang |
| 23.                | Govindpur      | Mayurbhang |
| 24.                | Heselpata      | Mayurbhang |
| 25.                | Badhunua       | Mayurbhang |

| 1     | 2                             | 3          |
|-------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 26.   | Dumadihi                      | Mayurbhang |
| 27.   | Randisahi                     | Mayurbhang |
| 28.   | Tikayatpur                    | Mayurbhang |
| 29.   | Badasimulia                   | Mayurbhang |
| 30.   | Patpur (Silda)                | Mayurbhang |
| 31.   | Balanposhi                    | Mayurbhang |
| 32.   | Gundihudi                     | Mayurbhang |
| 33.   | Salbanisamil<br>(Nahandasole) | Mayurbhang |
| 34.   | Routalipat                    | Mayurbhang |
| 35.   | Singarpur                     | Mayurbhang |
| 36.   | Banakati                      | Mayurbhang |
| 37.   | Ranibhole                     | Mayurbhang |
| 38.   | Baidpalli                     | Sundargarh |
| 39.   | Jamdihi                       | Sundargarh |
| 40.   | Kudutuli                      | Kandhamal  |
| 41.   | Jaleshpatta                   | Kandhamal  |
| 42.   | Durgapanga                    | Kandhamal  |
| 43.   | Penagoberi                    | Kandhamal  |
| 44.   | Lingagada                     | Kandhamal  |
| 45.   | Nedipadar                     | Kandhamal  |
| 46.   | Dutipada                      | Kandhamal  |
| 47.   | Fasimal                       | Sambalpur  |
| 48.   | Rebenapalaspal                | Keonjhar   |
| 49.   | Dehuriposi                    | Keonjhar   |
| 50.   | Kusumita                      | Keonjhar   |
| 51.   | Asanpat                       | Keonjhar   |
| 52.   | Krushnapur                    | Keonjhar   |
| Total |                               |            |

*Location of 54 Ashram Schools sanctioned  
during the year 2009-10.*

| Sl.No.                     | Location   | Distt.    |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1                          | 2          | 3         |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh =52</b>  |            |           |
| <b>Boys Ashram Schools</b> |            |           |
| 1.                         | Keshwi     | Dhar      |
| 2.                         | Indore     | Indore    |
| 3.                         | Panar      | Sheopur   |
| 4.                         | Udaynagar  | Dewas     |
| 5.                         | Hardua     | Betul     |
| 6.                         | Atrela     | Sidhi     |
| 7.                         | Linga      | Balaghat  |
| 8.                         | Golkheda   | Khandwa   |
| 9.                         | Dhawari    | Khandwa   |
| 10.                        | Dhakna     | Khandwa   |
| 11.                        | Aaspur     | Dhar      |
| 12.                        | Barda      | Alirajpur |
| 13.                        | Garkamatta | Dindouri  |
| 14.                        | Harsud     | Khandwa   |
| 15.                        | Mahelu     | Khandwa   |
| 16.                        | Dwaniya    | Khandwa   |
| 17.                        | Sustikheda | Badwani   |
| 18.                        | Manora     | Anuppur   |
| 19.                        | Tanda      | Dhar      |
| 20.                        | Khandwa    | Khandwa   |
| 21.                        | Hartola    | Sehdol    |
| 22.                        | Bijha      | Sehdol    |
| 23.                        | Baile      | Umaria    |
| 24.                        | Chhindda   | Umaria    |
| 25.                        | Bergaon    | Dindori   |

| 1                           | 2            | 3           |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 26.                         | Bauna        | Dindori     |
| 27.                         | Semer Khapa  | Mandla      |
| 28.                         | Ramnagar     | Mandla      |
| 29.                         | Majgaon      | Narayanganj |
| 30.                         | Chirapatla   | Baitul      |
| 31.                         | Sivalpat     | Baitul      |
| 32.                         | Thapoda      | Baitul      |
| 33.                         | Hausangabad  | Hausangabad |
| 34.                         | Dhar         | Dhar        |
| 35.                         | Ghagda       | Dhar        |
| 36.                         | Auria Pani   | Sivani      |
| 37.                         | Bandarkachh  | Barwani     |
| 38.                         | Piprani      | Badwani     |
| 39.                         | Sundarpur    | Jabalpur    |
| 40.                         | Tutia Saliya | Katni       |
| <b>Girls Ashram Schools</b> |              |             |
| 41.                         | Bainewari    | Anooppur    |
| 42.                         | Kotma        | Anooppur    |
| 43.                         | Patharikala  | Umaria      |
| 44.                         | Dhurkutta    | Dindori     |
| 45.                         | Emalai       | Dindori     |
| 46.                         | Nanda        | Batul       |
| 47.                         | Podi         | Siwani      |
| 48.                         | Barwani      | Barwani     |
| 49.                         | Khargaon     | Khargaon    |
| 50.                         | Ghanaumari   | Chhindwara  |
| 51.                         | Maksudgarh   | Guna        |
| 52.                         | Itavakhurd   | Sehore      |



**Uttar Pradesh = 2**

| Sl.No. | Location   | Distt.          |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| 1.     | Govt. Ashram School, Chandan Chouki, Lakhim pur Kheri. (Girls) | Lakhimpur Kheri |
| 2.     | Govt. Ashram School, Nazibabad, Bijnore (Boys)                 | Bijnore         |

**ITDS**

3296. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Integrated Tribal Development Scheme (ITDS);

(b) whether it includes provision of houses for each tribal family in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) There is no Integrated Tribal Development Scheme implemented in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. However, houses are provided to eligible beneficiaries including STs under 'Indira Awas Yojana', a scheme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

**Increase in Price of Natural Gas**

3297. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generation from the gas based power projects in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government has increased the administered price of natural gas in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the power tariff is expected to go up with the increase in the administered prices of natural gas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which consumers of electricity are likely to be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The power generation from gas based power projects in the country during the current year 2010-11 (April to July, 2010) was 34.2 Billion Unit.

(b) and (c) Government has increased the administered price of gas from 1.79 \$/MMBTU to 4.2 \$/MMBTU.

(d) to (f) The overall Impact of increase in the prices of APM on the Cost of power generation at national level would be marginal. However, its impact on the cost of power generation in power stations would be higher where the percentage share of APM gas consumption is high.

An analysis has been done by CEA to know the effect of increase in gas prices on the cost of generation and on All India tariff on pro-rata basis, based on Installed Capacity and Generation as on March, 2010. It appears that due to increase in APM gas price, there would be marginal increase in All-India tariff by about 2.54%.

[*Translation*]

**Juvenile Homes**

3298. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether some of the State Governments have not constituted the Juvenile Justice Boards;

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



(c) whether the Government is aware of irregularities being committed in juvenile homes in violation of provision of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard 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) and (b) as per the information available in the Ministry of Women and Child/Development, received from the State Governments, all the State Governments have constituted the Juvenile Justice Boards under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act).

(c) and (d) As per Sections 8 and 9 of the JJ Act, the State Government is responsible for (setting up and maintenance of 'Observation Homes and Special Homes' either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organization. The Government of India in Ministry of Women and Child Development has not been reported

any case of irregularities in juvenile homes in violation of the provisions of the JJ Act.

#### Measures to Contain Shortage of Liquidity

3299. SHRI P.L.PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of liquidity in the economy of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is liquidity crunch in the market;

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to address the same; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The outstanding position of liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) and market stabilisation scheme (MSS) for the last three years and the current position are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

| Year                        | Average daily net outstanding under LAP (Absorption (+)/ Injection (-) | Average of Weekly outstanding balances under MSS |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 2007-2008                   | 4,677  | 1,28,684   |
| 2008-2009                   | 2,885  | 1,48,889   |
| 2009-2010                   | 1,00,015   | 23,914   |
| 2010-2011 (till July 20 10) | (-) 1.013  | 1,057  |

(b) to (d) Larger than expected proceeds in respect of spectrum auctions resulted in build-up of cash balances with the Government leading to tightness in liquidity conditions in end-May 2010, which continued in June 2010 and most of July 2010.

The Reserve Bank of India took several measures to ease the liquidity conditions which included additional liquidity support under the Reserve Bank's liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) to Scheduled Commercial Banks

(SCBs) to the extent of up to 0.5 per cent of their net demand and time liabilities (NDTL). A second LAF (SLAF) was made available on a daily basis. Besides, in consultation with the Government, the notified amounts for the issuance of Treasury Bills were reduced by Rs. 22,000 crore during June 2010. The Government also bought back securities worth Rs. 9,614 crore during June 16-22, 2010 ahead of its schedule. These measures helped ease the liquidity pressures and the liquidity position has improved since end-July 2010.



*[English]***Janani Suraksha Yojana**

3300. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of child birth at home have been incorporated in the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) guidelines of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued to the State Governments in this regard?

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

(b) As per JSY guidelines BPL pregnant women, aged 19 years and above, preferring to deliver at home are entitled to cash assistance of Rs. 500/-per delivery. Such cash assistance would be available only up to two live births and the disbursement would be done at the time of delivery or around seven days before the delivery by ANM/ASHA/any other link worker.

**Single Window Clearance System**

3301. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes single window clearance system for the setting up of hotels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the light of ensuing Commonwealth Games, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has been in regular touch with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the various Land Owning Agencies to follow investor friendly land policies and a single window clearance system to facilitate clearances/No Objection Certificates that are required for setting up a hotel project. Accordingly, in order to meet the requirement of hotel rooms during the Commonwealth Games-2010, MOT through its Task Force meetings, has been in constant touch with the State Governments of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Ministry of Urban Development, etc. to expedite the completion of the CWG-2010 related hotel projects.

**Ban on Use of DDT**

3302. SHRI C.L. RUALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the damage caused by the use of Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT) to human and animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban the use and manufacturing of DDT; and

(d) if so, the time by which action is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) The health effects of DDT on human and animals are already well established in published literature and text books. National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) undertook a study on the effects of DDT on Malaria Spray men in 1975 wherein some neurological effects in form of tremors were noted. However, these effects did not co-relate to the levels of DDT in the serum of these individuals. Based on these effect its use has been restricted in India.

**Renewable Energy Sources**

3303. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated in the Union Budget 2010-11 for Jammu and Kashmir including Ladakh to generate power through the new and renewable sources;

(b) whether the Government proposes to encourage private sector participation in setting up of the renewable energy projects in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) State-wise allocations are not made for the renewable energy sector. However, the Government has approved a project entitled "Ladakh Renewable Energy Initiative" at a total cost of Rs.473 crore with project duration of three and a half years. The project envisages setting up solar



power and small hydro power projects to generate power and solar thermal systems to meet space water heating and cooking energy needs.

(b) and (c) The Union Government is already encouraging private sector participation in renewable power projects in the country including J&K, through various fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties. The Government of J&K has announced policy for private sector participation to set up SHP projects. It has allotted 12 no. SHP projects to the private sector, of which two projects of aggregate 17 MW capacity have already been completed.

#### SEBI Probe Against DLF

3304. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether probe about mis-statement and false statements against DLF Limited for alleged 'mis-statement' in its Red Herring Prospects while launching its Initial Public Offering (IPO) in 2007 have been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken on the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Following a complaint lodged in June 2007 regarding non-disclosure of information about associate company (Sudipti Estates Pvt. Ltd. ) by DLF Ltd., SEBI had got due diligence report from the merchant banker stating that Sudipti Estates Pvt. Ltd ceased to be an associate company of DLF Ltd. since November 2006, Thus, no disclosure regarding Sudipti Estates Pvt. Ltd. was made in the Draft Red Herring Prospectus filed by DLF in January 2007. Subsequently the matter had gone before Court and as per Court Order SEBI had initiated investigation.

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

(c) SEBI, following a Delhi High Court Order, had initiated investigation into the allegation that DLF did not disclose a criminal litigation filed against its associate company Sudipti Estates Pvt.Ltd. in the Red Herring Prospectus. However following an appeal by DLF, Delhi High Court has stayed the operation of the Order till August 12, 2010.

#### Banks Deposit and Credit

3305. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of banks deposit and bank credit disbursed during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether deposit growth has slowed down and lending picked up during the period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of year-on-year variation in outstanding bank deposits and bank credit in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) for 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and for the latest period during the current year are given below:

| (Rs. in crores) |                    |                 |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Year            | Aggregate Deposits | Bank Credit     |
| 2007-08         | 5,85,006 (22.4)    | 4,30,724 (22.3) |
| 2008-09         | 6,37,170 (19.9)    | 4,13,636 (17.5) |
| 2009-10         | 6,58,716 (17.2)    | 4,69,239 (16.9) |
| July 17, 2009   | 7,15,834 (21.7)    | 3,68,405 (15.6) |
| July 16, 2010   | 5,83,253 (14.6)    | 5,89,976 (21.3) |

Figures in parentheses are per cent annual growth.

Source: RBI.

(b) to (d) During the current year up to July 16, 2010, deposit growth slowed down to 14.6% from 21.7% a year ago while growth of bank credit increased from 15.6% to 21.3% during the same period. Lower growth in deposits and higher growth of credit was partly on account of banks' financing of 3-G spectrum and broadband wireless access auction which resulted in tightening of liquidity in the system. The RBI took certain measures to ease the liquidity by giving additional liquidity support under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF).



### Unemployment Allowance

3306. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of benefits available to the unemployed;

(b) whether the Union Government has proposals to introduce a regular allowance its citizens till they find a meaningful employment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) According to the information provided by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, the Government of India is implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes in both rural and urban areas to increase employment opportunities, such as, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM); Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Act etc., which also benefit the unemployed.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to give unemployment allowance. However, the MGNREG Act 2005 provides for daily unemployment allowance to such applicants who are not provided employment within the stipulated time period under the MGNREG Scheme.

### Child Mortality

3307. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is far behind in achievement of Millenium Development Goals (MDG) on child mortality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve these goals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) MDG-4 mandates reduction of Under-5 mortality by two

third between 1990 and 2015. As per Millennium Development Goals-India Country Report 2009 brought out by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, the Under-5 Mortality Rate of India should reduce to about 42 per 1000 live births by 2015 to achieve the target. The Under-5 mortality rate is 69 per 1000 live births as per the latest estimate for 2008 released by the office of Registrar General of India.

(c) Government of India (GOI) has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the year 2005, with special emphasis on improving the health status of rural population throughout the country. Under the NRHM (2005-2012) and the Reproductive Child Health Programme, the GOI is strengthening services so as to bring reduction in child mortality. The steps taken in this regard include training of service providers in integrated management of neo-natal & childhood illness, training of ASHAs in Home based new born care, setting up of sick new born care units at district hospitals, promoting exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, strengthening routine immunisation programme, focussing on reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhoeal Diseases.

### FDI

3308. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently approved a large number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals;

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

(c) whether an estimate of the employment opportunities likely to be generated therefrom has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken to maximize benefits of FDI for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The 156th Meeting of Foreign Investment Promotion



Board (FIPB) was held on July 30, 2010 and on the recommendations of FIPB, the Government have approved 12 proposals of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amounting to around Rs. 2305.835 crore. The particulars of these FDI proposals were released vide Press Release dated August 9, 2010 which can be accessed at the website of DEA: i.e., <http://finmin.nic.in> under the icon "Cases approved in 156th Meeting held on 30th July, 2010" .

(c) and (d) No Madam. It is not binding on the part of the applicant to specify the same. However, depending on the business requirements, the companies generate employment opportunities. Periodically, Government reviews the FDI policy to create an improved investment regime for higher FDI inflows.

#### Service Charge on Health Insurance

3309. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced a service charge on health insurance claims made through the cashless facility; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the reasons therefor alongwith the beneficiaries likely to be affected from introduction of such service charge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No Service Charge has been imposed by the Public Sector Insurance Companies on health insurance claims settled through cashless facility. However, as per the provisions of the Finance Act, 2010, Service Tax of 10.3% has been made applicable w.e.f. 1.7.2010 on all payments to hospitals, nursing homes, multispeciality clinics where payment is made directly by the insurance companies on behalf of a person covered under health insurance policies by offering cashless facility.

[Translation]

#### Loans by Power Finance Corporation

3310. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the functioning of various power projects

in the country for which funds were provided by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds sanctioned/released by the PFC for the development of power sector in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) During the last three years and current year (i.e. from 01.04.2007 to 09.08.2010), PFC has sanctioned Rs.2,05,000 crore. Further, Rs. 71,877 crore was disbursed during the same period. State-wise details are at Statement-I.

In addition to above, Rs.10,430 crore was sanctioned under R-APDRP programme and Rs.1,919 crore was disbursed during the period. State-wise details are at Statement-II.

#### Statement I

##### State-wise Sanction-Disbursement

| Sl.No. | State             | As on 09.08.2010 |              |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
|        |                   | Sanction         | Disbursement |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                | 4            |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 19,879           | 5,305        |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 330              | 459          |
| 3.     | Assam             | 485              | 140          |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 2,248            | 120          |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 12,538           | 2,904        |
| 6.     | Delhi             | 14,122           | 4,840        |
| 7.     | Goa               | 89               | 69           |
| 8.     | Gujarat           | 5,237            | 1,790        |
| 9.     | Haryana           | 8,378            | 5,660        |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 2,478            | 1,336        |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 848              | 937          |



| 1     | 2              | 3         | 4      |
|-------|----------------|-----------|--------|
| 12.   | Jharkhand      | 1         | 2,590  |
| 13.   | Karnataka      | 9,772     | 2,418  |
| 14.   | Kerala         | 607       | 1      |
| 15.   | Madhya Pradesh | 12,084    | 5,554  |
| 16.   | Maharashtra    | 25,814    | 8,253  |
| 17.   | Meghalaya      | 209       | 97     |
| 18.   | Nagaland       | 7         | 6      |
| 19.   | Odisha         | 4,996     | 274    |
| 20.   | Punjab         | 4,058     | 671    |
| 21.   | Rajasthan      | 11,422    | 8,568  |
| 22.   | Sikkim         | 1,226     | 364    |
| 23.   | Tamil Nadu     | 9,921     | 3,860  |
| 24.   | Tripura        | 3,640     | 236    |
| 25.   | Uttar Pradesh  | 12,449    | 9,114  |
| 26.   | Uttarakhand    | 782       | 1,344  |
| 27.   | West Bengal    | 10,342    | 4,969  |
| Total |                | 1,73,963* | 71,877 |

\*Excludes Rs. 31,000 crore reduced/cancelled on account of various reasons.

### **Statement II**

#### *State-wise Sanction-Disbursement (under R-APDRP)*

As on 09.08.2010

All amounts in Rs. crore

| Sl.No. | State          | Sanction* | Disbursement |
|--------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3         | 4            |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | 638       | 154          |
| 2.     | Arunachal      | 38        | -            |
| 3.     | Assam          | 173       | 52           |

| 1     | 2                 | 3      | 4     |
|-------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| 4.    | Bihar             | 195    | 58    |
| 5.    | Chandigarh        | 33     | -     |
| 6.    | Chhattisgarh      | 122    | 37    |
| 7.    | Goa               | 111    | 31    |
| 8.    | Gujarat           | 1,099  | 68    |
| 9.    | Haryana           | 166    | 50    |
| 10.   | Himachal Pradesh  | 81     | 24    |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 134    | 40    |
| 12.   | Jharkhand         | 161    | 30    |
| 13.   | Karnataka         | 1,340  | 191   |
| 14.   | Kerala            | 306    | 64    |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 670    | 97    |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 32     | o     |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 34     | -     |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 35     | -     |
| 19.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 1,568  | 231   |
| 20.   | Nagaland          | 35     | o     |
| 21.   | Puducherry        | 28     | -     |
| 22.   | Punjab            | 785    | 150   |
| 23.   | Rajasthan         | 940    | 180   |
| 24.   | Sikkim            | 26     | 8     |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu        | 696    | 167   |
| 26.   | Tripura           | 34     | 10    |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 666    | 190   |
| 28.   | Uttarakhand       | 126    | 38    |
| 29.   | West Bengal       | 160    | 48    |
| Total |                   | 10,430 | 1,919 |

\*Sanctioned Project Cost by R-APDRP Steering Committee.

*[English]***SC/ST Beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme**

3311. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: the number of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) beneficiaries among children between 6 months to 3 years, 3 years to 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme 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): Under the existing reporting system for ICDS Scheme, States/UTs are required to send number of beneficiaries of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) on annual basis. State-wise details of number of SC and ST beneficiaries viz. children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant women and lactating mothers under ICDS Scheme during the last three years are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise Number of SC/ST Beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme during last Three Years (Updated as on 11.08.2010)*

| Sl.No. | State             | 2007-08                          |                                 | 2008-09                          |                                 | 2009-10                          |                                 |                                  |                                 |         |        |         |        |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
|        |                   | SC                               | ST                              | SC                               | ST                              | SC                               | ST                              |                                  |                                 |         |        |         |        |
|        |                   | Children<br>6 months<br>-6 years | Mothers<br>6 months<br>-6 years | Children<br>6 months<br>-6 years | Mothers<br>6 months<br>-6 years | Children<br>6 months<br>-6 years | Mothers<br>6 months<br>-6 years | Children<br>6 months<br>-6 years | Mothers<br>6 months<br>-6 years |         |        |         |        |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                | 4                               | 5                                | 6                               | 7                                | 8                               | 9                                | 10                              | 11      | 12     | 13      | 14     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 8073732                          | 207770                          | 461970                           | 118532                          | 845058                           | 210976                          | 486486                           | 119266                          | 1003219 | 232702 | 502390  | 118537 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0                                | 0                               | 178114                           | 23351                           | 0                                | 0                               | 192478                           | 24378                           | 0       | 0      | 215579  | 28147  |
| 3.     | Assam             | 338828                           | 69897                           | 568895                           | 99756                           | 375452                           | 78156                           | 626081                           | 113948                          | 375452  | 60321  | 626081  | 113948 |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 1732557                          | 359344                          | 144379                           | 28874                           | 1764642                          | 365762                          | 160422                           | 35292                           | 1816895 | 372178 | 192506  | 38500  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 266146                           | 63853                           | 722397                           | 173314                          | 345802                           | 84507                           | 733685                           | 175274                          | 337352  | 74257  | 728224  | 148490 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 1533                             | 302                             | 7324                             | 1646                            | 1664                             | 359                             | 7842                             | 1615                            | 1842    | 390    | 8059    | 1814   |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 208257                           | 42602                           | 385363                           | 85693                           | 234577                           | 63417                           | 495573                           | 113573                          | 234309  | 63384  | 476001  | 109514 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 353160                           | 94086                           | 0                                | 0                               | 370869                           | 101035                          | 0                                | 0                               | 371039  | 108358 | 0       | 0      |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 138220                           | 28841                           | 24021                            | 4885                            | 134005                           | 28914                           | 24070                            | 6130                            | 132349  | 29902  | 28546   | 6443   |
| 10.    | J&K (Jammu)       | 55972                            | 12145                           | 12145                            | 4279                            | 62179                            | 17559                           | 31660                            | 8824                            |         |        |         |        |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 203667                           | 203667                          | 453758                           | 132512                          | 341891                           | 341891                          | 670463                           | 188143                          | 367476  | 367476 | 687158  | 200932 |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 724333                           | 162733                          | 225696                           | 52798                           | 754255                           | 178310                          | 246970                           | 58885                           | 200860  | 39448  | 1568    | 294    |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 182326                           | 47994                           | 30236                            | 6738                            | 152510                           | 30169                           | 28735                            | 6178                            | 157307  | 30205  | 27039   | 5824   |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 598542                           | 152771                          | 710086                           | 193720                          | 686687                           | 149490                          | 850102                           | 211525                          | 820855  | 186627 | 1293768 | 292256 |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 1230856                          | 189917                          | 1466171                          | 223054                          | 1250222                          | 199173                          | 1448640                          | 239772                          | 883166  | 147682 | 1046140 | 172307 |



| 1           | 2                           | 3        | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7        | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11       | 12      | 13      | 14      |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 16.         | Manipur                     | 8189     | 2875    | 160295  | 33980   | 8317     | 2997    | 171933  | 37131   | 8424     | 2912    | 174782  | 36947   |
| 17.         | Meghalaya                   | 3439     | 598     | 364092  | 59928   | 3213     | 685     | 334346  | 356718  | 1592     | 78      | 332446  | 59932   |
| 18.         | Mizoram                     | 0        | 0       | 138895  | 30624   | 0        | 0       | 144769  | 30892   | 0        | 0       | 148616  | 31931   |
| 19.         | Nagaland                    | 5123     | 480     | 292235  | 78751   | 5123     | 480     | 292235  | 78751   |          |         |         |         |
| 20.         | Odisha                      | 455403   | 93143   | 834989  | 163359  | 566792   | 110044  | 956211  | 181529  | 628410   | 119370  | 1005781 | 186075  |
| 21.         | Punjab                      | 506348   | 144475  | 0       | 0       | 587258   | 165714  | 0       | 0       | 625369   | 178822  | 0       | 0       |
| 22.         | Rajasthan                   | 717082   | 181712  | 521245  | 128572  | 758043   | 199638  | 606670  | 149041  | 693305   | 134158  | 581169  | 94699   |
| 23.         | Sikkim                      | 3758     | 752     | 16002   | 2758    | 3532     | 556     | 13933   | 1987    |          |         |         |         |
| 24.         | Tamil Nadu                  | 614592   | 171855  | 38427   | 9176    | 645753   | 171037  | 39340   | 9289    | 660597   | 174828  | 42778   | 9709    |
| 25.         | Tripura                     | 60371    | 12301   | 152221  | 32005   | 64775    | 12672   | 143617  | 32970   | 63624    | 15315   | 147039  | 35980   |
| 26.         | Uttar Pradesh               | 4827000  | 1141000 | 58000   | 15000   | 5008000  | 1183000 | 60000   | 16000   | 5740000  | 1362000 | 70000   | 18000   |
| 27.         | Uttaranchal                 | 157744   | 40145   | 24707   | 4611    | 148975   | 31702   | 19941   | 4350    | 51129    | 12144   | 19693   | 4150    |
| 28.         | West Bengal                 | 1330351  | 200059  | 383755  | 56017   | 1092862  | 180618  | 306592  | 48096   | 1635075  | 277029  | 487510  | 82598   |
| 29.         | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0        | 0       | 2687    | 529     | 0        | 0       | 1287    | 403     | 0        | 0       | 1287    | 403     |
| 30.         | Chandigarh                  | 11787    | 1850    | 0       | 0       | 12480    | 2051    | 0       | 0       | 12656    | 2694    | 0       | 0       |
| 31.         | Delhi                       | 198755   | 39200   | 4005    | 949     | 190599   | 38754   | 1857    | 703     | 200860   | 39448   | 1568    | 294     |
| 32.         | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 141      | 28      | 16650   | 2832    | 158      | 47      | 16592   | 3254    |          |         |         |         |
| 33.         | Daman and Diu               | 111      | 27      | 17      | 2       | 314      | 62      | 1346    | 226     | 147      | 25      | 22      | 4       |
| 34.         | Lakshadweep                 | 0        | 0       | 5735    | 1845    | 0        | 0       | 6941    | 1886    | 0        | 0       | 7019    | 19      |
| 35.         | Puducherry                  | 7823     | 2477    | 0       | 0       | 9951     | 3473    | 0       | 0       |          |         |         |         |
| Grand Total |                             | 15749787 | 3668879 | 8404512 | 1770090 | 16425958 | 3953248 | 9120817 | 2256029 | 17023309 | 4031753 | 8852769 | 1799659 |

Note: As per reports furnished by the State Governments/UT administration.

### Review of Banking Ombudsman Scheme

3312. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banking Ombudsman scheme introduced in the Indian Overseas Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment with regard to the functioning of the Ombudsman scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Banking Ombudsman scheme was introduced in 1995 to provide an expeditious and inexpensive forum to bank customers for resolution of their complaints relating to deficiency in banking services provided by commercial banks, regional rural banks and scheduled primary co-operative banks, having a place of business in India, whether such bank is incorporated in India or

abroad. The scheme is neither applicable to the transactions/business carried outside India nor to the branches of Indian banks functioning overseas.

(c) and (d) The feedback gathered in the course of administering the Banking Ombudsman scheme has been used by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to modify the scheme from time to time. The scheme was revised in the year 2002, 2006, 2007 and 2009. The awareness about the scheme and enlarged scope of "deficiency in banking services" has resulted in the number of complaints being handled under the scheme go up sharply. However, the scheme is not assessed with regard to Indian banks functioning abroad as it is not applicable to them.

[*Translation*]

#### Revenue Generation and Trade

3313. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the revenue received by the Government as income tax has not been in proportion to expansion of trade and industry in the country;

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

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

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Considering numerous factors affecting the chargeability and quantum of income chargeable to tax, such as exemptions/deductions allowed to specific trade/industry/area, special incentives/allowances to certain activities, relevant tax slabs(including surcharge) applicable to the particular years, global economic situation, rebates/deferrals/credits allowed etc; it is not necessary that the revenue received by the government as income tax is in proportion to expansion of trade and industry in the country.

However, the net direct collections have shown growth over a number of years, which is given hereunder:

| Financial Year | Net Collection of Direct Taxes (Rs. in crores) |
|----------------|--|
| 2004-05        | 132771   |
| 2005-06        | 165208   |
| 2006-07        | 230181   |
| 2007-08        | 312213   |
| 2008-09        | 333828   |
| 2009-10*       | 378300   |

\*Figures for the F.Y. 2009-10 are provisional.

Moreover, over a period of time, the rise in net direct tax collections has been consistently greater than the rise in the GDP. As a result, the contribution of Direct Taxes as percentage of GDP at current market prices has increased from 4.3 percent in F.Y. 2004-05 to 6.11 percent (on advanced estimates) in F.Y. 2009-10.

(c) to (e) Considering the variety of factors affecting the Direct Taxes, it is not practically feasible to conduct comprehensive survey/inquiry in this regard. However, while formulating the budget proposal a "Statement of Revenue Foregone" is drawn to estimate the likely impact of various proposals of the Finance Bill on the revenues for the next year.

#### Muscular Dystrophy

3314. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffering from the Muscular Dystrophy in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of the Government Hospitals where treatment for this disease is available;

(c) the details of the assistance provided to the patients in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide affordable treatment of this disease?



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such data is maintained by this Ministry.

(b) to (d) Such diseases are diagnosed/treated at various Government Medical Colleges and apex institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, JIPMER, Puducherry, etc.

Assistance to the patients includes rehabilitation services, empirical steroid therapy and treatment, physiotherapy/occupational therapy, counselling, etc.

Treatment in the Government hospitals is either free or at subsidized cost.

#### Variation in Rates of Inflation

3315. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of inflation obtaining in rural and urban areas vary;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has ever taken any steps to address the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India has four consumer price indices, CPI for industrial workers (CPI-IW), agricultural labour (CPI-AL), urban non-manual employees (CPI-UNME) and rural labour (CPI-RL). These are specific to a group, or class of consumers. The rate of inflation varies because of the variation in scope and data coverage for both indices. In 2010, year-on year inflation rates of CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees and CPI for Rural labour are given in table below:

*Table: Inflation for price indices (per cent)*

| 2010 | CPI-UNME* | CPI-RL |
|------|-----------|--------|
| JAN  | 16.90     | 17.35  |
| FEB  | 15.83     | 16.45  |
| MAR  | 14.90     | 15.52  |
| APR  | 14.41     | 14.96  |
| MAY  | -         | 13.68  |
| JUNE | -         | 13.02  |

\*Price collection for CPI (UNME) was discontinued with effect from April 2008. As decided by the National Statistical Commission, linked All- India CPI (UNME) numbers are given in Table.

(c) to (e) The National Statistical Commission (2001) has, *inter alia*, recommended that the CSO compile a single national consumer price index by computing the CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural) separately and then combining together into an All India Index. CSO has taken initiative to collect data for CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural). The construction work of CPI-U is at advanced stage.

[English]

#### Immunization Programmes

3316. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any policy/plan to ensure the proper implementation of immunization programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The Government of India has formulated a Multiyear strategic plan for immunization services. The Plan spells out the strategies for providing efficient and sustainable immunization services. The salient points of implementation are as below:

(i) Government of India centrally procures and supplies vaccines and cold chain equipments for



immunization programme to the states/UTs as per their requirements.

(ii) The states are provided support to improve efficiency in service delivery through following interventions:

- Mobility Support to strengthen supportive supervision.
- Support for alternate vaccine delivery from the last cold chain point at PHC/CHC to session site saving time & effort of ANM and bring about efficiency.
- Where ANM is not available as in the urban slums and underserved areas, hiring of vaccinators have been allowed for providing immunization.
- Incentive to ASHA for mobilizing beneficiaries due for vaccination to the session site to prevent missed-out beneficiaries.
- Use of Auto-disabled syringes for injection safety and improve service quality.

Further, all states have been asked to ensure tracking of pregnant women and children for improving coverage of immunization. Programme implementation is monitored and reviewed at the State and the Central level to ensure proper implementation.

#### Dental Colleges

3317. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Dental Council of India (DCI) has derecognised several Dental Colleges including some minority colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such colleges alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a Committee has been appointed to assess the requirement of dental colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The process of recognition and permission to renew admission is based on provisions of the DCI Regulation 2006 framed under the Dentists, Act, 1948. Those Dental Colleges which do not meet the parameters in respect of infrastructure and teaching faculties are not granted permission. Non-grant of renewal permission would only amount to stoppage of fresh admission into the first year of the relevant academic year including the minority institution. However, students admitted in previous years would continue their studies. One Dental College in Utrakand has been closed on the recommendation of the State Government.

(c) and (d) No such Committee has been constituted by the Central Government to assess the requirement of dental colleges.

#### JNNURM

3318. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of Central funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) disbursed to the 65 mission cities since inception of the mission till date, separately for the Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) State/city-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds available with the Government for the remaining period/cycle of the JNNURM;

(c) the name of cities out of the 65 mission cities which have the largest off-take of funds from the JNNURM under the UIG and BSUP sub-missions alongwith the lists of cities in ascending order of off-take for all 65 mission cities;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend JNNURM beyond 2012; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the changes proposed to be made in the mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a)



Details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released to the 65 mission cities under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) & Basic Service for Urban poor (BSUP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are given in the enclosed statements I and II.

The towns/cities as per census 2001, excepting 65 cities/towns covered under UIG/BSUP of JNNURM are included under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)/

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP). So far Rs. 6974.64 crores has been released for 763 projects sanctioned for 640 Towns/cities under UIDSSMT and Rs. 3545.31 crores has been released for 946 projects for 806 Towns/cities under IHSDP of JNNURM.

(b) The quantum of funds available with the Government for the remaining mission period of JNNURM are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Scheme  | Total allocation | ACA committed | Balance ACA available |
|--------|---------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1.     | UIG     | 31,500           | 29940.92*     | 1559.08               |
| 2.     | UIDSSMT | 11,400           | 10429.19      | 970.81                |
| 3.     | BSUP    | 16356.35         | 13473.12**    | 2065.41               |
| 4.     | IHSDP   | 6828.31          | 6437.46**     | 49.43                 |

\*Including ACA committed for purchase of buses approved under JNNURM as per 2nd economic stimulus package.

\*\*Including 5% of ACA for Administrative & Office Expenses (A&OE).

(c) The city of Pune has the largest off-take of funds in terms of ACA released under UIG and city of Greater Mumbai has the largest off-take under BSUP. Details of 65 mission cities having the largest off-take of funds in ascending order under UIG and BSUP of JNNURM in terms of release of ACA are given in the statements III & IV respectively.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission in its Mid-term-appraisal of the programme has observed that the JNNURM has been effective in renewing focus on the urban sector across the country; however, the need to

raise capacity and investment resources is still substantial. While moving towards completing the first mission period, it is clear that the momentum needs to be maintained, both on the renewed focus on the urban sector as well as in facilitating a package of reforms that accompany the investments. It is further learnt through the mid-term appraisal that the performance on reforms across states can be very different. It is also observed that there is enthusiasm in many states for wider and deeper reforms. This climate of renewal could be leveraged to set the foundations for the next version of the mission with more coverage, and the reforms that will accompany.

#### **Statement I**

*City wise details of release of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the approved projects under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of State  | Name of City | Number of Projects | Approved cost | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed | ACA Released |
|--------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|---|--------------|
| 1      | 2              | 3            | 4                  | 5             | 6   | 7            |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad    | 22                 | 257213.51     | 88026.13                                      | 45018.79     |
|        |                | Vijayawada   | 13                 | 77973.02      | 38986.51                                      | 17908.64     |

| 1   | 2                 | 3                  | 4  | 5         | 6         | 7        |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|----|-----------|-----------|----------|
|     |                   | Vishakhapatnam     | 13 | 146961.48 | 73480.74  | 37722.46 |
|     |                   | Tirupathy          | 2  | 6169.00   | 4935.00   | 1234.00  |
| 2.  | Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar           | 3  | 18048.20  | 16243.38  | 6067.79  |
| 3.  | Assam             | Guwahati           | 3  | 44146.71  | 37449.64  | 14224.82 |
| 4.  | Bihar             | Patna              | 6  | 58231.35  | 29115.69  | 7268.93  |
|     |                   | Bodhgaya           | 2  | 12950.06  | 10360.04  | 2590.01  |
| 5.  | Chandigarh        | Chandigarh         | 3  | 19119.60  | 15297.68  | 2684.64  |
| 6.  | Chhattisgarh      | Raipur             | 2  | 45987.00  | 34291.20  | 18218.40 |
| 7.  | Delhi             | Delhi              | 28 | 719708.00 | 251896.90 | 62977.58 |
| 8.  | Goa               | Panaji             |    | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00     |
| 9.  | Gujarat           | Ahmedabad          | 26 | 239075.79 | 83676.87  | 49718.51 |
|     |                   | Surat              | 25 | 181828.77 | 90920.54  | 51689.59 |
|     |                   | Vadodara           | 13 | 76295.73  | 37723.24  | 20229.78 |
|     |                   | Rajkot             | 6  | 49646.86  | 24225.87  | 15169.41 |
|     |                   | Porbunder          |    | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00     |
| 10. | Haryana           | Faridabad          | 4  | 70446.70  | 35225.35  | 11785.18 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh  | Shimla             | 4  | 15323.06  | 11759.25  | 3141.62  |
| 12. | Jammu & Kashmir   | Srinagar           | 3  | 40229.00  | 35316.10  | 8829.03  |
|     |                   | Jammu              | 1  | 12923.00  | 11630.70  | 2907.68  |
|     |                   | Ranchi             | 2  | 33978.58  | 27182.86  | 6795.72  |
| 13. | Jharkhand         | Dhanbad            | 2  | 42170.90  | 21085.60  | 5271.40  |
|     |                   | Jamshedpur         | 0  | 0.00      | 0.00      | 0.00     |
| 14. | Karnataka         | Bangalore          | 38 | 230525.31 | 80684.68  | 39751.52 |
|     |                   | Mysore             | 8  | 108437.20 | 65341.35  | 23635.81 |
| 15. | Kerala            | Thiruvananthapuram | 5  | 48867.00  | 39093.60  | 9093.60  |
|     |                   | Kochi              | 6  | 50922.00  | 25461.00  | 7421.28  |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh    | Bhopal             | 7  | 103106.11 | 51552.90  | 21955.28 |
|     |                   | Indore             | 9  | 63516.99  | 31758.50  | 17413.53 |



| 1   | 2             | 3              | 4  | 5         | 6         | 7        |
|-----|---------------|----------------|----|-----------|-----------|----------|
|     |               | Jabalpur       | 4  | 48937.00  | 24468.50  | 6116.87  |
|     |               | Ujjain         | 2  | 11425.44  | 9140.35   | 2285.08  |
| 17. | Maharashtra   | Greater Mumbai | 25 | 527596.42 | 184658.73 | 92788.14 |
|     |               | Nagpur         | 17 | 150419.18 | 75209.60  | 24737.68 |
|     |               | Nashik         | 6  | 79916.15  | 39958.07  | 24221.23 |
|     |               | Nanded         | 11 | 73277.53  | 58622.02  | 40372.38 |
|     |               | Pune           | 20 | 341995.07 | 156753.75 | 98380.06 |
| 18. | Manipur       | Imphal         | 3  | 15395.66  | 13856.10  | 3464.03  |
| 19. | Meghalaya     | Shillong,      | 2  | 21795.72  | 19616.15  | 4904.04  |
| 20. | Mizoram       | Aizawl         | 1  | 1681.80   | 1513.62   | 1135.23  |
| 21. | Nagaland      | Kohima         | 2  | 7568.03   | 6811.23   | 2271.07  |
| 22. | Odisha        | Bhubaneshwar   | 3  | 57325.66  | 45860.53  | 11465.13 |
|     |               | Puri           | 2  | 23872.00  | 17852.00  | 4463.00  |
| 23. | Punjab        | Amritsar       | 5  | 48400.00  | 24200.00  | 11655.51 |
|     |               | Ludhiana       | 1  | 24139.00  | 12069.50  | 3017.37  |
| 24. | Puducherry    | Puducherry     | 2  | 25306.00  | 20244.80  | 5061.20  |
| 25. | Rajasthan     | Jaipur         | 9  | 72343.31  | 36171.66  | 16191.93 |
|     |               | Ajmer-Pushkar  | 4  | 50564.80  | 40450.84  | 21716.51 |
| 26. | Sikkim        | Gangtok        | 2  | 9653.67   | 8688.30   | 2740.27  |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai        | 39 | 390093.99 | 140483.49 | 48551.61 |
|     |               | Coimbatore     | 5  | 87295.54  | 41310.27  | 20298.01 |
|     |               | Madurai        | 8  | 83851.17  | 41925.59  | 26326.22 |
| 28. | Tripura       | Agartala       | 2  | 18047.00  | 16043.40  | 4010.85  |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow        | 7  | 161612.97 | 80807.44  | 44673.37 |
|     |               | Allahabad      | 4  | 63842.49  | 31921.24  | 13372.95 |
|     |               | Agra           | 4  | 33108.49  | 15758.25  | 7203.43  |
|     |               | Meerut         | 3  | 48149.40  | 23779.70  | 9639.99  |
|     |               | Mathura        | 3  | 16185.37  | 12269.28  | 3265.64  |
|     |               | Varanasi       | 6  | 95569.73  | 46326.87  | 14357.22 |
|     |               | Kanpur         | 6  | 120422.27 | 59843.13  | 23822.66 |

| 1     | 2           | 3        | 4   | 5          | 6          | 7          |
|-------|-------------|----------|-----|------------|------------|------------|
| 30.   | Uttarakhand | Dehradun | 5   | 24153.70   | 18924.56   | 7531.97    |
|       |             | Haridwar | 4   | 12435.29   | 9948.22    | 4400.69    |
|       |             | Nainital | 3   | 3438.00    | 2752.40    | 797.50     |
| 31.   | West Bengal | Kolkata  | 43  | 410915.22  | 143820.38  | 57181.93   |
|       |             | Asansol  | 9   | 60851.31   | 30425.66   | 11804.84   |
| Total |             |          | 528 | 5995385.31 | 2785206.95 | 1184950.61 |

**Statement II**

*City-wise details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for the projects approved under Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| SI.No. | Name of the State/UT | Mission Cities | Projects Approved | Total Project Cost Approved | Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation) | Total Central Share (ACA) Approved | ACA Released |
|--------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3              | 4                 | 5                           | 6   | 7                                  | 8            |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | Hyderabad      | 16                | 1620.83                     | 78746   | 810.30                             | 418.87       |
|        |                      | Vijayawada     | 8                 | 743.43                      | 31525   | 366.64                             | 180.62       |
|        |                      | Visakhapatnam  | 12                | 645.92                      | 24423   | 320.47                             | 215.20       |
| 2.     | Assam                | Guwahati       | 2                 | 108.44                      | 2260  | 97.60                              | 48.80        |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh    | Itanagar       | 2                 | 49.25                       | 852   | 43.95                              | 11.83        |
| 4.     | Chandigarh           | Chandigarh     | 2                 | 564.94                      | 25728   | 396.13                             | 188.94       |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh         | Raipur         | 6                 | 462.49                      | 30000   | 364.99                             | 169.29       |
| 6.     | Bihar                | Patna          | 17                | 655.41                      | 20372   | 274.05                             | 68.51        |
|        |                      | Bodhgaya       | 1                 | 54.57                       | 2000  | 38.71                              | 9.68         |
| 7.     | Delhi                | Delhi          | 15                | 1814.49                     | 65504   | 768.73                             | 173.50       |
| 8.     | Gujarat              | Ahmedabad      | 3                 | 523.95                      | 32640   | 254.35                             | 202.67       |
|        |                      | Rajkot         | 3                 | 155.67                      | 8664  | 75.41                              | 35.93        |
|        |                      | Surat          | 10                | 671.69                      | 46312   | 319.99                             | 181.45       |



| 1   | 2                 | 3                  | 4  | 5       | 6     | 7       | 8      |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|----|---------|-------|---------|--------|
|     |                   | Vadodara           | 3  | 358.63  | 18428 | 172.72  | 78.19  |
| 9.  | Goa               | Panaji             | 1  | 10.22   | 155   | 4.60    | 1.15   |
| 10. | Haryana           | Faridabad          | 2  | 64.23   | 3248  | 31.18   | 31.18  |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh  | Shimla             | 2  | 24.01   | 636   | 18.27   | 4.57   |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu              | 3  | 49.09   | 1455  | 41.40   | 10.35  |
|     |                   | Srinagar           | 2  | 113.30  | 5222  | 93.05   | 23.26  |
| 13. | Jharkhand         | Ranchi             | 6  | 263.58  | 8928  | 200.60  | 31.95  |
|     |                   | Jamshedpur         | 1  | 15.09   | 336   | 7.19    | 1.80   |
|     |                   | Dhanbad            | 4  | 91.99   | 2962  | 43.81   | 10.95  |
| 14. | Karnataka         | Bangalore          | 14 | 510.85  | 19984 | 236.60  | 97.01  |
|     |                   | Mysore             | 4  | 236.33  | 8134  | 171.36  | 67.48  |
| 15. | Kerala            | Thiruvananthapuram | 4  | 208.01  | 13187 | 165.73  | 49.90  |
|     |                   | Kochi              | 3  | 135.66  | 10390 | 67.83   | 33.34  |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh    | Bhopal             | 14 | 443.45  | 23609 | 212.28  | 102.54 |
|     |                   | Indore             | 3  | 156.27  | 8017  | 75.03   | 27.81  |
|     |                   | Jabalpur           | 4  | 87.53   | 8500  | 43.69   | 10.92  |
|     |                   | Ujjain             | 1  | 17.41   | 1320  | 13.26   | 6.63   |
| 17. | Maharashtra       | Greater Mumbai     | 13 | 2869.97 | 66698 | 1217.22 | 579.28 |
|     |                   | Nagpur             | 10 | 850.40  | 16186 | 370.36  | 111.12 |
|     |                   | Nashik             | 8  | 334.25  | 16000 | 150.82  | 51.84  |
|     |                   | Nanded             | 10 | 1001.62 | 26307 | 703.20  | 158.61 |
|     |                   | Pune               | 19 | 1761.62 | 57650 | 792.51  | 282.23 |
| 18. | Manipur           | Imphal             | 1  | 51.23   | 1250  | 43.91   | 10.98  |
| 19. | Meghalaya         | Shillong           | 3  | 51.74   | 768   | 40.35   | 16.03  |
| 20. | Mizoram           | Aizwal             | 4  | 91.32   | 1096  | 80.11   | 20.03  |
| 21. | Nagaland          | Kohima             | 1  | 134.50  | 3504  | 105.60  | 52.80  |
| 22. | Odisha            | Bhubaneshwar       | 4  | 63.60   | 2153  | 46.16   | 11.54  |
|     |                   | Puri               | 2  | 11.02   | 355   | 8.02    | 2.00   |

| 1    | 2             | 3             | 4   | 5        | 6       | 7        | 8       |
|------|---------------|---------------|-----|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 23.  | Punjab        | Ludhiana      | 1   | 66.64    | 4832    | 33.27    | 16.64   |
|      |               | Amritsar      | 1   | 5.79     | 320     | 2.88     | 1.44    |
| 24.  | Puducherry    | Puducherry    | 3   | 135.98   | 2964    | 83.20    | 21.86   |
| 25.  | Rajasthan     | Ajmer-Pushkar | 1   | 107.71   | 5337    | 84.57    | 21.14   |
|      |               | Jaipur        | 1   | 169.43   | 12000   | 84.63    | 21.16   |
| 26.. | Tamil Nadu    | Chennai       | 23  | 1373.31  | 37787   | 594.53   | 239.23  |
|      |               | Coimbatore    | 17  | 574.80   | 27637   | 265.62   | 86.97   |
|      |               | Madurai       | 11  | 379.21   | 25894   | 181.64   | 106.91  |
| 27.  | Sikkim        | Gangtok       | 3   | 33.58    | 254     | 29.06    | 7.96    |
| 28.  | Tripura       | Agartala      | 1   | 16.73    | 256     | 13.96    | 13.96   |
| 29.  | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad     | 5   | 68.46    | 1635    | 31.66    | 7.92    |
|      |               | Agra          | 10  | 605.55   | 16793   | 280.46   | 98.47   |
|      |               | Lucknow       | 8   | 360.05   | 14044   | 167.16   | 66.03   |
|      |               | Mathura       | 7   | 214.10   | 4598    | 158.49   | 63.43   |
|      |               | Meerut        | 13  | 380.58   | 10613   | 175.69   | 85.23   |
|      |               | Kanpur        | 14  | 456.12   | 14346   | 211.51   | 83.49   |
|      |               | Varanasi      | 10  | 246.00   | 5963    | 113.86   | 28.46   |
| 30.  | Uttarakhand   | Dehradun      | 9   | 62.62    | 1362    | 48.04    | 8.75    |
|      |               | Haridwar      | 1   | 3.62     | 96      | 2.90     | 0.72    |
|      |               | Nainital      | 2   | 19.79    | 341.00  | 14.39    | 3.60    |
| 31.  | West Bengal   | Kolkata       | 80  | 2707.97  | 116681  | 1317.04  | 496.72  |
|      |               | Asansol       | 11  | 585.08   | 23432   | 290.39   | 113.47  |
|      |               | 63            | 475 | 26651.11 | 1022689 | 13473.12 | 5384.37 |

**Statement III**

*Details of Cities having off-take of funds for the projects approved under UIG of JNNURM in ascending order*

| Sl.No. | City     | Number of Projects Sanctioned | Total Project Cost | ACA Committed (Rs. In Lakhs) | ACA Released (Rs. In Lakhs) |
|--------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1      | 2        | 3                             | 4                  | 5                            | 6                           |
| 1.     | Nainital | 3                             | 3438.00            | 2752.40                      | 797.50                      |
| 2.     | Aizawl   | 1                             | 1681.80            | 1513.62                      | 1135.23                     |



| 1   | 2                  | 3 | 4        | 5        | 6        |
|-----|--------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|
| 3.  | Tirupati           | 2 | 6169.00  | 4935.00  | 1234.00  |
| 4.  | Kohima             | 2 | 7568.03  | 6811.23  | 2271.07  |
| 5.  | Ujjain             | 2 | 11425.44 | 9140.35  | 2285.08  |
| 6.  | Bodhgaya           | 2 | 12950.06 | 10360.04 | 2590.01  |
| 7.  | Chandigarh         | 3 | 19119.60 | 15297.68 | 2684.64  |
| 8.  | Gangtok            | 2 | 9653.67  | 8688.30  | 2740.27  |
| 9.  | Jammu              | 1 | 12923.00 | 11630.70 | 2907.68  |
| 10. | Ludhiana           | 1 | 24139.00 | 12069.50 | 3017.37  |
| 11. | Shimla             | 4 | 15323.06 | 11759.25 | 3141.62  |
| 12. | Mathura            | 3 | 16185.37 | 12269.28 | 3265.64  |
| 13. | Imphal             | 3 | 15395.66 | 13856.10 | 3464.03  |
| 14. | Agartala           | 2 | 18047.00 | 16043.40 | 4010.85  |
| 15. | Haridwar           | 4 | 12435.29 | 9948.22  | 4400.69  |
| 16. | Puri               | 2 | 23872.00 | 17852.00 | 4463.00  |
| 17. | Shillong           | 2 | 21795.72 | 19616.15 | 4904.04  |
| 18. | Puducherry         | 2 | 25306.00 | 20244.80 | 5061.20  |
| 19. | Dhanbad            | 2 | 42170.90 | 21085.60 | 5271.40  |
| 20. | Itanagar           | 3 | 18048.20 | 16243.38 | 6067.79  |
| 21. | Jabalpur           | 4 | 48937.00 | 24468.50 | 6116.87  |
| 22. | Ranchi             | 2 | 33978.58 | 27182.86 | 6795.72  |
| 23. | Agra               | 4 | 33108.49 | 15758.25 | 7203.43  |
| 24. | Patna              | 6 | 58231.35 | 29115.69 | 7268.93  |
| 25. | Cochin             | 6 | 50922.00 | 25461.00 | 7421.28  |
| 26. | Dehradun           | 5 | 24153.70 | 18924.56 | 7531.97  |
| 27. | Srinagar           | 3 | 40229.00 | 35316.10 | 8829.03  |
| 28. | Thiruvananthapuram | 5 | 48867.00 | 39093.60 | 9093.60  |
| 29. | Meerut             | 3 | 48149.40 | 23779.70 | 9639.99  |
| 30. | Bhubaneshwar       | 3 | 57325.66 | 45860.53 | 11465.13 |

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| 1   | 2              | 3  | 4         | 5         | 6        |
|-----|----------------|----|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 31. | Amritsar       | 5  | 48400.00  | 24200.00  | 11655.51 |
| 32. | Faridabad      | 4  | 70446.70  | 35225.35  | 11785.18 |
| 33. | Asansol        | 9  | 60851.31  | 30425.66  | 11804.84 |
| 34. | Allahabad      | 4  | 63842.49  | 31921.24  | 13372.95 |
| 35. | Guwahati       | 3  | 44146.71  | 37449.64  | 14224.82 |
| 36. | Varanasi       | 6  | 95569.73  | 46326.87  | 14357.22 |
| 37. | Rajkot         | 6  | 49646.86  | 24225.87  | 15169.41 |
| 38. | Jaipur         | 9  | 72343.31  | 36171.66  | 16191.93 |
| 39. | Indore         | 9  | 63516.99  | 31758.50  | 17413.53 |
| 40. | Vijayawada     | 13 | 77973.02  | 38986.51  | 17908.64 |
| 41. | Raipur         | 2  | 45987.00  | 34291.20  | 18218.40 |
| 42. | Vadodara       | 13 | 76295.73  | 37723.24  | 20229.78 |
| 43. | Coimbatore     | 5  | 87295.54  | 41310.27  | 20298.01 |
| 44. | Ajmer-Pushkar  | 4  | 50564.80  | 40450.84  | 21716.51 |
| 45. | Bhopal         | 7  | 103106.11 | 51552.90  | 21955.28 |
| 46. | Mysore         | 8  | 108437.20 | 65341.35  | 23635.81 |
| 47. | Kanpur         | 6  | 120422.27 | 59843.13  | 23822.66 |
| 48. | Nashik         | 6  | 79916.15  | 39958.07  | 24221.23 |
| 49. | Nagpur         | 17 | 150419.18 | 75209.60  | 24737.68 |
| 50. | Madurai        | 8  | 83851.17  | 41925.59  | 26326.22 |
| 51. | Vishakhapatnam | 13 | 146961.48 | 73480.74  | 37722.46 |
| 52. | Bangalore      | 38 | 230525.31 | 80684.68  | 39751.52 |
| 53. | Nanded         | 11 | 73277.53  | 58622.02  | 40372.38 |
| 54. | Lucknow        | 7  | 161612.97 | 80807.44  | 44673.37 |
| 55. | Hyderabad      | 22 | 257213.51 | 88026.13  | 45018.79 |
| 56. | Chennai        | 39 | 390093.99 | 140483.49 | 48551.61 |
| 57. | Ahmedabad      | 26 | 239075.79 | 83676.87  | 49718.51 |
| 58. | Surat          | 25 | 181828.77 | 90920.54  | 51689.59 |
| 59. | Kolkata        | 43 | 410915.22 | 143820.38 | 57181.93 |

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| 1     | 2              | 3   | 4          | 5          | 6          |
|-------|----------------|-----|------------|------------|------------|
| 60.   | Delhi          | 28  | 719708.00  | 251896.90  | 62977.58   |
| 61.   | Greater Mumbai | 25  | 527596.42  | 184658.73  | 92788.14   |
| 62.   | Pune           | 20  | 341995.07  | 156753.75  | 98380.06   |
| Total |                | 528 | 5995385.31 | 2785206.94 | 1184950.61 |

**Statement IV**

*Details of Cities having off-take of funds for the projects approved under BSUP of JNNURM in ascending order*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Mission Cities | Projects Approved | Total Project Cost Approved | Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation) | Total Central Share Approved | Total ACA Released |
|--------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3              | 4                 | 5                           | 6   | 7                            | 8                  |
| 1.     | Uttarakhand          | Haridwar       | 1                 | 3.62                        | 96  | 2.90                         | 0.72               |
| 2.     | Goa                  | Panaji         | 1                 | 10.22                       | 155   | 4.60                         | 1.15               |
| 3.     | Punjab               | Amritsar       | 1                 | 5.79                        | 320   | 2.88                         | 1.44               |
| 4.     | Jharkhand            | Jamshedpur     | 1                 | 15.09                       | 336   | 7.19                         | 1.80               |
| 5.     | Odisha               | Puri           | 2                 | 11.02                       | 355   | 8.02                         | 2.00               |
| 6.     | Uttarakhand          | Nainital       | 2                 | 19.79                       | 341.00  | 14.39                        | 3.60               |
| 7.     | Himachal Pradesh     | Shimla         | 2                 | 24.01                       | 636   | 18.27                        | 4.57               |
| 8.     | Madhya Pradesh       | Ujjain         | 1                 | 17.41                       | 1320  | 13.26                        | 6.63               |
| 9.     | Uttar Pradesh        | Allahabad      | 5                 | 68.46                       | 1635  | 31.66                        | 7.92               |
| 10.    | Sikkim               | Gangtok        | 3                 | 33.58                       | 254   | 29.06                        | 7.96               |
| 11.    | Uttarakhand          | Dehradun       | 9                 | 62.62                       | 1362  | 48.04                        | 8.75               |
| 12.    | Bihar                | Bodhgaya       | 1                 | 54.57                       | 2000  | 38.71                        | 9.68               |
| 13.    | Jammu & Kashmir      | Jammu          | 3                 | 49.09                       | 1455  | 41.40                        | 10.35              |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh       | Jabalpur       | 4                 | 87.53                       | 8500  | 43.69                        | 10.92              |

| 1   | 2                 | 3                  | 4  | 5      | 6     | 7      | 8     |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|----|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 15. | Jharkhand         | Dhanbad            | 4  | 91.99  | 2962  | 43.81  | 10.95 |
| 16. | Manipur           | Imphal             | 1  | 51.23  | 1250  | 43.91  | 10.98 |
| 17. | Odisha            | Bhubaneswar        | 4  | 63.60  | 2153  | 46.16  | 11.54 |
| 18. | Arunachal Pradesh | Itanagar           | 2  | 49.25  | 852   | 43.95  | 11.83 |
| 19. | Tripura           | Agartala           | 1  | 16.73  | 256   | 13.96  | 13.96 |
| 20. | Meghalaya         | Shillong           | 3  | 51.74  | 768   | 40.35  | 16.03 |
| 21. | Punjab            | Ludhiana           | 1  | 66.64  | 4832  | 33.27  | 16.64 |
| 22. | Mizoram           | Aizwal             | 4  | 91.32  | 1096  | 80.11  | 20.03 |
| 23. | Rajasthan         | Ajmer-Pushkar      | 1  | 107.71 | 5337  | 84.57  | 21.14 |
| 24. | Rajasthan         | Jaipur             | 1  | 169.43 | 12000 | 84.63  | 21.16 |
| 25. | Puducherry        | Puducherry         | 3  | 135.98 | 2964  | 83.20  | 21.86 |
| 26. | Jammu and Kashmir | Srinagar           | 2  | 113.30 | 5222  | 93.05  | 23.26 |
| 27. | Madhya Pradesh    | Indore             | 3  | 156.27 | 8017  | 75.03  | 27.81 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh     | Varanasi           | 10 | 246.00 | 5963  | 113.86 | 28.46 |
| 29. | Haryana           | Faridabad          | 2  | 64.23  | 3248  | 31.18  | 31.18 |
| 30. | Jharkhand         | Ranchi             | 6  | 263.58 | 8928  | 200.60 | 31.95 |
| 31. | Kerala            | Kochi              | 3  | 135.66 | 10390 | 67.83  | 33.34 |
| 32. | Gujarat           | Rajkot             | 3  | 155.67 | 8664  | 75.41  | 35.93 |
| 33. | Assam             | Guwahati           | 2  | 108.44 | 2260  | 97.60  | 48.80 |
| 34. | Kerala            | Thiruvananthapuram | 4  | 208.01 | 13187 | 165.73 | 49.90 |
| 35. | Maharashtra       | Nashik             | 8  | 334.25 | 16000 | 150.82 | 51.84 |
| 36. | Nagaland          | Kohima             | 1  | 134.50 | 3504  | 105.60 | 52.80 |
| 37. | Uttar Pradesh     | Mathura            | 7  | 214.10 | 4598  | 158.49 | 63.43 |
| 38. | Uttar Pradesh     | Lucknow            | 8  | 360.05 | 14044 | 167.16 | 66.03 |
| 39. | Karnataka         | Mysore             | 4  | 236.33 | 8134, | 171.36 | 67.48 |
| 40. | Bihar             | Patna              | 17 | 655.41 | 20372 | 274.05 | 68.51 |
| 41. | Gujarat           | Vadodara           | 3  | 358.63 | 18428 | 172.72 | 78.19 |
| 42. | Uttar Pradesh     | Kanpur             | 14 | 456.12 | 14346 | 211.51 | 83.49 |
| 43. | Uttar Pradesh     | Meerut             | 13 | 380.58 | 10613 | 175.69 | 85.23 |



| 1     | 2              | 3              | 4   | 5        | 6       | 7        | 8       |
|-------|----------------|----------------|-----|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 44.   | Tamil Nadu     | Coimbatore     | 17  | 574.80   | 27637   | 265.62   | 86.97   |
| 45.   | Karnataka      | Bangalore      | 14  | 510.85   | 19984   | 236.60   | 97.01   |
| 46..  | Uttar Pradesh  | Agra           | 10  | 605.55   | 16793   | 280.46   | 98.47   |
| 47.   | Madhya Pradesh | Bhopal         | 14  | 443.45   | 23609   | 212.28   | 102.54  |
| 48.   | Tamil Nadu     | Madurai        | 11  | 379.21   | 25894   | 181.64   | 106.91  |
| 49.   | Maharashtra    | Nagpur         | 10  | 850.40   | 16186   | 370.36   | 111.12  |
| 50.   | West Bengal    | Asansol        | 11  | 585.08   | 23432   | 290.39   | 113.47  |
| 51.   | Maharashtra    | Nanded         | 10  | 1001.62  | 26307   | 703.20   | 158.61  |
| 52.   | Chhattisgarh   | Raipur         | 6   | 462.49   | 30000   | 364.99   | 169.29  |
| 53.   | Delhi          | Delhi          | 15  | 1814.49  | 65504   | 768.73   | 173.50  |
| 54.   | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada     | 8   | 743.43   | 31525   | 366.64   | 180.62  |
| 55.   | Gujarat        | Surat          | 10  | 671.69   | 46312   | 319.99   | 181.45  |
| 56.   | Chandigarh     | Chandigarh     | 2   | 564.94   | 25728   | 396.13   | 188.94  |
| 57.   | Gujarat        | Ahmedabad      | 3   | 523.95   | 32640   | 254.35   | 202.67  |
| 58.   | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam  | 12  | 645.92   | 24423   | 320.47   | 215.20  |
| 59.   | Tamil Nadu     | Chennai        | 23  | 1373.31  | 37787   | 594.53   | 239.23  |
| 60.   | Maharashtra    | Pune           | 19  | 1761.62  | 57650   | 792.51   | 282.23  |
| 61.   | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad      | 16  | 1620.83  | 78746   | 810.30   | 418.87  |
| 62.   | West Bengal    | Kolkata        | 80  | 2707.97  | 116681  | 1317.04  | 496.72  |
| 63.   | Maharashtra    | Greater Mumbai | 13  | 2869.97  | 66698   | 1217.22  | 579.28  |
| Total |                | 63             | 475 | 26661.11 | 1022689 | 13473.12 | 5384.37 |

**KCCs**

3319. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding Kisan Credit Cards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main recommendations of the study and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, had constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Chairman, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loan from private money lenders, not being covered under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. The Terms of Reference of the Task Force, inter alia, proposes to suggest measures for covering all categories of farmers more particularly small and marginal farmers, tenant



farmers, share croppers and oral lessees within the institutional credit fold to meet their credit requirements in order to reduce their dependence on informal sources and examine and suggest measures for improving effectiveness of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme. The Task Force has submitted its Report to the Ministry of Agriculture on June 30, 2010. The main recommendations of the Task Force on Kisan Credit Card are as under:

- (a) financial literacy and counseling campaigns be undertaken to increase awareness among farmers on KCC;
- (b) banks be encouraged to educate their rural branch staff about the KCC;
- (c) the KCC be technology enabled, including the conversion to a smart card with withdrawals and remittances enabled at ATMs, points of sale, and through hand held machines-banks need to have Core Banking Solutions in place at the earliest, to enable technology to benefit the farmer;
- (d) the KCC limit be fixed for five year, based on the bankers assessment of total credit needs of the farmer for a full year, and that the limit be operated by the borrower as and when needed, with no sub limits for kharif and rabi, or for stages of cultivation;
- (e) each withdrawal under KCC be allowed to be liquidated in twelve months without the need to bring the debt balances in the account to zero at any point of time;
- (f) there be automatic renewal and annual increase on credit limit linked to inflation rate;
- (g) an increase in limit at farmer request be based on bank review for which the presence of the farmer may be sought;
- (h) once issued, banks will review only for the purpose of cancellation of the card;
- (i) credit balances in KCC accounts earn interest;
- (j) Management Information System (MIS) on KCC be redesigned to reflect ground level reality and to provide disaggregated data on new and old clients, on women clients and on small and marginal farmers.

[Translation]

#### Recovery of Loans

3320. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of loan restructuring is being provided to save those industrialists who have deliberately defaulted on their loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and reasons therefor alongwith a comparative statement of loans disbursed, loans recovered and loans restructured of such industrialists under various schemes;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against the erring officials and industrialists; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has rationalized the guidelines on restructuring of advances by banks in August 2008. The general principles and prudential norms governing restructuring of advances were spelt out in these guidelines which, *inter alia*, included eligibility criteria for restructuring of advances, asset classification, income recognition and provisioning norms for restructured accounts, special regulatory treatment for asset classification and incentive for quick implementation of restructuring packages. Restructuring of loans is resorted to by banks only in the case of viable units to address their temporary financial problems. In the event of non-restructuring, these units would have been deprived of the much needed financial support and thus would have been pushed to bankruptcy with all the attendant consequences for all stakeholders.

To provide an opportunity to banks and borrowers, to preserve the economic value of units, RBI effected the relaxations to the guidelines on restructuring of advances



during the recent downturn and should not be looked at as a means to evergreen the advances. Besides, special regulatory treatment for asset classification was extended to Commercial Real Estate Exposures restructured for the first time and in the case of exposures (other than commercial real estate, capital markets and personal/consumer loans) which were viable but were facing temporary cash flow problems and needed a second restructuring. Banks were also advised to make certain disclosures related to the restructuring of accounts in their published annual balance sheets.

[English]

#### Health Education Institutions in Minority Areas

3321. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Health Education institutions available in the minority concentrated areas in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes any special assistance scheme for the establishment of such institutions in the minority concentrated areas; and

(c) if so, whether the Government also proposes to provide financial assistance to Non-Governmental organisations and community based organizations of minority communities in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no health education institution under the control of the Central Government in the minority concentrated areas of the country.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal.

#### IRDA Guidelines

3322. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) framed new guidelines on ULIPs;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such guidelines are likely to be implemented; and

(c) the details of the likely benefits the customers with the implementation of those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that recently they have issued the following circulars:

- (1) **IRDA Circular No. 102 dated 28th June, 2010-** This prescribes the minimum quantum of death and health coverage that a unit linked life insurance product must offer. All pension/deferred annuity products must offer a minimum guaranteed return as specified by the IRDA. The minimum guaranteed rate is 4.5% pa for the current financial year and based on reverse repo-rate from 2011-2012 onward. The circular also prescribes the maximum reduction in yield to the policyholders from year 6th policy year and onward.
- (2) **IRDA (Treatment of Discontinued Linked Insurance Policies) Regulations, 2010-**The regulations aim to benefit the policyholder who discontinues to pay future premium on account of certain difficulties, by assuring him a fixed rate of interest on his policy monies available at the date of discontinuance and the payment can only be made by insurer after 5th policy anniversary of the said insurance policy.
- (3) **IRDA Circular No. 124 dated 4th August, 2010-** The circular clarifies the limit on premium allocation and policy administration charges and also on guaranteed rates of interest on unit linked pension/deferred annuity products.

The aforesaid circular and regulations shall be implemented with effect from 1st September, 2010

(c) The likely benefits to the customers are as follows:

- (i) The customers will get higher death and/or health coverage in all unit linked products except pension products where the benefits flow in the form of guaranteed benefits. Moreover, in pension/deferred annuity products the policyholders can opt for riders which



provide higher amount of mortality and/or health coverage.

- (ii) All unit linked pension products shall have a minimum guaranteed return to ensure a minimum amount of cash at the time of maturity which shall be utilized to purchase annuity subject to a lump sum payment of one third of the accumulated amount.
- (iii) The lock-in period has been increased from earlier 3 years to 5 years which enhanced the long term feature of the unit linked products. During lock-in period, policyholders can not take the payment of surrender value and also can not make any partial withdrawal. However, the policyholders can avail loan facility during the lock-in period.
- (iv) All unit linked products shall offer minimum return to the policyholders from 6th policy year and onward. This provides guaranteed return on the money invested in insurance policies by policyholders.
- (v) The maximum charges that an insurer can levy on the fund on discontinuance of the insurance contract are specified in the regulations. This intends to bring uniformity in the industry.

[Translation]

#### **Patent Free Medicine for Contagious Diseases**

3323. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to manufacture patent-free medicines for contagious diseases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of institutions entrusted with the job; and
- (d) the time by which the said medicines are likely to be available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Department of Pharmaceuticals has

informed that there is no proposal to manufacture patent-free medicines for contagious diseases in the Pharma Public Sector Undertaking Units (PSUs).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **National Commission for Women**

3324. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) had received complaints/submitted their reports on alleged attacks on women/girls in certain parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof .State-wise; and
- (c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The state-wise details of complaints registered at NCW during the last three years and current year relating to the alleged attacks on women/girls are given in the enclosed statements I to IV.

Action on complaints is taken by expediting and monitoring investigations by the police, resolution of matrimonial disputes through counselling and constitution of Inquiry Committee for serious and heinous crimes. A few complaints are forwarded to the respective State Commissions for Women and other forums like the National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe, etc., for disposal of the cases at their end.

So far as reports on alleged attacks on girls/women are concerned, during 2007 to 2010 NCW instituted committees to enquire into specific incidents relating to alleged rape/gang rape, kidnapping, burning and harassment & beating up by police. The reports of these committees were forwarded by NCW to the respective State Governments.



**Statement I****State-wise and Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received at NCW for the calendar year: 2007**

| Sl.No. | Nature                        | AP | AR | AS | BR  | CG | GA | GJ | HR  | HP | J&K | JH | KR | KEMP | MH | MN | MG | MZ | NL | OR | PB | RJ | SK  | TN | TR | UP    | UK  | WBA&N | CH | D&N | DLK | DL | PC | Total |     |      |      |
|--------|-------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-------|-----|-------|----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|-----|------|------|
| 1.     | DOWRY DEATH                   | 3  | 0  | 1  | 24  | 5  | 0  | 2  | 27  | 1  | 0   | 14 | 3  | 0    | 32 | 5  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 2  | 55  | 1  | 1  | 0     | 323 | 13    | 2  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 28    | 0   | 544  |      |
| 2.     | HARASSMENT FOR DOWRY/ CRUELTY | 14 | 0  | 4  | 63  | 18 | 0  | 8  | 148 | 4  | 2   | 29 | 8  | 1    | 88 | 24 | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3  | 25 | 159 | 0  | 3  | 11666 | 64  | 15    | 0  | 4   | 0   | 1  | 0  | 415   | 0   | 2768 |      |
| 3.     | KIDNAPPING/ ABDUCTION         | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 20  | 0  | 0   | 5  | 1  | 0    | 6  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0     | 178 | 4     | 2  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 33    | 0   | 262  |      |
| 4.     | MURDER                        | 1  | 0  | 0  | 13  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 7   | 1  | 0   | 1  | 1  | 0    | 10 | 5  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 28  | 0  | 0  | 0     | 122 | 6     | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 11    | 0   | 209  |      |
| 5.     | Outraging Modes of a Woman    | 1  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 6   | 0  | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0    | 7  | 3  | 0  | 0  | 10 | 0  | 0  | 3  | 8   | 0  | 1  | 0     | 39  | 12    | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 5     | 1   | 88   |      |
| 6.     | Rape/Attempt to Rape          | 8  | 0  | 0  | 25  | 4  | 0  | 1  | 38  | 0  | 1   | 7  | 2  | 0    | 19 | 4  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 5  | 76  | 0  | 3  | 0     | 384 | 9     | 3  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0     | 45  | 0    | 634  |
|        |                               | 27 | 0  | 5  | 129 | 29 | 0  | 11 | 246 | 6  | 4   | 56 | 15 | 11   | 62 | 41 | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 6  | 36 | 335 | 1  | 8  | 12    | 712 | 98    | 22 | 0   | 4   | 0  | 1  | 0     | 547 | 0    | 4505 |

**States:**

1. (AP)-Andhra Pradesh
2. (AR)-Arunachal Pradesh
3. (AS)-Assam
4. (BR)-Bihar
5. (CG)-Chhattisgarh
6. (GA)-Goa
7. (GJ)-(Gujarat)
8. (HR)-Haryana
9. (HP)-Himachal Pradesh
10. (J&K)-Jammu and Kashmir
11. (JH)-Jharkhand
12. (KR)-Karnataka
13. (KE)-Kerala
14. (MP)-Madhya Pradesh
15. (MH)-Maharashtra
16. (MN)-Manipur
17. (MG)-Meghalaya

18. (MZ)-Mizoram

19. (NL)-Nagaland

20. (OR)-Odisha

21. (PB)-Punjab

22. (RJ)-Rajasthan

23. (SK)-Sikkim

24. (TN)-Tamil Nadu

25. (TR)-Tripura

26. (UP)-Uttar Pradesh

27. (UK)-Uttarakhand

28. (WB)-West Bengal

**Union Territories:**

1. (A&N)-Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. (CH)-Chandigarh
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**Statement II****State-wise and Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received at NCW for the calendar year: 2008**

| Sl.No.       | Nature                       | AP        | AR       | AS       | BR         | CG        | GA         | GJ         | HR       | HP       | J&K       | JH       | KR       | KE         | MP        | MH       | MN       | MG       | MZ       | NL        | OR        | PB         | RJ       | SK        | TN           | TR        | UP        | UK       | WB       | A&N      | CH       | D&N      | D&D        | LK       | DL          | PC | Total |    |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|----|-------|----|
| 1.           | Acid Attack                  | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0         | 0          | 1          | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 1          | 0        | 0         | 0            | 0         | 5         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0        | 0           | 0  | 7     |    |
| 2.           | Attempt to Murder            | 0         | 0        | 0        | 4          | 1         | 0          | 0          | 4        | 1        | 0         | 1        | 1        | 0          | 1         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0        | 3         | 0            | 0         | 0         | 27       | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0        | 0           | 9  | 0     | 53 |
| 3.           | Rape/Attempt to Rape         | 9         | 0        | 1        | 31         | 9         | 0          | 9          | 59       | 1        | 0         | 8        | 0        | 1          | 16        | 9        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 8         | 6          | 107      | 0         | 10           | 0         | 429       | 9        | 5        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 0          | 0        | 72          | 0  | 801   |    |
| 4.           | Dowry Death                  | 3         | 0        | 0        | 28         | 2         | 0          | 2          | 41       | 2        | 0         | 9        | 2        | 0          | 43        | 9        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 2         | 6          | 73       | 0         | 5            | 1         | 351       | 6        | 5        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0        | 49          | 0  | 639   |    |
| 5.           | Dowry Harassment             | 2         | 0        | 1        | 59         | 7         | 0          | 4          | 98       | 2        | 2         | 27       | 0        | 0          | 57        | 26       | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 6         | 29         | 114      | 0         | 6            | 11        | 215       | 43       | 10       | 0        | 5        | 0        | 0          | 1        | 309         | 12 | 225   |    |
| 6.           | Harassment for Dowry/Cruelty | 1         | 0        | 0        | 1          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 2        | 1        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0          | 3         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0          | 3        | 0         | 0            | 0         | 32        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0        | 9           | 0  | 53    |    |
| 7.           | Kidnapping/Abduction         | 0         | 0        | 1        | 4          | 0         | 0          | 2          | 15       | 0        | 0         | 3        | 1        | 0          | 4         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 2         | 1          | 31       | 0         | 2            | 0         | 205       | 9        | 2        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0        | 38          | 0  | 321   |    |
| 8.           | Molestation/Eve Teasing      | 1         | 0        | 0        | 8          | 2         | 1          | 1          | 11       | 1        | 0         | 3        | 1        | 0          | 10        | 5        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 6          | 27       | 0         | 2            | 1         | 205       | 4        | 4        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0        | 53          | 0  | 346   |    |
| 9.           | Murder                       | 0         | 0        | 0        | 1          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 1          | 3        | 0         | 0            | 0         | 3         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0        | 0           | 0  | 9     |    |
| 10.          | Outraging Modesty            | 0         | 0        | 0        | 1          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 2          | 0        | 0         | 0            | 0         | 2         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 0        | 3           | 0  | 8     |    |
| <b>Total</b> |                              | <b>16</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>119</b> | <b>230</b> | <b>8</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>51</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>134</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>18</b> | <b>52</b> | <b>361</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>32474</b> | <b>72</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>542</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>4262</b> |    |       |    |

**States:**

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3. (AS)-Assam
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7. (GJ)-(Gujarat)
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9. (HP)-Himachal Pradesh
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19. (NL)-Nagaland

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**Statement III****State-wise and Nature-Wise Report of the Complaints Received at NCW for the calendar year: 2009**

| Sl.No. | Nature                  | AP       | AR       | AS       | BR        | CG        | GA       | GJ        | HR         | HP        | J&K      | JH        | KR        | KE       | MP         | MH        | MN       | MG       | MZ       | NL       | OR       | PB        | RJ         | SK       | TN        | TR           | UP        | UK        | WB       | A&N      | CH       | D&N      | D&D      | LK         | DL       | PC          | Total |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| 1.     | Acid Attack             | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0         | 1         | 0        | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1         | 0          | 0        | 0         | 0            | 2         | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 1        | 0           | 5     |
| 2.     | Attempt to Murder       | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0        | 0         | 0            | 11        | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 1        | 0           | 12    |
| 3.     | Rape/Attempt to Rape    | 3        | 2        | 1        | 21        | 5         | 0        | 4         | 44         | 2         | 0        | 10        | 1         | 0        | 34         | 8         | 0        | 1        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 3         | 104        | 0        | 7         | 0            | 518       | 16        | 3        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 48       | 0           | 837   |
| 4.     | Dowry Death             | 0        | 0        | 1        | 26        | 2         | 0        | 0         | 27         | 1         | 2        | 12        | 2         | 0        | 24         | 3         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 2        | 2         | 57         | 0        | 1         | 0            | 309       | 8         | 8        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 38       | 0           | 525   |
| 5.     | Dowry Harassment        | 2        | 0        | 1        | 24        | 5         | 0        | 6         | 50         | 2         | 4        | 18        | 2         | 1        | 45         | 16        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 3        | 19        | 90         | 0        | 1         | 1            | 986       | 29        | 8        | 0        | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 221      | 0           | 1535  |
| 6.     | Kidnapping/Abduction    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 2         | 0         | 0        | 1         | 7          | 0         | 0        | 1         | 1         | 0        | 1          | 1         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 13         | 0        | 0         | 0            | 138       | 5         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 23       | 0           | 194   |
| 7.     | Molestation/Eve Teasing | 1        | 0        | 0        | 5         | 0         | 0        | 2         | 25         | 5         | 0        | 4         | 4         | 0        | 19         | 11        | 0        | 2        | 0        | 0        | 1        | 7         | 35         | 0        | 5         | 0            | 231       | 6         | 3        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 77       | 1           | 444   |
| 8.     | Murder                  | 0        | 0        | 0        | 1         | 0         | 0        | 1         | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0          | 0         | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0         | 0          | 0        | 0         | 0            | 1         | 0         | 1        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0          | 1        | 0           | 5     |
|        | <b>Total</b>            | <b>6</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>79</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>153</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>6</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>7</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>299</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>12196</b> | <b>64</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>410</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>3557</b> |       |

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**Statement IV****State-wise and Nature-wise Report of the Complaints Received at NCW for the calendar year: 2010 (as on 6.8.2010)**

| Sl.No. | Nature                           | AP | AR | AS | BR | CG | GA | GJ | HR  | HP | J&K | JH | KR | KEMP | MH | MN | MG | MZ | NL | OR | PB | RJ | SK  | TN | TR | UP | UK  | WBA | A&N | CH | D&N | D&DLK | DL | PC | Total |   |      |    |
|--------|----------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|----|----|-------|---|------|----|
| 1.     | Acid Attack                      | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     |   |      |    |
| 2.     | Attempt to Murder                | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 0 |      |    |
| 3.     | Rape/Attempt to Rape             | 0  | 1  | 1  | 13 | 3  | 0  | 1  | 48  | 0  | 1   | 7  | 3  | 0    | 29 | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 83  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 33  | 9   | 2   | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 47    | 0 | 288  |    |
| 4.     | Dowry Death                      | 0  | 0  | 1  | 21 | 2  | 0  | 1  | 22  | 1  | 0   | 13 | 0  | 1    | 23 | 2  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 41  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 22  | 6   | 2   | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 26    | 0 | 189  |    |
| 5.     | Dowry Harassment                 | 4  | 0  | 0  | 19 | 1  | 0  | 2  | 34  | 1  | 1   | 7  | 0  | 0    | 25 | 5  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 7  | 35  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 78  | 9   | 1   | 0  | 1   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 97    | 1 | 332  |    |
| 6.     | Female Infanticide/<br>Foeticide | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 0 | 2    |    |
| 7.     | Kidnapping/Abduction             | 0  | 0  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 6   | 0  | 1   | 4  | 0  | 0    | 4  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 11  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 11  | 0   | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 0     | 8 | 0    | 52 |
| 8.     | Molestation/Eve<br>Teasing       | 1  | 0  | 1  | 8  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 9   | 0  | 2   | 4  | 1  | 0    | 13 | 5  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 5  | 23  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 20  | 5   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 36    | 0 | 137  |    |
|        | <b>Total</b>                     | 5  | 1  | 4  | 64 | 7  | 0  | 6  | 120 | 2  | 5   | 35 | 4  | 1    | 94 | 15 | 2  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 3  | 15 | 194 | 0  | 6  | 4  | 164 | 29  | 6   | 0  | 1   | 0     | 0  | 0  | 214   | 1 | 1000 |    |

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**NABARD's Loan for Rural Infrastructural Units**

3325. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loan disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to State Governments out of Rural Infrastructural Development Fund (RIDF) for creating new rural infrastructural units and also for completing infrastructure projects including agriculture projects during the last three years and as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the infrastructure projects under implementation in different States and progress made thereof during the said period;

(c) whether despite increase in funds every year, there has been continuous decrease in loan disbursement by the RIDF:

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for increasing consolidated amount under RIDF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As reported by NABARD, the details of loan disbursed by it under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund to all State Governments for creating infrastructure projects including new rural infrastructure units during the last three years and current financial year are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) NABARD has reported the State-wise details of infrastructure projects sanctioned under RIDF and under implementation in different States as on 31 March 2010 which are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) There has been continuous increase in loan disbursements under RIDF over the year, as evident from the disbursement figures given in the statement-I.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Statement I****NABARD—RIDF Disbursements****State-wise Disbursements for Past Three Years and Current Year**

(Rs. crore)

| Name of State     | 2007-08  | 2008-09  | 2009-10  | 2010-11# |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1                 | 2        | 3        | 4        | 5        |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 1,009.79 | 1,081.00 | 1,018.22 | 352.58   |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 62.28    | 84.84    | 78.41    | 6.96     |
| Assam             | 188.00   | 200.00   | 200.00   | 7.22     |
| Bihar             | 296.96   | 495.17   | 541.94   | 54.68    |
| Chhattisgarh      | 59.66    | 113.19   | 111.97   | 14.83    |
| Goa               | 5.35     | 65.50    | 84.72    | 38.80    |
| Gujarat           | 712.05   | 884.54   | 990.68   | 138.47   |
| Haryana           | 220.31   | 285.62   | 269.72   | 28.00    |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 200.00   | 220.00   | 300.00   | 93.16    |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 250.63   | 410.64   | 428.00   | 94.04    |

| 1                  | 2               | 3                | 4                | 5               |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Jharkhand          | 218.27          | 320.00           | 354.95           | 284.46          |
| Karnataka          | 333.57          | 453.87           | 610.57           | 163.66          |
| Kerala             | 191.21          | 205.91           | 382.54           | 73.38           |
| Madhya Pradesh     | 652.70          | 752.21           | 602.79           | 46.36           |
| Maharashtra        | 523.79          | 874.29           | 801.60           | 79.04           |
| Manipur            | 4.12            | 1.40             | 8.85             | 0.00            |
| Meghalaya          | 29.26           | 41.40            | 60.00            | 29.97           |
| Mizoram            | 14.00           | 14.00            | 30.00            | 0.00            |
| Nagaland           | 27.00           | 57.18            | 56.05            | 0.00            |
| Odisha             | 230.65          | 366.30           | 602.62           | 120.85          |
| Punjab             | 382.54          | 450.00           | 450.00           | 106.00          |
| Rajasthan          | 500.00          | 700.00           | 850.00           | 92.88           |
| Sikkim             | 14.54           | 40.00            | 38.77            | 0.00            |
| Tamil Nadu         | 801.69          | 846.07           | 1,015.49         | 90.67           |
| Tripura            | 30.99           | 47.54            | 76.99            | 0.00            |
| Uttar Pradesh      | 549.69          | 729.77           | 1,628.93         | 212.11          |
| Uttrakhand         | 149.42          | 12.13            | 200.54           | 70.28           |
| West Bengal        | 376.47          | 526.07           | 569.76           | 208.69          |
| UT of Puducherry   | 0.00            | 0.00             | 23.43            | 0.00            |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>8,034.93</b> | <b>10,458.64</b> | <b>12,387.54</b> | <b>2,407.09</b> |

#Disbursement upto 31.7.2010.

**Statement II***Details of Infrastructure Projects sanctioned under RIDF X to XV (as on 31 March 2010)*

| State             | No. of Ongoing projects | Amount involved (Rs. crore) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1                 | 2                       | 3                           |
| Andhra Pradesh    | 12,035                  | 7,309.79                    |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 54                      | 522.47                      |

| 1            | 2     | 3        |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| Assam        | 791   | 1,135.78 |
| Bihar        | 7,231 | 3,416.10 |
| Chhattisgarh | 135   | 466.68   |
| Goa          | 10    | 261.36   |
| Gujarat      | 9,835 | 5,671.95 |
| Haryana      | 1,561 | 1,684.37 |



| 1                 | 2        | 3         |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| Himachal Pradesh  | 1,526    | 1,768.46  |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 1,272    | 2,184.67  |
| Jharkhand         | 5,308    | 2,216.45  |
| Karnataka         | 18,351   | 3,634.37  |
| Kerala            | 1,392    | 1,789.41  |
| Maharashtra       | 17,036   | 3,829.49  |
| Manipur           | 1        | 15.74     |
| Meghalaya         | 336      | 32.10     |
| Mizoram           | 78       | 132.63    |
| Madhya Pradesh    | 958      | 5,059.20  |
| Nagaland          | 502      | 527.38    |
| Odisha            | 68,062   | 3,322.35  |
| Puducherry        | 86       | 133.33    |
| Punjab            | 3,772    | 2,560.06  |
| Rajasthan         | 12,213   | 4,525.54  |
| Sikkim            | 761      | 348.06    |
| Tamil Nadu        | 15,969   | 4,569.10  |
| Tripura           | 596      | 762.49    |
| Uttar Pradesh     | 5,659    | 5,685.99  |
| Uttarakhand       | 2,076    | 1,226.73  |
| West Bengal       | 38,353   | 4,019.45  |
| Grand Total       | 2,25,959 | 69,101.50 |

[*Translation*]

#### **Corporate Agents**

3326. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has banned some corporate agents in the recent past;

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

(c) whether such banning of corporate agents has any adverse impact on the insurance business; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that as on 31st March, 2010, 4261 Corporate Agents had not renewed their licences and hence their names were removed from the data-base and their licences were withdrawn.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Banning of Corporate Agents has not led any adverse impact on the insurance business as the licences of the Corporate Agents were non productive and in a lapsed condition.

[*English*]

#### **External Assistance for Power Projects**

3327. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether proposals from various States including Gujarat State for external assistance in respect of power projects/transmission networks which stand already approved by the Ministry are still lying pending with the Union Government;

(b) If so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for the delay in according approval; and

(c) the time by which the approval is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There are six projects in the Rolling Plan/pipeline seeking Official Development Assistance (ODA) loan from the Government of Japan. The details of these projects alongwith reasons for delay in sanction of loan are given in the Statement.

No proposal seeking external assistance in the power sector from the State of Gujarat is pending in Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

(c) Department of Economic Affairs poses a list of projects every year seeking ODA loan from the

Government of Japan. It is the Government of Japan which finally selects the projects from the posed list. Thus the

time by which the proposals are likely to be approved by the external funding agency cannot be specified/indicated.

**Statement**

*Details of JICA Rolling Plan proposals in the Power Sector seeking ODA loan from Government of Japan*

| Sl.No. | Name of Project  | State/<br>Central<br>Sector | Amount<br>(Rs. in Cr.)       | Status  |
|--------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1.     | High Voltage Distribution Project/APTRANSCO                            | Andhra Pradesh-State        | 2200                         | This project was posed to the Government of Japan in second batch of FY 2008 and FY 2009 JICA ODA loan package. This was not picked up by the Government of Japan. This has been posed again for FY 2010 JICA ODA loan package. |
| 2.     | Bakreshwar-6 TPP (1x500 MW sub Critical)/ WBPDC                        | West Bengal-State           | 2021.98                      | This project was posed to Govt. of Japan in second batch of FY 2009 JICA ODA loan package but was not selected.   |
| 3.     | Evacuation Schemes from Shri Singaji TPS and Sarni TPS Project/ MPPTCL | Madhya Pradesh State        | 1039                         | This has been posed for FY 2010 JICA ODA loan package.  |
| 4.     | Tranche-II, North Karanpura TPP/NTPC                                   | Central Sector              | JY159 billions (Rs.5883 crs) | This project was posed to Government of Japan in first batch of FY 2008 JICA ODA loan package but was not selected.   |
| 5.     | Tranche-I, West Bengal Power Transmission Project                      | West Bengal-State           | 691                          | This is a state sector project and is in the Rolling Plan for 2010-2012.  |
| 6.     | Tranche-I of the State level transmission project Uttar Pradesh        | Uttar Pradesh-State         | 1343                         | This is a state sector project and is in the Rolling Plan for 2010-2012.  |

*[Translation]*

**Conversion of Flats/Plots to Freehold by DDA**

3328. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure alongwith the prescribed time period for conversion of flats/plots from the leasehold to freehold by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) the details of applications received by the DDA for conversion of flats/plots from leasehold to freehold during the last one year and as on the date alongwith the present status thereof, area-wise;

(c) the details of the applications pending for conversion after the prescribed time period is over alongwith the reasons therefor, area-wise;

(d) the time by which the pending applications are likely to be disposed of;

(e) whether there is rampant corruption, menace of touts and Indifferent attitude of DDA officials for conversion of flats/plots to freehold; and



(f) If so, the number of such cases reported and the action taken/to be taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The allottee/applicant is required to submit an application alongwith necessary documents for conversion of fiat from leasehold to freehold. For the convenience of public, a brochure containing the procedure and details of the documents to be filed alongwith application has been got printed and is made available for sale at Vlkas Sadan,

INA Colony, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 50. The applications are received and an acknowledgement containing the list of all the documents, which are enclosed by the applicant, is given to the applicant. The prescribed time period for conversion of flat from leasehold to freehold by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is 90 days.

(b) The details of applications received by DDA for conversion of flats from leasehold to freehold during the last one year as reported by DDA are given below:

| Zone   | Number of total applications received | Number of applications disposed of | Number of applications pending as on 1.8.2010 | Number of applications pending more than 90 days |
|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| East   | 1137                                  | 911                                | 226   | 60   |
| West   | 1303                                  | 1127                               | 176   | 53   |
| South  | 927                                   | 791                                | 136   | 43   |
| North  | 863                                   | 648                                | 215   | 60   |
| Rohini | 951                                   | 708                                | 243   | 63   |
| Total  | 5181                                  | 4185                               | 996   | 279  |

(c) The total number of applications pending after the prescribed time period is 279. The reasons for pendency reported by DDA include discrepancy in documentation, incomplete documentation, court cases, family disputes, non-payment of dues, title disputes, encroachment on Government land, etc.

(d) A precise time frame for disposal of the pending applications cannot be indicated in view of the reasons for pendency mentioned at answer (c) above.

(e) and (f) DDA has not reported rampant corruption, menace of touts and indifferent attitude of DDA officials for conversion of flats/plots. However, in order to check corruption in the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), a three pronged strategy viz. preventive, surveillance and detection and deterrent punitive action is followed. The review of anti-corruption machinery is conducted from time to time. Corruption cases are dealt with firmly. Criminal cases and disciplinary proceedings are instituted wherever found necessary. A number of measures have also been taken for improving transparency in functioning, preventing corruption and reducing scope for irregularities or corruption in DDA.

[English]

#### Private Sector in Health Care Facilities

3329. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of services being provided by the health Sector especially the private entities working in the health care sector is satisfactory in terms of quality service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the standards of health care services in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no standardization of services provided in the Health Sector. However, the Parliament has passed the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Bill, 2010. This Bill, inter-alia, provides for a National Council of Clinical Establishments which would determine minimum standards for the registration of the clinical establishments. The bill also has a provision for



classification and categorization of clinical establishments.

#### **Export of Essential Medicines**

3330. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the essential medicines are being exported by the drug companies; and

(b) if so, the details of the companies exporting these drugs alongwith the names of countries/institutions which are importing these medicines from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) There is no restriction on manufacture of essential medicines meant for export purpose. Such medicines are manufactured under manufacturing license granted by State Licensing Authorities (SLAs) appointed by State Governments. Many companies export such drugs to various countries.

#### **Functioning of CGHS Dispensaries**

3331. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government has increased the CGHS subscription;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes some improvements in the functioning of CGHS dispensaries;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether CGHS provides medicines as prescribed by the specialists even though it is a dietary supplementary; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The rates of subscription to be made by CGHS beneficiaries were revised w.e.f. 1st June, 2009, consequent to the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission.

(b) & (c) Improvements/Revamping of the functioning of the CGHS is a continuous process. Some of the recent initiatives are listed below:

1. **Computerisation:** To keep pace with the modern times, a massive computerisation work has been taken up under CGHS in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre. Computerisation of the CGHS will result in lesser waiting period for beneficiaries at the dispensaries; online placement indents on local chemists, availability of patients profiles; availability of medicine, drugs usage pattern, which enable the CGHS to prepare a realistic of formulary drugs; reduction in use of paper; removal of jurisdictional restriction (as regard the dispensaries) for the beneficiaries, etc.
2. **Introduction of Plastic cards:** As part of the computerisation process, it has been decided to issue plastic cards individually to each beneficiary of the CGHS. This will enable beneficiaries to avail CGHS facility in any city should they happen to be in that city either on official work or on leave. Inter city treatment will be possible after all cities are computerised and networked.
3. **Accreditation of hospitals with National Accreditation Board for hospitals and health care providers (NABH) and lapse with National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL):** With a view to providing better quality treatment to CGHS beneficiaries, it was decided that only those private hospitals and diagnostic centres would be empanelled under the CGHS, as have been cleared by the Quality Council of India after it carried out inspection of the facilities available at these hospitals and diagnostic centres. It has been decided that all the hospitals and laboratories on the panel of CGHS have to get certificates issued by the NABH/NABL under the Quality Council of India.
4. **Medical Audit of Hospital Bills:** is an important exercise to assess the quality of services offered and expenditure incurred. In order to be sure that the bills raised by private empanelled hospitals are genuine and that the beneficiaries were required to undergo only that treatment as was required and that the hospital has not forced the beneficiary to undergo unnecessary tests/treatment at the hospital. The job of the medical audit of Hospital bills has been outsourced to TPAs.
5. **Holding of Claims Adalats:** Complaints were received in the CGHS and in the Ministry that old cases of reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by pensioners were pending for settlement for long time. It was decided that claims adalats be held in each Zonal office of CGHS, Delhi under the chairmanship of the



Additional Directors of the respective zones. Claims adalats were held annually, in each zone (East, Central, South and North Zones) in Delhi, during 2007 and 2008 and over 95% of the claims were settled in those adalats. Encouraged by the success in Delhi, all CGHS cities have been directed to hold claim adalats on annual basis.

6. **Local Advisory Committees:** Local Advisory Committee meetings are held in each CGHS dispensary on second Saturday on the month attended by the Welfare Officer appointed by the Chief Welfare Officer, Department of Personnel & Training, representatives from pensioners associations, local chemists to resolve problems at dispensary level.
7. **Decentralisation and delegation of powers:** Ministries/departments have been delegated powers to handle all cases of reimbursement claims if no relaxation of rules was involved. Either they had powers to handle requests upto Rs. 2 Lakh and beyond that amount, the cases were referred to CGHS.
8. **Rate contract for purchase of drugs:** Dispensaries in Delhi have been permitted to place indent directly on the manufacturers on rate contract basis. The benefit of this arrangement is that dispensaries/CGHS do not have to carry huge inventory of medicines and indents can be placed on a monthly basis depending on the need.

(d) and (e) If the store of a dispensary has a drug with same salt content and potency of the branded drug prescribed by the specialists, then the drug available in the store of the dispensary is supplied. If, however, the drug with the same salt content and potency is not available in the store then the Chief Medical officer have been advised to place indent on local authorized chemist for the supply of the drug prescribed by the specialist.

The formulary of drugs maintained by the CGHS is continuously reviewed by a team of specialists in which some medicines are added to the list and some removed from the formulary.

[*Translation*]

#### **Cases of Cancer and Other Diseases**

3332. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of patients suffering from cancer and some other diseases have risen above the national average in some regions of the country including Malwa in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to find out the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to provide better health services in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No data specific to Malwa region of Punjab is available. However as/per an ICMR Report, "Time trends in Cancer incidence Rates 1982-2005, National Registry Programme (ICMR) April 2009", there has been a steady and consistent increase in the age adjusted incidence rates of certain cancers across all major urban registries.

(c) and (d) No.

(e) An integrated National Programme for Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) with an a outlay of Rs. 731.52 crore for Cancer and Rs. 499. 38 crore for Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke has been approved for the remaining two years of the XIth Five Year Plan (2010-11 and 2011-12) in 15 States and 100 districts of the country. The programme envisages health promotion, early diagnosis, management and prevention of non-communicable diseases strengthening of infrastructure, including human resources and integration with the primary health care system.

#### **Notifying Scheduled Areas**

3333. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for notifying areas as schedule 5 and schedule 6 under the constitution;

(b) the details of scheduled areas notified under the schedule 5 and schedule 6 in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether allocation and utilisation procedure for various welfare schemes for schedule 5 and schedule 6 are differentiated; and



(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. TUSHAR CHOUDHARY):

(a) The criteria followed for declaring an areas as 'scheduled areas' under Fifth Schedule are preponderance of tribal population; compactness and reasonable size of the areas; under development nature of the area; and marked disparity in economic standard of the people. The criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution of India. The specification of 'scheduled areas' in relation to a particular State is by a notified Order of the President, after consultation with the State Government concerned. The tribal areas have been specified in Parts-I, II, III and IV of the table appended to the paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution.

(b) Scheduled Areas under Fifth Schedule have been notified in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India refers to Tribal Areas within the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

(c) No Madam,

(d) Does not arise.

#### CGHS Facilities in Maharashtra

3334. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dispensaries of the CGHS in all the small and big cities in the country, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) whether these are enough to cater to the needs of the growing beneficiaries;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to bring private hospitals within the fold of the CGHS in order to augment the number of CGHS dispensaries/hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details are enclosed as statement.

(b) CGHS is unable to extend its operations to newer areas. Serving employees staying in areas not covered by the CGHS are entitled to avail medical facilities under provision of Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1964. Retired officials staying in areas not covered by the CGHS cant get pensioner CGHS card in a city nearest

to their residence for in-patient treatment and in addition get Rs. 300 (Rupees three hundred only) as Fixed Medical allowance every month for their day-to-day medical expenses.

(c) and (d) To supplement the services being provided by the CGHS private hospitals and diagnostic centres are being empanelled under CGHS in the cities in which it is functioning.

#### Statement

*Statement showing the Detail of the City-wise Card Holders and Beneficiaries under CGHS as on 31.3.08*

| Sl.No. | City             | Total number of card holders | Total number of beneficiaries |
|--------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.     | Ahmedabad        | 8920                         | 31089                         |
| 2.     | Allahabad        | 21897                        | 102867                        |
| 3.     | Bangaluru        | 39064                        | 119097                        |
| 4.     | Bhopal           | 3969                         | 15848                         |
| 5.     | Bhubaneswar      | 3171                         | 13192                         |
| 6.     | Chandigarh       | 5969                         | 17789                         |
| 7.     | Chennai          | 47580                        | 169422                        |
| 8.     | Dehradun         | 1817                         | 4647                          |
| 9.     | Guwahatl         | 12239                        | 46507                         |
| 10.    | Hyderabad        | 62067                        | 234764                        |
| 11.    | Jabalpur         | 25410                        | 105121                        |
| 12.    | Jaipur           | 7188                         | 17782                         |
| 13.    | Kanpur           | 28005                        | 104034                        |
| 14.    | Kolkata          | 67466                        | 207417                        |
| 15.    | Lucknow          | 25178                        | 136255                        |
| 16.    | Meerut           | 10319                        | 38683                         |
| 17.    | Mumbai           | 51149                        | 188922                        |
| 18.    | Nagpur           | 25555                        | 92894                         |
| 19.    | Patna            | 13332                        | 58310                         |
| 20.    | Pune             | 40816                        | 139326                        |
| 21.    | Ranchi           | 3929                         | 15148                         |
| 22.    | Shillong         | 1595                         | 5395                          |
| 23.    | Thiruvanthapuram | 16873                        | 51271                         |
| 24.    | Delhi            | 334344                       | 1294024                       |
|        | Total            | 857872                       | 3209804                       |



[English]

**Budget Allocation for NSTFDC****Enhancement of Infrastructure at AIIMS**

3335. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI LALJI TANDON:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the patients have to wait for years together for getting treatment/surgery in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and the Central Government hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said hospitals are lacking resources;

(d) if so, the reasons for not utilizing the available resources; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Patients coming to AIIMS and other Central Government hospitals are attended in various specialty/superspecialty OPDs/casualty well in time. As regards the patients requiring hospitalization, waiting period for admissions varies from few days to few months in various departments which can be attributed to the fact that the number of patients coming for OPD consultations, emergency services and inpatient hospitalization exceeds the maximum handling capacity as per available resources, which are being utilized by the hospitals to the maximum extent. However, to decongest the existing hospitals, the Government is setting up 6 new AIIMS like institutions at Patna, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Raipur and Rishikesh.

3336. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and criteria for allocating budget for the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development (NSTFDC);

(b) the details of allocation made and funds released by the NSTFDC during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether this budgetary allocation is sufficient keeping in view the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes community in the country; and

(d) if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the budget allocation for NSTFDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) is a Company granted licence under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (a company not for profit). NSTFDC implements various schemes at its level. Government provides funds in the form of equity capital to NSTFDC from time to time based on the requirement projected by the company.

(b) State-wise details of allocation made and funds released by NSTFDC during the financial year 2007-08 to 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 31.07.2010) are enclosed in the statement.

(c) and (d) NSTFDC caters to the requirement of targeted beneficiaries (up to double the/poverty line) through schemes formulated by the company. The Company is constantly being encouraged to expand its operations so as to cater to maximum beneficiaries.

**Statement**

*State-wise Allocations of Funds and Disbursements made by NSTFDC during the Financial Year 2007-08 to 2010-11 (as on 31.07.2010)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State                     | Year 2007-08      |               | Year 2008-09      |               | Year 2009-10      |               | Year 2010-11      |                                 |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
|        |                           | Annual Allocation | Disbursements | Annual Allocation | Disbursements | Annual Allocation | Disbursements | Annual Allocation | Disbursements (as on 31.7.2010) |
| 1      | 2                         | 3                 | 4             | 5                 | 6             | 7                 | 8             | 9                 | 10                              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh            | 622.00            | 797.42        | 598.00            |               | 805.00            |               | 875.00            |                                 |
| 2.     | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 50.00             |               | 50.00             | 1050.00       | 50.00             |               | 50.00             |                                 |

| 1     | 2   | 3        | 4       | 5        | 6       | 7        | 8       | 9        | 10     |
|-------|---|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| 3.    | Arunachal Pradesh   | 87.00    |         | 84.00    |         | 114.00   | 128.68  | 123.00   | 41.4   |
| 4.    | Assam   | 409.00   |         | 393.00   |         | 532.00   |         | 576.00   |        |
| 5.    | Bihar   | 94.00    |         | 90.00    |         | 121.00   |         | 132.00   |        |
| 6.    | Chhattisgarh  | 819.00   | 703.26  | 787.00   | 989.84  | 1056.00  | 838.35  | 1153.00  |        |
| 7.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli  | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |        |
| 8.    | Goa   | 50.00    |         | 50.00    | 136.39  | 50.00    | 47.92   | 50.00    | 6.57   |
| 9.    | Gujarat   | 926.00   |         | 890.00   | 1493.91 | 1193.00  | 1249.94 | 1303.00  |        |
| 10.   | Himachal Pradesh  | 50.00    | 48.92   | 50.00    | 24.78   | 50.00    | 71.73   | 50.00    | 2.17   |
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir   | 137.00   | 374.00  | 132.00   |         | 175.00   | 341.90  | 193.00   |        |
| 12.   | Jharkhand   | 877.00   | 479.06  | 843.00   | 169.97  | 1132.00  | 124.87  | 1234.00  |        |
| 13.   | Karnataka   | 429.00   | 320.00  | 412.00   | 1486.38 | 554.00   | 1083.23 | 604.00   | 6.65   |
| 14.   | Kerala  | 100.00   | 22.26   | 100.00   | 46.23   | 100.00   | 15.30   | 100.00   |        |
| 15.   | Lakshadweep   | 50.00    | 6.00    | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |        |
| 16.   | Manipur   | 121.00   |         | 117.00   |         | 160.00   |         | 170.00   |        |
| 17.   | Maharashtra   | 1061.00  | 425.34  | 1020.00  |         | 1367.00  | 809.24  | 1494.00  |        |
| 18.   | Meghalaya   | 246.00   | 76.37   | 237.00   | 116.90  | 319.00   | 383.52  | 347.00   | 36.51  |
| 19.   | Madhya Pradesh  | 1514.00  | 846.09  | 1455.00  | 757.94  | 1952.00  | 1079.58 | 2131.00  | 289.56 |
| 20.   | Mizoram   | 104.00   |         | 100.00   | 98.10   | 137.00   |         | 146.00   |        |
| 21.   | Nagaland  | 219.00   | 341.19  | 210.00   | 225.98  | 280.00   | 146.77  | 309.00   | 103.43 |
| 22.   | Odisha  | 1008.00  |         | 969.00   | 45.44   | 1299.00  | 245.85  | 1420.00  |        |
| 23.   | Rajasthan   | 878.00   | 525.26  | 844.00   | 348.74  | 1132.00  | 322.28  | 1236.00  | 4.50   |
| 24.   | Sikkim  | 50.00    | 284.60  | 50.00    | 542.79  | 50.00    | 406.50  | 50.00    |        |
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu  | 81.00    |         | 77.00    |         | 106.00   |         | 113.00   |        |
| 26.   | Tripura   | 123.00   | 61.95   | 118.00   | 250.10  | 160.00   | 320.15  | 173.00   | 86.77  |
| 27.   | Uttaranchal   | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |        |
| 28.   | Uttar Pradesh   | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |         | 50.00    |        |
| 29.   | West Bengal   | 545.00   | 694.22  | 524.00   | 690.63  | 706.00   | 759.78  | 768.00   |        |
| 30.   | Allocation at National Level under Marketing Support Assistance and Micro Credit Scheme | 1200.00  | 2040.00 | 4600.00  | 800.00  | 1200.00  |         | 200.00   |        |
| Total |   | 12000.00 | 8045.94 | 15000.00 | 9274.12 | 15000.00 | 8375.59 | 15200.00 | 577.56 |



[*Translation*]

### Bio-gas Plants

3337. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of bio-gas being produced in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more bio-gas plants in the country in the coming years;

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

(d) the Central financial Assistance provided for setting up of these plants during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) and Biogas based Distributed/Grid Power Generation Programme (BPGP) for installation of family type biogas plants for cooking and small and medium size plants for decentralized power generation applications. Large size biogas plants based on urban and industrial wastes are

also being installed under the Programmes on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes for biogas based power generation. State-wise and application-wise number of biogas plants installed under these programmes along with an estimated capacity of biogas production in the country including Madhya Pradesh is given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy proposes to continue the implementation of various programmes for installation of biogas plants in the country during the 11th Plan. State-wise physical targets fixed for installation of family type biogas plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for the year 2010-11 fs given at statement-II. During the year 2011-12 it is proposed to tentatively install 1.50 lakh numbers of family type biogas plants in the country. State-wise allocation of physical targets for the year 2011-12 are to be finalized based on the demand received vis-a-vis achievements of various States. Installation of biogas plants in other programmes of the Ministry is taken up on the basis of proposals received.

(d) State-wise Central Financial Assistance provided for setting up of biogas plants during the last three year and the current year are given at statements-III and statement IV.

### Statement I

#### *State-wise and application-wise cumulative Numbers of Biogas Plants Installed and Estimated Biogas Production Capacity\**

| State/Union Territories | Family type Biogas Plants under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (as on 31.03.10) |  | Small and medium size biogas based distributed power generation projects (as on 31.07.10) |  | Large size Biogas projects based on urban and industrial wastes (as on 31.07.10) |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
|                         | No. of Plants  | Estimated Biogas production capacity (in lakh cubic Meter per day) | No. of Projects   | Estimated biogas production capacity (in lakh cubic meter per day) | No. of Projects  | Estimated biogas production capacity (in lakh cubic meter per day) |
| 1                       | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5  | 6  | 7  |
| Andhra Pradesh          | 457938   | 9.16   | 09  | 0.011  | 08   | 0.306  |
| Arunachal Pradesh       | 2957   | 0.06   |   |  |  |  |
| Assam                   | 81592  | 1.63   |   |  |  |  |
| Bihar                   | 125888   | 2.52   |   |  |  |  |

| 1                           | 2       | 3      | 4  | 5      | 6  | 7     |
|-----------------------------|---------|--------|----|--------|----|-------|
| Goa                         | 3893    | 0.08   |    |        |    |       |
| Gujarat                     | 411950  | 8.24   | 01 | 0.002  | 07 | 0.504 |
| Haryana                     | 54083   | 1.08   |    |        | 01 | 0.060 |
| Himachal Pradesh            | 45716   | 0.91   |    |        |    |       |
| Jammu and Kashmir           | 2489    | 0.05   |    |        |    |       |
| Karnataka                   | 418759  | 8.38   | 01 | 0.001  | 03 | 0.240 |
| Kerala                      | 126463  | 2.53   | 40 | 0.011  |    |       |
| Madhya Pradesh              | 295580  | 5.91   | 01 | 0.004  | 03 | 0.169 |
| Maharashtra                 | 780527  | 15.61  | 15 | 0.006  | 09 | 0.812 |
| Manipur                     | 2128    | 0.04   |    |        |    |       |
| Meghalaya                   | 6661    | 0.13   |    |        |    |       |
| Mizoram                     | 3820    | 0.07   |    |        |    |       |
| Nagaland                    | 4153    | 0.08   |    |        |    |       |
| Odisha                      | 239818  | 4.80   |    |        |    |       |
| Punjab                      | 105289  | 2.10   |    |        | 06 | 0.664 |
| Rajasthan                   | 67348   | 1.35   |    |        |    |       |
| Sikkim                      | 7333    | 0.15   |    |        |    |       |
| Tamilnadu                   | 216516  | 4.33   | 02 | 0.001  | 17 | 0.709 |
| Tripura                     | 2793    | 0.06   |    |        |    |       |
| Uttar Pradesh               | 422269  | 8.45   |    |        | 14 | 1.789 |
| West Bengal                 | 318510  | 6.37   | 01 | 0.0034 |    |       |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 137     | 0.003  |    |        |    |       |
| Chandigarh                  | 97      | 0.002  |    |        |    |       |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 169     | 0.003  |    |        |    |       |
| Delhi                       | 679     | 0.013  |    |        |    |       |
| Puducherry                  | 578     | 0.011  |    |        |    |       |
| Chhattisgarh                | 32050   | 0.64   | 01 | 0.002  |    |       |
| Jharkhand                   | 4933    | 0.098  |    |        |    |       |
| Uttarakhand                 | 10508   | 0.210  | 02 | 0.0001 | 02 | 0.213 |
| TOTAL                       | 4253624 | 85.074 | 73 | 0.042  | 70 | 5.466 |

\*Figures are being firmed up.



**Statement II***State-wise Physical Targets under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for the year 2010-11*

| Sl.No. | State/UT/Agency   | Physical Targets allocated for the year 2010-11 |
|--------|---|---|
| 1      | 2   | 3   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh (NEDCAP)   | 18000   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh (APEDA)   | 200   |
| 3.     | PDA, Forest Department, Assam   | 5000  |
| 4.     | Bihar (BREDA)   | 300   |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh (CREDA)  | 3700  |
| 6.     | Goa(Directorate of Agriculture)   | 50  |
| 7.     | Gujarat (GAIC Ltd.) Ahmadabad   | 10000   |
| 8.     | Haryana   | 2000  |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh Dir. of Agri. Shimla                                   | - 300   |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir   | 1000  |
| 11.    | Jharkhand (JHRBDA)  | 1000  |
| 12.    | Karnataka   | 16000   |
| 13.    | Kerala  | 3500  |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh  | 16000   |
| 15.    | Maharashtra (RD and WC Depatt.) Mumbai-21                               | 8000  |
| 16.    | Manipur, S and T Depatt.  | 50  |
| 17.    | Meghalaya, Shillong (MNREDA)  | 600   |
| 18.    | Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Mizoram, Khatala, AIZAWL | 200   |
| 19.    | Nagaland, Directorate of New and Renewable Energy, Kohima               | 500   |
| 20.    | Odisha (OREDA), Bhubaneswar   | 7000  |
| 21.    | Pondicherry   | 50  |
| 22.    | Punjab-FED A, Chandigarh  | 16000   |
| 23.    | Rajasthan, RBDTC, CTAE, Udaipur   | 100   |
| 24.    | Sikkim (SREDA), Gangtok   | 240   |

| 1     | 2                             | 3      |
|-------|-------------------------------|--------|
| 25.   | Tamil Nadu                    | 1500   |
| 26.   | Tripura (TREDA)               | 100    |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh                 | 4500   |
| 28.   | Uttrakhand                    | 900    |
| 29.   | West Bengal (WEBREDA) Kolkata | 15000  |
| 30.   | KVIC, Mumbai                  | 19000  |
| Total |                               | 150790 |

**Statement III**

*State-wise details of funds released under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme and Biogas based Distributed/Grid Power Generation Programme during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 3rd August 2010))*

| Sl.No. | State/UT          | Financial achievement during 2007-08 (Rs. in Crore) | Financial achievement during 2008-09 (Rs. in Crore) | Financial achievement during 2009-10 (Rs. in Crore) | Financial achievement during 2010-11 upto 3rd August, 2010 (Rs. in Crore) |
|--------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 9.22  | 1.80  | 7.82  | 12.61   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.28  | 0.20  | 0.23  | -   |
| 3.     | Assam             | 1.56  | 6.79  | 7.07  | 4.92  |
| 4.     | Gujarat           | 5.12  | 1.68  | 5.45  | -   |
| 5.     | Haryana           | 0.21  | 0.32  | 0.52  | 0.75  |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0.07  | 0.03  | 0.07  | 0.15  |
| 7.     | Jammu and Kashmir | -   | 0.02  | 0.03  | -   |
| 8.     | Karnataka         | -   | 4.46  | 5.77  | 2.25  |
| 9.     | Kerala            | 0.86  | 0.05  | 0.70  | 2.32  |
| 10.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 5.35  | 3.34  | 8.32  | 2.85  |
| 11.    | Maharashtra       | 4.79  | 11.33   | 6.58  | -   |
| 12.    | Meghalaya         | 0.25  | 0.31  | 0.51  | 0.81  |



| 1     | 2                           | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 13.   | Mizoram                     | 0.06  | 0.13  | 0.08  | 0.17  |
| 14.   | Nagaland                    | 1.63  | 0.12  | 0.22  | 0.42  |
| 15.   | Odisha                      | 1.70  | 1.69  | 2.57  | 3.50  |
| 16.   | Punjab                      | 0.92  | 3.82  | 3.22  | -     |
| 17.   | Sikkim                      | 0.33  | 0.30  | 0.27  | -     |
| 18.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 0.32  | .     | 0.61  | .004  |
| 19.   | Tripura                     | 0.30  | -     | 0.23  | 0.08  |
| 20.   | Uttar Pradesh               | 3.66  | 0.52  | 0.80  | 2.88  |
| 21.   | West Bengal                 | 5.61  | 8.03  | 5.81  | 7.50  |
| 22.   | Pondicherry                 | 0.02  | -     | -     | .     |
| 23.   | Chhattisgarh                | 0.38  | 1.33  | 2.85  | 0.83  |
| 24.   | Jharkhand                   | -     | 0.11  | 0.38  | 0.44  |
| 25.   | Uttarakhand                 | b.io  | 0.28  | 0.50  | -     |
| 26.   | Rajasthan                   | -     | -     | 0.025 | 0.05  |
| 27.   | Goa                         | -     | -     | -     | 0.025 |
| 28.   | KVIC                        | 12.79 | 8.76  | 6.66  | 20.34 |
| 29.   | Others (R and D, BDTC etc.) | 0.38  | 1.57  | 0.85  | 0.42  |
| Total |                             | 55.91 | 56.99 | 68.15 | 63.32 |

**Statement IV**

*State-wise details of funds released under Programmes on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10 and 2010-IUupto July, 2010)*

| SI.No. | Name of the State | CFA provided during last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10)<br>(Rs. in Lakh) | CFA provided during current year 2010-11 (upto 31st July 2010)<br>(Rs. In Lakh) |
|--------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3  | 4   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | —  | —   |
| 2.     | Gujarat           | 342.59   | —   |
| 3.     | Haryana           | —  | —   |

| 1     | 2              | 3       | 4  |
|-------|----------------|---------|----|
| 4.    | Karnataka      | 433.50  | —  |
| 5.    | Madhya Pradesh | 8.00    | —  |
| 6.    | Maharashtra    | 387.94  | —  |
| 7.    | Punjab         | 527.50  | —  |
| 8.    | Tamil Nadu     | 296.09  | —  |
| 9.    | Uttar Pradesh  | 296.50  | 60 |
| 10.   | Uttarakhand    | 156.00  | —  |
| Total |                | 2448.12 | 60 |

### Infectious Diseases

3338. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of infectious diseases identified in the country and the major causes of their occurrence; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the treatment/prevention of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) Major infectious diseases identified in the country are: Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Kala-azar, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis, Influenza A H1N1, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases and Cholera.

Infectious diseases are caused mainly by pathogenic micro-organisms, such as bacteria, viruses and parasites.

(b) For the treatment and prevention of these diseases, following steps have been taken by the Government:

- (i) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched for providing integrated comprehensive Primary Healthcare Services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections

of the Society. It also provides an overarching umbrella for various disease prevention and control programmes.

- (ii) For vector-borne diseases, namely Malaria, Kala-azar, Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis, Government of India has a National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in place. The main components of the programme strategy are: integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment, and behavior change communication. In addition, for prevention of Japanese Encephalitis, vaccination of children is also undertaken.
- (iii) For Tuberculosis, Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients.
- (iv) In order to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP). The programme has adopted a four-pronged strategy: (a) prevention of new infections in



high risk groups and general population; (b) providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA); (c) strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national level; and (d) strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

- (v) For Influenza A H1N1, Government has taken necessary steps for surveillance, detection and treatment of patients alongwith necessary Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for creating public awareness.
- (vi) For controlling diarrhoeal diseases and cholera, the provision of 'safe drinking water and general hygiene is the key for prevention. Respective State Governments work towards spreading awareness for maintaining general hygiene and cleanliness and providing safe drinking water to general population. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission has been launched by Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to provide safe drinking water.
- (vii) At the national level, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations and etiological diagnosis. It also conducts regular training courses for development of trained manpower. It has also helped develop guidelines for prevention and control of vector-borne and infectious diseases for guidance of all concerned.

#### **Naturopathy and Yoga**

3339. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Naturopathy courses and Practitioners are registered by the Government;

(b) if so, the procedure thereof alongwith the number of practitioners available in the country and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Department of AYUSH has any Advisory Board for the development of Naturopathy and Yoga;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of financial assistance provided by the Union Government for research in Naturopathy and Yoga during the last three years and the current year alongwith the achievements made;

(f) whether the Government also provides financial assistance to NGOs for research and development of Naturopathy; and

(g) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year alongwith the utilisation of funds by the NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government does not register the Naturopathy courses and Practitioners. However, the State Governments conducting the degree course in Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences (BNYS), grant registration to Naturopathy courses and practitioners through their respective State Indian Medicine Board.<sup>5</sup> There are about 1927 practitioners in the country.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) The Government, through its autonomous bodies, viz. the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) and the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY) has been providing financial assistance for research and development in Naturopathy and Yoga through reputed Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other agencies various States of the country. Details are given at statements I, II & III. Further, the CCRYN has so far published 10 Research Monographs based on the findings of the completed research projects. The outcome of the research projects is also published in Index Journals through 33 Research Articles.

**Statement I***Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy**List of Institutions rendered Grant-in-Aid for Research*

| Sl.No.                   | Scheme   | Institutions Name<br>and Address   | Funds Released<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |         |         |         |
|--------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                          |  |  | 2007-08                          | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1                        | 2  | 3  | 4                                | 5       | 6       | 7       |
| <b>Clinical Research</b> |  |  |                                  |         |         |         |
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>    |  |  |                                  |         |         |         |
| 1.                       | Efficacy of Naturopathy and Yoga therapy as an adjuvant in the management of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma [NHL]  | Add Life-PRAKRUTI, Indo American Cancer Institute and Research Centre, Hyderabad | —                                | —       | 3.39    | 6.03    |
| <b>Delhi</b>             |  |  |                                  |         |         |         |
| 2.                       | Randomized Clinical Trial (RCT) of Reflexology Therapy and usual drug treatment in the Management of intractable Epilepsy  | Department of Biophysics, AIIMS, New Delhi                                       | 7.31                             | 3.26    | 2.99    | —       |
| 3.                       | An exploratory analysis of genetic correlates and effects of Yoga on circadian rhythms, cognitive functions and social burden in major mental disorders: schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and depression and their comparison with a cardiac group (Collaborative project between CCRYN and Dr. RML Hospital) | Department of Psychiatry, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi                         | 5.38                             | 5.51    | 2.03    | —       |
| 4.                       | A study to assess acute mental stress induced changes in EEG, cognitive behaviour and neurosteroids across the menstrual cycle and effect of meditation on stress-induced changes  | Department of Physiology, AIIMS, New Delhi                                       | 2.77                             | 5.40    | -       | -       |



| 1                | 2   | 3   | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    |
|------------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|
| 5.               | Efficacy of Yogic intervention for the management of migraine-a randomized controlled trail   | OPD (Yoga and Naturopathy) run by CCRYN at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi                     | 3.26 | 4.59 | 3.64 | —    |
| 6.               | Effect of Yoga on Serum Interleukin levels in Adolescents with Depression   | Department of Laboratory Medicine, AIIMS, New Delhi   | —    | 4.18 | 8.82 | 4.13 |
| 7.               | A Randomized Controlled Trial of Yoga to manage the adverse stress reactions at work in health professionals  | Deptt. of Neurology, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi                        | —    | 1.06 | 1.61 | —    |
| 8.               | Comparison -of cardiovascular autonomic functions in two groups of myocardial infarction patients (age 30-55 years): A randomized trial involving 2 groups of patients (1) on pharmacotherapy alone (2) on Yoga and life style intervention therapy and pharmacotherapy | Department of Physiology, Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi | —    | —    | 8.48 | 3.56 |
| 9.               | Comprehensive Effect of Preksha Meditation and Lifestyle Change on Coronary Heart Disease-A Randomized Controlled Trial   | Adhyatma Sadhana Kendra, Chhattarpur  | —    | —    | 4.51 | 7.99 |
| 10.              | The effect of Yoga Therapy on Coagulation Profile, Lipid profiles, Lung Diffusion capacity and quality of Life in Patients with Coronary Artery Disease   | Deptt. of Physiology, U.C.M.S., G.T.B. Hospital, Dilshad Garden, New Delhi                    | —    | —    | —    | 7.65 |
| <b>Karnataka</b> |   |   |      |      |      |      |
| 11.              | Assessment of the efficacy of Vipassana Meditation; on different age groups: A polysomnographic and Endocrine function evaluation   | Department of Neurophysiology, NIMHANS, Bangalore   | 2.11 | 3.29 | —    | —    |
| 12.              | A study of efficacy of Yogic and Naturopathy measures in Varicose Veins   | ALN Rao Memorial Ayurvedic Medical College, Koppa-577 126, Chikmagalur                        | 0.22 | 5.77 | 5.65 | 3.27 |

| 1                    | 2  | 3   | 4    | 5     | 6     | 7    |
|----------------------|--|---|------|-------|-------|------|
| 13.                  | Randomized Control Trial to evaluate the effectiveness of cold and hot immersion baths on impaired glucose tolerance in pre-diabetes | Nature Cure, Yoga, Acupuncture and Physiotherapy Hospital, Nisarga Trust (R), Nadig Galli, Sirsi                | 4.09 | 10.44 | 10.53 | 3.45 |
| 14.                  | Comparison of effects of yoga vs. relaxation on CINV outcomes following adjuvant chemotherapy  | Bharath Charitable Cancer Hospital and Institute, #18-19, Hebbal Industrial Area, Metagally Post, Mysore-570016 | —    | 9.61  | 14.42 | 3.49 |
| 15.                  | Efficacy of Mustard pack on knees in Osteo-arthritis   | INYS Medical Research Society, Tumkur Road, Bangalore   | —    | —     | 7.00  | 3.79 |
| 16.                  | The effect of Yoga in prevention of pregnancy Complications in High Risk Pregnancies   | Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthan, 19, Eknath Bhavan, Gavipuram Circle, Kempegowda Nagar, Bengaluru   | —    | —     | 2.09  | 9.47 |
| 17.                  | Comparison of effects of two Yoga interventions versus Exercise therapy in the management of mechanical Low Back Pain                | Snehakunja Trust @, Vivekananda Arogyadhama, Kasarkod, Honnavar, North Kenra                                    | —    | —     | 1.56  | 3.32 |
| 18.                  | Effect of Yoga and Hydratic application on migraine-A Clinical, Electrophysiological and Immunological study                         | Department of Neurophysiology, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore                 | —    | —     | 6.05  | 4.70 |
| <b>Pondicherry</b>   |  |   |      |       |       |      |
| 19.                  | Effect of Yoga based therapy in Insomnia   | Deptt. of Pharmacology, JIPMER, Pondicherry   | 0.76 | —     | —     | —    |
| <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> |  |   |      |       |       |      |
| 20.                  | Effect of Yogic Practices on Serum Lipid Profile and Insulin Resistance in Obese subjects  | Deptt. of Physiology, King George Medical University, Lucknow   | 4.95 | 4.53  | 5.30  | 2.40 |
| 21.                  | Efficacy of Naturopathy and Yoga modalities in the management of Rh. Arthritis, Osteo-arthritis and Gout                             | Shri Nath Naturopathy and Yoga Centre, Bhagwatdas Ghat Road, Kanpur   | 2.57 | —     | —     | —    |



| 1                                 | 2   | 3   | 4    | 5    | 6     | 7    |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|------|------|-------|------|
| 22.                               | Effect of Yoga on Physical, Cognitive and Emotional Development in Children   | Yog Research Department, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar   | —    | —    | 2.70  | 2.48 |
| 23.                               | Effect of a Yoga Program on Anthropometric and Biochemical Measures in Obese Persons  | Yog Research Department, Patanjali Yogpeeth, Haridwar   | —    | —    | 0.89  | 5.68 |
| <b>West Bengal</b>                |   |   |      |      |       |      |
| 24.                               | Development of Traditional Tongue Diagnosis aided by Information Technology for standardization of Nature Cure Diagnostic Methods | Indian Research Institute for Integrated Medicine (IRIIM), Howrah   | 5.58 | 2.49 | —     | —    |
| <b>North - East Region</b>        |   |   |      |      |       |      |
| 25.                               | Naturopathy and Yoga Intervention for post-stroke Rehabilitation and Quality of Life Improvement-a controlled study               | Yoga and Nature Cure Home, Khundrakpam Awang Leikai, Imphal East, Imphal Saikul Road, P.O. Pangei-795114, Manipur |      | 8.07 | 10.80 | 6.17 |
| <b>Literary Research Projects</b> |   |   |      |      |       |      |
| <b>Delhi</b>                      |   |   |      |      |       |      |
| 1.                                | Writing of commentary on Gita from Yoga point of view   | Council's own project   | 3.00 | 1.97 | —     | —    |
| 2.                                | Naditantra and Prana  | Council's own Project   | —    | 0.67 | 2.31  | —    |
| <b>Karnataka</b>                  |   |   |      |      |       |      |
| 3.                                | Preparation of comprehensive dictionary of Yoga (Based on Traditional Sanskrit Yoga works)-In print and Electronic Formats        | Sanskriti Foundation, No.1448/1, 5th Cross, Krishnamurthypuram, Mysore  | —    | —    | 1.58  | 3.15 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>                |   |   |      |      |       |      |
| 4.                                | A study of the Therapeutical effect of various Yogic techniques from the traditional Yoga texts                                   | The Lonavla Yoga Institute Lonavla-410 401, Pune  | 2.33 | 1.78 | —     | —    |
| 5.                                | Amanaska Yoga (A Critical Edition)  | The Lonavla Yoga Institute, Lonavla-410401, Pune  | —    | —    | 5.05  | —    |

**Statement II***List of Institutions given Grant-in-Aid for Research and Development under EMR Scheme of D/o AYUSH*

| Sl.No.             | Title of the Project  | Name of the Institution   | Amount released (in Lakhs) |         |         |         |
|--------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                    |   |   | 2007-08                    | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| 1                  | 2   | 3   | 4                          | 5       | 6       | 7       |
| <b>KARNATAKA</b>   |   |   |                            |         |         |         |
| 1.                 | Efficacy of Yoga based lifestyle interventions in preventive Cardiology and Diabetology   | Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Sansthan, Bangalore                                    | 8.30                       | —       | —       | —       |
| 2.                 | Assessment of Insulin in Sensitivity in Yoga practitioners and non Yoga practitioners using euglycemic hyper insulinemic clamps | D/o Physiology and Nutrition, St. John Medical College and Hospital, Bangalore            | 5.19                       | 0.67    | 0.67    | —       |
| 3.                 | Effect of a Yoga based lifestyle program on Poly Cystic Ovarian Syndrome-A randomized controlled trial                          | Division of Yoga and Life Sciences, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhan Sansthan, Bangalore | —                          | —       | 5.27    | —       |
| 4.                 | Efficacy of Yoga as an add-on treatment in Schizophrenia  | D/o Psychiatry, NIMHANS, Bangalore  | —                          | 5.20    | —       | —       |
| 5.                 | Effects of Yoga Practices on stress and cognitive functions in 7-9 year old school going children                               | D/o Psychiatry, St. John's Research Institute, Bangalore                                  | —                          | 13.39   | —       | —       |
| 6.                 | Effect of Naturopathy and Yoga on Diabetes outcomes- A Randomized controlled trial  | Nisarga Trust, Sirsi, North Kenra   | —                          | 7.47    | —       | —       |
| 7.                 | Efficacy of a Brief Yoga programme for caregivers of outpatients with Schizophrenia   | D/o Psychiatry, NIMHANS, Bangalore  | —                          | —       | —       | 3.29    |
| <b>MAHARASHTRA</b> |   |   |                            |         |         |         |
| 8.                 | Stress management in mothers of students appearing for competitive examinations through yoga                                    | International Board of Yoga, Mumbai   | 14.42                      | —       | 1.58    | —       |



| 1                        | 2  | 3   | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7 |
|--------------------------|--|---|-------|-------|-------|---|
| <b>DELHI</b>             |  |   |       |       |       |   |
| 9.                       | Analysis of Autonomic Nervous System, Correlates and Health Benefits of Pranayama Practices  | Bio-Medical Engineering Unit, AIIMS, New Delhi  | 15.93 | 5.07  | 2.62  | — |
| 10.                      | Effectiveness of Yoga in patients of opiate dependence   | D/o National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, AIIMS, New Delhi                               | —     | 4.42  | —     | — |
| 11.                      | Efficacy of Yoga and dietary management in sedentary overweight subjects with regards to markers of endothelial dysfunction, obesity and diabetes                    | Dept. of Physiology AIIMS, New Delhi  | —     | —     | 12.71 | — |
| 12.                      | Evaluation of the effect of rhythmic breathing process-Sudarshan Kriya and Pranayam (SKP) on pain perception among advanced stage breast cancer patients having pain | Unit of Anaesthesiology, IRCH, AIIMS, New Delhi   | —     | —     | 6.39  | — |
| <b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>     |  |   |       |       |       |   |
| 13.                      | Effect of yogic practices on cardiac autonomic and metabolic parameters in patients of coronary artery diseases  | Deptt. of Physiology, C.S.M. Medical University, Lucknow                                      | —     | 3.91  | 0.68  | — |
| 14.                      | To study the effects of Yoga Nidra on menstrual disorders in women of reproductive age group   | Deptt. of Physiology, C.S.M. Medical University, Lucknow                                      | —     | 10.99 | —     | — |
| <b>WEST BENGAL</b>       |  |   |       |       |       |   |
| 15.                      | Effects of Yoga on C-reactive protein and other Biomarkers in Coronary Atherosclerosis   | Vidyasagar Technological Institute of Physical Education and Sports (VTIPES), Purba Medinipur | —     | 11.65 | —     | — |
| <b>LITERARY RESEARCH</b> |  |   |       |       |       |   |
| <b>MAHARASHTRA</b>       |  |   |       |       |       |   |
| 16.                      | Critical Edition of Yogaupanishad (Yogakundalyupanisad, Yogacudamanyupanisad Trisikha-brahmanopnisad)  | Lonavla Yoga Institute, Lonavla, Pune   | —     | 3.18  | 1.83  | — |

| 1   | 2  | 3   | 4 | 5    | 6    | 7 |   |
|-----|--|---|---|------|------|---|---|
| 17. | Encyclopedia of Traditional Asanas                 | The Lonavla Yoga Institute Lonavla, Pune  |   | 1.00 | —    | — | — |
| 18. | Hathatatvakaumudi of Sundardeve—A Critical Edition | The Lonavla Yoga Institute Lonavla, Pune  |   | 0.50 | —    | — | — |
| 19. | Critical Edition of two Yogopanishads              | The Lonavla Yoga Institute, Lonavla, Pune |   | —    | 5.26 | — | — |

**Statement III**

*Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga; New Delhi*

*Grants utilized for research during the last three years and current year*

| 2007-08<br>Exp. on research | 2008-09<br>Exp. on research | 2009-10<br>Exp. on research | 2010-11<br>Exp. on research |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 25.83                       | 70.83                       | 77.00                       | 51.24                       |

Research projects initiated by Advanced Centres for Yoga at National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore (2007-11):

1. Effect of Yoga therapy on neuroplasticity and cognitive functions of patients with depression.
2. Effect of Yoga as an add on therapy on immunological parameters of patients with depression.
3. Efficacy of Yoga therapy on Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI): fMRI and biochemical correlates.
4. Adjuvant Yoga therapy in Late Onset Depression: fMRI and biochemical correlates status.
5. Effects of Yoga, Pharmacotherapy and its combination in panic disorders: A RCT Status.
6. Study of Longitudinal Impact on Metabolism and Mentation in Psychoses (SLIMMS): Prevalence Analysis and the Influence of Psychotropics and Yoga.

The pilot study carried out in support of the major research project were also conducted by the centre, and the detailed titles of pilot studies are as under:

1. Efficacy of Yoga therapy as an add on treatment among in-patients with functional psychosis: an open trial.
2. Measurement of Yoga performance ability in psychiatrically ill: an observational study.
3. Effect of Yoga therapy on heart rate variability (HRV) in anxiety disorder patients: an open trial.
4. Effects of Yoga therapy as an add on therapy on immunological parameters of patients with depression.

Research projects taken up by Advanced Centres for Yoga at Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry

1. Effect of Yoga therapy on patients of type II Diabetes mellitus with neuropathy.
2. Effect of Yoga therapy on autonomic function and biochemical profile of patients of essential hypertension.



The pilot study in support to the major research activities were also conducted by the centre, and the detailed titles of pilot studies are as under:

1. Immediate effect of deep breathing in hypertensive patients.
2. Immediate effect of kayakriya in normal subjects.
3. Immediate effect of shavasana with savitri pranayama in hypertensive patients.
4. Immediate effect of Yoga practices on blood pressure.
5. Immediate effect of Chandra nadi pranayama in hypertensive patients.
6. Acute effects of Yoga nidra.
7. Immediate effect of shavasana with pranava pranayama in hypertensive patients.
8. Immediate effect of pranava pranayama in hypertensive patients.
9. Immediate effect of deep breathing in shavasana in normal subjects.
10. Immediate effect of suryanadi pranayama in hypertensive patients.

Research projects taken up by Advanced Centres for Yoga at Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS), Delhi

1. Effect of practice of single pranayama of physiological function.
2. Facilitation of high altitude acclimatization of Yogic practice.
3. Reduction of stress level of military personal during low intensity conflict operation by Yogic training.

Research projects taken up by Advanced Centres for Yoga at Gujarat Ayurveda University (GAU), Jamnagar

1. The role of Yoga therapy in the management of Osteoarthritis of the Knee in Geriatric Care.
2. The role of Yoga therapy in the management of Bronchial Asthma.

[English]

#### Import of Coal by NTPC

3340. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to Import coal directly from the next fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NTPC has signed any agreement with the foreign coal producers for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up any committee to look into these issues; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, NTPC has a proposal of direct import of coal on its own and also through a Special Purpose Vehicle to be formed with CIL. NTPC has initiated actions on both counts.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply as at (c).

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise in view of the reply as at (e).

#### Supply of Free Power

3341. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restrict supply of free power to the States from the power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the views of the different stakeholders in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per the new Hydro Power Policy 2008, there is a provision to provide 12% free power to the host State Government from a hydro-electric project. This free power has been supplemented with additional 1% free power to the State Government, which has to be earmarked for Local Area Development Fund. At present, there is no proposal for restricting the supply of free power to the host State Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Black Marketing of Currency**

3342. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sting operation conducted by a media house in Gujarat has revealed that black marketing of new currency notes has taken place nearby Reserve Bank of India (RBI) establishment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) RBI has informed that on April 13, 2010 FTV, Gujarati, a local TV News Channel, during their evening news telecast, showed TV footages of an alleged sting operation of unauthorised money exchange transactions at a place nearby Reserve Bank India, Main Office Building, Ahmedabad. However, the video footage did not show actual exchange transactions taking place, it showed interviews with people reported to be engaged in unauthorised money exchange business. RBI has however taken several measures to ensure adequate supply of fresh/clean/good quality notes across the country.

[English]

#### **Death of Women Due to Malnutrition**

3343. DR.RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of women die in the country due to malnutrition;

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

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

(d) the system for ensuring effective co-ordination amongst various authorities/agencies to address the problem through the numerous programmes of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per Report on Causes of Death in India, 2001-03 by Registrar General of India, deaths due to nutritional deficiencies in women in different age groups are as below:

| Age (years) | Percentage of deaths |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 15-24       | 1.5                  |
| 25-34       | 1.4                  |
| 35-44       | 1.1                  |
| 45-54       | 1.0                  |
| 55-69       | 0.6                  |

As per the above Report, the number of deaths due to nutritional deficiencies in females in the age group 0-69 years are of the order of 1.4 percent.

State-wise data on the number of deaths of women due to malnutrition alone is not brought out.

The Government has been implementing several schemes which are meant to make an impact on the nutritional status of women. Some of them are:

- (i) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services for women and children. Under the ICDS, pregnant and lactating women are eligible for supplementary nutrition, nutrition and health education and health services as envisaged.
- (ii) National Rural Health Mission has interventions such as the Reproductive & Child Health Programme which include Janani Suraksha



Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries, Immunization, Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies including Iron & Folic Acid supplementation etc. The National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme focuses on consumption of Iodised salt to prevent iodine deficiency.

- (iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls and Kishori Shakti Yojna of Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (iv) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna
- (v) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation under the Total Sanitation Campaign and
- (vi) Other employment and income generation schemes such as Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) etc.

Most of the above schemes are implemented by the State/UT administration. The system for monitoring and coordination is inbuilt in the various schemes at all levels with Inter-Ministerial/Inter-Departmental Coordination Committees having representation of different Ministries/Departments. Further, efforts are continuously made to bring about convergence between

different schemes through the mechanism of joint letters, consultative meetings and through advisories.

#### **Compensation to Widows**

3344. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides compensation to tribal widows whose husbands are killed by atrocities/ local police; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per provisions of Rule 12(4) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 framed under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the District Magistrate or the Sub Divisional Magistrate or any other executive Magistrate shall make arrangements for providing immediate relief in cash or in kind or in both to the victims of atrocity, their family members and dependents. Such immediate relief shall also include food, water, clothing, shelter, medical aid, transport facilities and other essential items necessary for human beings. The compensation rates are also given in Rule 20, 21 and 22 as mentioned below:-

(1) In the case of Murder/Death (Rule 20):

(a) Non-earning Member of the family

At least Rs. 1,00,000 to each case. Payment of 75% after postmortem and 25% on conviction by the lower court.

(b) Earning Member of a family

At least Rs.2,00,000/-to each case. Payment of 75% after postmortem and 25% on conviction by the lower Court.

(2) Victim of murder, death, massacre, rape, mass rape and gang rape, permanent incapacitation and dacoity (Rule 21): follows:-

In addition to relief amounts paid under above items, relief may be arranged within three months of date of atrocity as follows :

(i) Pension to each widow and/or other dependents of deceased SC and ST @ Rs.1,000/-per month, or Employment to one member of the family of the deceased, or provision of agricultural land, an house, if necessary by outright purchase.

(ii) Full cost of the education and maintenance of the children of the victims. Children may be admitted to Ashram Schools/residential schools.



- (3) Complete destruction/burnt house (Rule 22):

(iii) Provision of utensils, rice, wheat, dais, pulses, etc. for a period of three months.

Brick/stone masonry house to be constructed or provided at Government cost where it has been burnt or destroyed

### Service Tax on Food Supplies

3345. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of duty levied on food and beverages served in moving trains along with the basis thereto;
- (b) the amount collected during the last three years therefrom;
- (c) whether such food supplies are free from service tax; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, separate data regarding duty levied on food and beverages served in moving trains is not maintained.

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

(c) and (d) Food supplied by a 'outdoor caterer' who provides food at a place other than his own, such as in moving train, is chargeable to service tax.

### New Pension Scheme

3346. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether employees under New Pension Scheme are not being informed about crucial information like the units allocated to them under various funds, the price at which those units are purchased by National Securities Depository Limited, the Net Asset Values (NAVs), etc.;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government will set up enquiry into the matter and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action Government proposes to take for making available statement of transaction to each individual employee including the units allocated and NAV of units at the time of allocation alongwith the time by which the same would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) Under the New Pension System (NPS), subscribers have access to their Permanent Retirement Account (PRA) through Internet Personal Identification Number (I-Pin) and Central Recordkeeping and Accounting Agency (CRA) Call Centre Tele-query Personal Identification Number (T-Pin). Further, w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2009, daily Net Asset Values (NAVs) for each Pension Fund Manager (PFM) are being posted on the website of the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL). Presently, 4.80 lakh out of 6.60 lakh Central Government subscribers can access their Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) through I-Pin and T-Pin. In September, 2009, NSDL issued a provisional Statement of Contributions in respect of all subscribers to the concerned Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs).

Further, the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has taken the following steps to provide Statement of Transactions (SoT) including units allocated and their NAVs:

- (i) The investment of NPS contributions received upto 31.03.2010 has been done on pooled basis. CRA has prepared a SoT showing matched and booked status @ NAV of Re. 1/ for funds received upto 31.03.2010 and units based on daily NAV in respect of funds received w.e.f. 01.04.2010.
- (ii) From 01.04.2010, the NPS contribution in respect of Central Government subscribers has been unitised at the NAVs on the date of receipt of funds by the PFMs.
- (iii) Daily NAV is displayed on the website of CRA and the PFMs for purpose of information of all concerned.



### Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Silchar

3347. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned funds for Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Silchar, Assam;

(b) if so, the details of funds sanctioned and released under the said scheme so far;

(c) the progress made under the said project so far a long with its present status; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Government has sanctioned a Storm Water Drainage Project for Silchar, Assam at an approved cost of Rs. 1491.84 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 425.18 lakhs has been released for the Project.

(c) The Project was transferred from NBCC to the State Government on 18.08.2009.

(d) The duration for project implementation is three years from the date of transfer.

[*Translation*]

### De-regulation of Interest Rate

3348. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has any proposal to de-regulate the interest rate on the saving bank accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its implications on the interest credited to the saving accounts; and

(c) the time by which the interest rate on saving bank account is likely to be de-regulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The issue to deregulate interest rate on saving bank accounts

has arisen from time to time. However, the Reserve Bank of India has not decided to deregulate interest rate on savings bank deposits so far. The interest rate on saving bank accounts remains unchanged at 3.5 percent since March 1, 2003 but with effect from 1st April, 2010 this interest is credited to the account on daily product basis to benefit the depositor.

[*English*]

### Autistic Kids Disorders

3349. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the autistic kid disorders is on the rise in the country, especially in the rural areas including Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, North-Eastern region, etc.

(b) if so, the causes of this disease; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to eradicate it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Autistic kids disorder, included in the umbrella term-Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), is a complex neuro-developmental disorder, the cause of which is still unknown and there is no record of its enumeration in the country.

(c) Since the cause of Autistic Disorder is unknown, it can only be managed through early detection and intervention. Therefore, steps have been taken for creating awareness, diagnosis and early intervention to limit the disability.

Under the National-Trust Act, 1999, a number of activities are undertaken like caregivers courses, training and public awareness programmes.

Early Intervention Programmes are being conducted in collaboration with Voice and Mission, Mumbai, and by the State Nodal Agency Center of National Trust in Delhi in Government Hospitals. Awareness Programme is being conducted throughout the country by the registered organizations of the National Trust.



National Trust runs several schemes like Samarth (Residential Center), Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme), Aspiration (Day Care Centre), Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme), Uddyam Prabha (Interest Subsidy Scheme) all over the country.

The Rehabilitation Council of India has given accreditation to Centres to run courses for training teachers in the management of people with ASD.

The Government of India has adopted community based care of mentally ill-persons in some districts under District Mental Health Programme (DMHP), a component of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP). Under DMHP, a mental health team led by a psychiatrist is placed in a district to provide services, training to general health care personnel for identification and treatment of common mental illnesses and conduct TEC activities for awareness.

To address the shortage of qualified mental health professionals, manpower development schemes for setting up of centers of excellence in mental health and PG training departments in mental health specialties have been approved under the NMHP for the 11th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

#### Hydro Power Projects in North-Eastern States

3350. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydro power projects are being set up with foreign collaboration/assistance in North-Eastern States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been delay in the setting up of these projects;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No hydro-

electric power project is being set up with foreign collaboration/assistance in North-Eastern States.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### Use of Stevia

3351. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study in regard to use of Stevia as an alternative to sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to promote cultivation of Stevia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The constituent laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) namely, Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow and Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur are working on Stevia. CIMAP is working on development of a variety having high stevioside, rebaudioside with low dulcoside-A content, while IHBT is involved in developing cultivation practices and improvement of Stevia to increase glycoside.

(c) and (d) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) is implementing a "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants" from the year 2008-09. Under the scheme, cultivation of commercially important species of medicinal plants is being encouraged or by providing subsidy. Besides, financial assistance is provided for nurseries, post-harvest management, processing etc. Stevia is included in the list of 93 plants species prioritized for cultivation and 20% of the cultivation cost is given as subsidy to the farmers under this scheme.

#### Monitoring of Health Schemes

3352. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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



(a) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism for the health and family welfare schemes sponsored by the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the States where these schemes are not being implemented properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The health and family welfare schemes are monitored and their progress reviewed regularly through multiple monitoring mechanisms including analysis of structured monthly and quarterly reports, officials visits by concerned programme Divisions, periodical review meetings/Joint Monitoring Missions, External Surveys, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission etc.

(c) and (d) Where the implementation of these schemes needs improvement, it is shared with the States in various national review meetings and through workshops and internal review meetings at the State/District level. States have been encouraged to take appropriate action for better implementation of all health and family welfare schemes.

[English]

#### Genome Project Plan

3353. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in global efforts to unlock the genetic cause of diseases, scientists are working on the 1000 Genomes Project Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Scientists are struggling to find funds for this purpose;

(c) if so, whether the Indian Institute of Biomedical Genomics has applied for funds to the Wellcome Trust, the organization spearheading the projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

1000 Genomes Project, an internationally co-ordinated effort, aims to map global genomic diversity.

(b) No. Indian Scientists have received funds from Department of Biotechnology, CSIR and Department of Science & Technology (DST) for carrying out similar projects.

(c) and (d) Yes, the overarching goal of this project is to partner with national and international Scientific groups as a part of the 1000 Genomes Project to produce a large, unbiased and systematic profile of global human genomic diversity that will serve as a resource for genetic-epidemiological studies.

(e) Generally, Government encourages participation of Indian scientists in projects of global significance as the impact of such projects has also considerable national relevance as well subject to the proviso that they follow national regulatory, ethical and other relevant norms.

#### Polio Eradication Programme

3354. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:  
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

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

(a) the present status of polio eradication programme;

(b) whether the incidence of limb-paralysis has increased after the polio eradication initiative;

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

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Twenty seven laboratory confirmed polio cases have been reported in the year 2010 (as on 9 August 2010) in the country as against 184 polio cases reported during the corresponding period in 2009.

(b) The incidence of limb paralysis related to polio has not increased after polio eradication initiatives.



(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Orphan Children**

3355. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey in regard to increasing number of orphan children living on the pavements in the cities and in various railway stations across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to improve the conditions of such children?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of the children who are in need of care and protection. Provisions have been made under ICPS for establishment and maintenance of Children's Homes and Open Shelters in urban and semi-urban areas, for such children to take care of their need for shelter, nutrition, education etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Allocation of Power**

3356. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of power supplied to the National Capital Region of Delhi and the neighbouring States from the Northern Grid during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether power from the Grid has been allocated to these States as per their scheduled quota;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for supplying power from the Grid to these States as per their scheduled quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Review of Domestic Violence Act, 2005**

3357. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient points which have emerged out of the review undertaken by the Union Government on the implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005;

(b) whether there is inadequate infrastructure in many States to implement the Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided to the State Governments for setting up of the same; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was reviewed in the meeting of the State Ministers and Secretaries in-charge of Women and Child Development, on 16-17th June, 2010. The main issues that emerged were the need for appointment of Protection Officers with independent charge, registration of service providers and display of names and contact details of Protection Officers in Police Stations.

The State Governments are required to appoint Protection Officers, register Service Providers and notify shelter homes and medical facilities for implementation of the Act. All States/Union Territories have appointed Protection Officers. No financial assistance is being provided to the State Governments for implementation of the Act.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act is implemented by the States/Union Territories, The Government of India reviews with the State Governments/



UT Administrations from time to time the cases filed as well as progress with regard to appointment of Protection Officers, notification of Service Providers and sensitization of implementing agencies.

[English]

#### Waiver of Loans

3358. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans given to the States by the Union Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether States have requested for waiving of the loans which have become a burden on them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) A statement showing details of loans and advances released to States by Government of India, state-wise,

for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09, is enclosed.

(b) and (c) State Governments have recently urged the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), to take into account the total debt burden of the states in recommending effective debt relief measures. FC-XIII has, inter alia, recommended that loans given to states for centrally sponsored schemes/central plan schemes through ministries other than Ministry of Finance, outstanding as at the end of 2009-10, be written off, subject to conditions prescribed. Government of India has accepted this recommendation.

The Twelfth Finance Commission (whose award period was 2005-2010) had recommended a Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility, which provided for (i) Consolidation of central loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005 for a fresh tenure of twenty years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and (ii) Debt waiver to states based on their fiscal performance. Loans from Ministry of Finance to 26 States which had enacted their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts, have been consolidated and debt waiver amounting to Rs. 19,963.66 crore has been provided to eligible states.

#### Statement

##### *Loans and Advances released by Government of India to State Governments*

(Rupees in crore)

| Sl.No. | States            | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
|--------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 317.52  | 908.99  | 396.90  |
| 2.     | Assam             | 12.92   | 44.63   | 45.00   |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.91    | 5.66    | 0.14    |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 3.21    | 468.26  | 149.86  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 51.97   | 119.54  | 205.50  |
| 6.     | Goa               | 2.46    | 1.05    | 4.15    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 294.80  | 209.03  | 226.78  |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 18.01   | 64.50   | 64.31   |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 27.67   | 50.65   | 11.99   |

| 1     | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       |
|-------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 10.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 11.52   | 15.25   | 21.83   |
| 11.   | Jharkhand         | 16.85   | 13.99   | 2.58    |
| 12.   | Karnataka         | 654.46  | 806.00  | 596.16  |
| 13.   | Kerala            | 205.01  | 416.43  | 768.04  |
| 14.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 431.34  | 536.07  | 1153.68 |
| 15.   | Maharashtra       | 368.69  | 329.21  | 385.57  |
| 16.   | Manipur           | 5.95    | 8.33    | 5.18    |
| 17.   | Meghalaya         | 2.98    | 2.90    | 0.63    |
| 18.   | Mizoram           | 6.94    | 14.06   | 5.23    |
| 19.   | Nagaland          | 5.09    | 5.28    | 0.00    |
| 20.   | Odisha            | 740.77  | 89.85   | 508.48  |
| 21.   | Punjab            | 20.79   | 273.44  | 280.70  |
| 22.   | Rajasthan         | 341.23  | 427.56  | 325.90  |
| 23.   | Sikkim            | 4.84    | 5.59    | 0.24    |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu        | 326.86  | 777.21  | 1043.20 |
| 25.   | Tripura           | 4.63    | 3.29    | 2.51    |
| 26.   | Uttaranchal       | 11.08   | 16.36   | 18.12   |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 379.48  | 368.97  | 420.94  |
| 28.   | West Bengal       | 620.97  | 651.89  | 399.37  |
| TOTAL |                   | 4892.95 | 6633.99 | 7043.00 |

[Translation]

#### Supply of Sub-standards Medicines in CGHS

3359. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of supply of sub-standard medicine/injections to the hospitals and Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries in Delhi in various States/Union Territories including Delhi came to the notice of Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the names of the companies which supplied the sub-standard medicines/injections;

(c) the quantum of sub-standard medicine/injections given to the patients and returned to the companies during the aforesaid period; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Only one instance of medicines "not of standard quality" was reported during the last 12 months in CGHS. 37412 tablets of Pioz MF,



of Batch No. 28002567 Date of Manufacture July, 2009; Date of Expiry: June, 2011 of M/s Vitamins was returned to GMSD by CGHS, Kolkata.

[English]

#### Export of Coffee Produced in Tribal Areas

3360. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Government to enhance the production of coffee to the various tribal areas including North Andhra for each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of such tribal areas declared as organic zone during the same period alongwith the increase in demand of coffee from such regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) During the XI Plan period, the Coffee Board is implementing coffee development programmes in the various tribal areas of Non Traditional areas covering Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh and Koraput district of Odisha and in different States of North Eastern Region. The coffee development programmes in the tribal areas are oriented towards weaning them away from the podu/jhum cultivation and socio economic upliftment of tribal growers through coffee cultivation. The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Paderu is the Nodal Agency of the Government of Andhra Pradesh

involved in the overall development of the Tribal Sector including the coffee development activities.

Coffee Board is extending financial assistance for different production and improvement activities in the tribal areas apart from providing Research and Technical support to the coffee growers involved in coffee cultivation. The activities for which, financial assistance is provided to the tribal growers are as follows:

- (i) Financial support for expansion and consolidation of coffee areas for improving coffee production.
- (ii) Financial support for raising coffee seedlings for taking up expansion and consolidation of coffee area and for raising mixed shade tree saplings for development of shade for coffee.
- (iii) Financial assistance in the form of subsidy for acquiring baby pulpers and construction of drying yards/drying trays to enhance the quality of coffee.
- (iv) Providing financial support for marketing of coffee produced in North Eastern Region.

The expenditure incurred towards the implementation of coffee development programmes in the tribal areas of Non Traditional Area (NTA) and North Eastern Region (NER) during the last three years are furnished hereunder:

(Rs. Crores)

| Year        | Non Traditional Area | North Eastern Region | Total |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 2007-08     | 4.57                 | 2.85                 | 7.42  |
| 2008-09     | 7.19                 | 3.46                 | 10.65 |
| 2009-10 (P) | 11.86                | 4.79                 | 16.65 |
| 2010-11 (A) | 9.00                 | 4.00                 | 13.00 |

P-Provisional      A-Allocation

Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution following financial assistance were released to Government of

Andhra Pradesh towards Coffee Plantation during the last three years:



| Year    | Fund released for Coffee Plantation | (Rs. Crores) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2007-08 | 1.77                                |              |
| 2008-09 | 1.04                                |              |
| 2009-10 | 0.00                                |              |

Grant is released to the State Government. Area wise/region wise details are not maintained.

(b) Most of the tribal coffee growers are cultivating coffee organically by default. However, the Coffee Board has not declared any tribal area as organic zone during the period from 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the demand for organic coffee exports from such regions is very little.

[Translation]

#### Short Term Medical Courses

3361. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce short-term medical courses for creating dedicated cadre of rural health care workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith duration of the courses;

(c) whether any target has been set for providing employment to the students qualifying these short-term courses; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) In order to tackle acute shortage of doctors in rural areas, the Central Government has been exploring various options, one of which is to introduce a short term rural medical course, The proposed course to be called Bachelor of Rural Health Care will be of 3-years duration with 6-months of internship and is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals will be posted at the Sub-Centers.

[English]

#### Introduction of Pentavalent Vaccine

3362. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a final decision to introduce pentavalent vaccine in the country to protect against DPT, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus Infuluenza in the Universal Immunisation Programme, which is under examination and no final view has been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A decision to introduce Pentavalent vaccine in the country in the Universal Immunization Programme has not been taken as yet. Matter is under consideration.

#### Support to Kidney Patients

3363. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend support to those who require lifelong medical treatment like kidney patients surviving on continuous dialysis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of Physiotherapists

3364. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of physiotherapists in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S.



GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No centralised data is maintained in this regard by this Ministry.

#### **Forest Rights Act**

3365. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases have come up before the Government about the repression by the forest department officials and the police, indiscriminate eviction and false criminal cases being foisted against the tribals; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No specific cases of the type mentioned in part (a) of the Question have been reported to this Ministry. However, complaints received alleging eviction of tribal communities from forest land have been sent to the Ministry of Environment & Forests for necessary action.

#### **Indo-Iran Trade Relation**

3366. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has offered to sign bilateral investment protection treaty with India and invited Indian corporate to invest in refineries and power plants that are likely to be disinvested;

(b) if so, whether the visiting Iranian Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance Minister had discussed the prospect for treaty with Indian counter part;

(c) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was reached and signed; and

(d) if so, to what extent investment protection treaty with Iran will help both countries to invest in each other country and improve trade between two and to what extent these measures will also help increasing Iran's relations with India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam. Both India and Iran have expressed desire to

sign the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection agreement (BIPA) post completion of legal formalities. As regards investments in Iranian refineries and power plants, some Indian corporates have been taken steps in this regard.

(b) and (c) During a meeting between the Indian Finance Minister and Dr. Seyed Shamsodin Hosseini, Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, Islamic Republic of Iran on July 8, 2010, the issue of BIPA between the two countries was discussed. The draft text of the Agreement has been finalised. However, BIPA with Iran has not yet been signed.

(d) The objective of BIPA is to promote and protect the interests of investors of either country in the territory of the other country. Such Agreements increase the comfort level and boost the confidence of the investors by assuring a minimum standard of treatment and non-discrimination in all matters while providing for justiciability of disputes with the host country. It is perceived that such Agreements serve as a major catalyst for investment flows from India to these countries and vice versa.

*[Translation]*

#### **Morphine and Narcotic Drugs**

3367. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotting quota of morphine and narcotic drugs to the pharmaceutical companies;

(b) the details of pharmaceutical companies allotted the said quota during the last three years. State-wise; and

(c) the rules regarding utilisation of said quota by the pharmaceutical companies and punitive measures prescribed for the violation of these rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance which is the nodal Ministry relating to administration of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 has entrusted the responsibility of allocation of quota of morphine or narcotic drugs from April 2010 onwards to the Narcotics Commissioner, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Gwalior



(Madhya Pradesh). Before that, the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] allocated the quota of narcotic drugs to the State Drug Controllers. The allotment of quota to pharmaceutical companies is the sole responsibility of the State Drug Controllers.

The quota of narcotics drugs is allotted to a pharmaceutical company having a valid manufacturing license indicating its product list (containing narcotic drugs as an ingredient of the product to be manufactured) for manufacture or distribution of drugs, issued by the State Drug Controller under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics (D and C) Rules, 1945 and a license to possess the narcotic drugs issued by the State Excise Commissioner under the provisions of the State NDPS Rules. While deciding the quantum of quota, the following factors are generally taken into account:

- (i) The estimate for consumption of a particular narcotic drug as approved by the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB), Vienna, Austria.
- (ii) The quota assigned to the company in the previous year;
- (iii) The quantity of narcotic drug consumed by the company in the previous year.

The utilization of quota by the individual company is reported to the State Drug Controller in Form C of the NDPS Act, 1985. The State Drug Controller submits a compiled report of its State, to the DCG(I) (now the Narcotics Commissioner) for further compilation on all India basis for onward transmission to the INCB. Punitive measures as prescribed under the D and C Act, 1940, the NDPS Act, 1985 and the State NDPS Rules are taken by the State Drug Controllers for violation the provisions of these Acts/Rules.

#### **Cancer Due to Tobacco Products**

3368. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether a rise in the number of cases of mouth and other type of cancer, particularly among women and children due to smoking and consumption of tobacco products has been, noticed in recent years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Government has launched/proposed any awareness campaign to check the smoking and consumption of tobacco products among women and children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) No.

(d) to (e) Government of India has enacted "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) to protect its citizens, with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children, from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products by imposing various regulatory measures.

A comprehensive national level mass media awareness campaign has been undertaken through electronic (radio and television) and print media to create awareness about adverse health effects of consumption of tobacco products and to sensitise the public regarding various provisions of "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA) 2003.

Public notices have been published in major newspapers of the country to sensitise the public especially the youth and women for behaviour change.

District tobacco control cells in 42 districts are also engaged in promotion of awareness activities under the National Tobacco Control Programme.

Advocacy workshops on the occasion of World No Tobacco Day on 31st May on the theme 'Women and Tobacco' have been organised to sensitise the public about adverse health impact of consumption of tobacco products amongst women and children.

[English]

#### **Maintenance of DDA Flats**

3369. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has formulated any scheme/schedule for the maintenance of DDA flats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) the progress made alongwith the funds released in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority has intimated that no scheme of maintenance of DDA flats has been formulated.

(b) to (d) Not applicable in view of reply at (a) above.

#### **Cases of Elephantiasis**

3370. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of hookworm infection and lymphatic filariasis also known as elephantiasis in the country cost closed to \$1 billion per year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to combat these diseases including development of low cost drug and vaccine for their prevention and control;

(c) whether the Government proposes to seek cooperation of any foreign agency in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) to (d) A study titled "The Economic Burden of Lymphatic Filariasis in India" was made in 2001 by the scientists of Vector Control & Research Centre, Puducherry and The Wellcome Centre for the Epidemiology of Infectious Disease, Oxford University, UK. As per this study, it has been estimated that an amount of US\$ 842 million are lost due to lymphatic filariasis on account of treatment costs and reduced working time. However, these estimates had some limitations as the data collected for the studies were

from South India and were extrapolated to cover the whole country. No such estimates on economic loss are available for hookworm infection.

Since 2004, Government of India has launched a nation-wide campaign for eradication of Lymphatic Filariasis. The campaign is an integral component of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The main strategy for elimination of lymphatic filariasis is to prevent the transmission of the infection through annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA) of single dose of anti-filarial drugs (Diethyl carbamazine citrate (DEC) and Albendazole tablets) in the endemic population except pregnant women, children below 2 years of age and seriously ill persons.

The anti filarial drugs under the programme are low cost but effective drugs. However, no vaccine is available for prevention and control of lymphatic filariasis.

For carrying out annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA), Government of India provides 100% assistance in cash and kind to the State Governments predominantly from domestic funds. However, WHO supports part supply of Albendazole drug and also provides technical guidelines.

#### **Special Excise Concession on Tobacco**

3371. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given any kind of excise concessions on the safe of chewing tobacco in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend such concessions to other tobacco products; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. No excise duty concessions have been given by the Government on the sale of chewing tobacco in the country. However the general Small Scale Industry exemption is available to manufacturers of unbranded chewing tobacco.

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

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

#### Timely Distribution of Scholarships

3372. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any mechanism to oversee the distribution of scholarships to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students well in time for their study purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise for each of the last three years and the current year during the Eleventh plan period;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the demands of each State especially Andhra Pradesh pending with the Ministry in this regard for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) To ensure the timely distribution of scholarships to ST students under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme, Ministry releases 50% of the States/UTs previous year's expenditure as ad-hoc grant in the 1st quarter of the financial year without waiting for the detailed formal proposals. The amount released as ad-hoc grants to all States/UTs in the last 3 years and in the current year are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(d) The proposals received from different States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh and funds sanctioned by this Ministry so far during the year 2010-11 is given in the statement-II.

#### Statement I

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2                    | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 559.17  | 1150.00 | 83100   | 2900.00 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh    | 0       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0       |
| 3.     | Assam                | 1526.51 | 929.00  | 850.00  | 1255.00 |
| 4.     | Bihar                | 0       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh         | 130.24  | 0.00    | 80.00   | 188.00  |
| 6.     | Goa                  | 2.97    | 7.00    | 10.00   | 27.00   |
| 7.     | Gujarat              | 185.44  | 1.58.00 | 194.00  | 1523.00 |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh     | 6.41    | 10.00   | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 9.     | Jammu and Kashmir    | 43.44   | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    |
| 10.    | Jharkhand            | 107.97  | 194.00  | 530.00  | 634.00  |
| 11.    | Karnataka            | 144.75  | 229.00  | 527.00  | 932.00  |
| 12.    | Kerala               | 29.79   | 144.90  | 150.00  | 143.00  |



| 1           | 2                           | 3       | 4        | 5        | 6        |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 13.         | Madhya Pradesh              | 157.79  | 300.00   | 615.00   | 1618.00  |
| 14.         | Maharashtra                 | 164.10  | 1100.00  | 1250.00  | 1250.00  |
| 15.         | Manipur                     | 762.31  | 824.50   | 956.00   | 1082.00  |
| 16.         | Meghalaya                   | 2435.71 | 0.00     | 672.00   | 516.00   |
| 17.         | Mizoram                     | 588.27  | 700.00   | 711.00   | 786.00   |
| 18.         | Nagaland                    | 844.76  | 800.00   | 734.00   | 934.00   |
| 19.         | Odisha                      | 95.97   | 0.00     | 231.00   | 284.00   |
| 20.         | Rajasthan                   | 1042.75 | 4654.00  | 1661.31  | 800.00   |
| 21.         | Sikkim                      | 1.09    | 13.00    | 13.00    | 19.00    |
| 22.         | Tamil Nadu                  | 4.76    | 2.50     | 72.34    | 40.00    |
| 23.         | Tripura                     | 200.21  | 150.00   | 217.00   | 269.00   |
| 24.         | Uttar Pradesh               | 7.50    | 0.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 25.         | Uttarakhand                 | 32.35   | 65.20    | 116.00   | 95.00    |
| 26.         | West Bengal                 | 44.79   | 158.00   | 195.00   | 302.00   |
| 27.         | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.39    | 3.00     | 0.00     | 0.00     |
| 28.         | Daman and Diu               | 0       | 0.14     | 1.73     | 0.85     |
| Grand Total |                             | 9119.44 | 11692.24 | 10617.38 | 15597.85 |

**Statement II**

(Rs. in lakh)

| SI.No. | Name of the State/UT | Amount Released as Adhoc grant | Proposal received for the year 2010-11 | Status of the proposal   | Amt. sanctioned for 2nd & final Instalment for the year 2010-11 |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 1      | 2                    | 3                              | 4                                      | 5                        | 6   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 2900.00                        | Received                               | Clarification called for | -   |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh    | 0                              | Received                               | Under consideration      | -   |
| 3.     | Assam                | 1255.00                        | Received                               | Under consideration      | -   |

| 1           | 2                           | 3        | 4        | 5                   | 6       |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------|
| 4.          | Bihar                       | 0.00     | -        |                     | -       |
| 5.          | Chhattisgarh                | 188.00   | -        |                     | -       |
| 6.          | Goa                         | 27.00    | -        |                     | -       |
| 7.          | Gujarat                     | 1523.00  | -        |                     | -       |
| 8.          | Himachal Pradesh            | 0.00     | Received | Under Consideration | -       |
| 9.          | Jammu and Kashmir           | 0.00     | -        |                     | -       |
| 10.         | Jharkhand                   | 634.00   | -        |                     | -       |
| 11.         | Karnataka                   | 932.00   | -        |                     | -       |
| 12.         | Kerala                      | 143.00   | Received | Sanctioned          | 314.08  |
| 13.         | Madhya Pradesh              | 1618.00  | -        |                     | -       |
| 14.         | Maharashtra                 | 1250.00  | -        |                     | -       |
| 15.         | Manipur                     | 1082.00  | Received | Sanctioned          | 1378.01 |
| 16.         | Meghalaya                   | 516.00   | -        |                     | -       |
| 17.         | Mizoram                     | 786.00   | Received | Sanctioned          | 847.93  |
| 18.         | Nagaland                    | 934.00   | -        |                     | -       |
| 19.         | Odisha                      | 284.00   | -        |                     | -       |
| 20.         | Rajasthan                   | 800.00   | -        |                     | -       |
| 21.         | Sikkim                      | 19.00    | -        |                     | -       |
| 22.         | Tamil Nadu                  | 40.00    | Received | Sanctioned          | 72.71   |
| 23.         | Tripura                     | 269.00   | Received | Sanctioned          | 111.40  |
| 24.         | Uttar Pradesh               | 0.00     | -        |                     | -       |
| 25.         | Uttrakhand                  | 95.00    | Received | Under Consideration | -       |
| 26.         | West Bengal                 | 302.00   | -        |                     | -       |
| 27.         | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00     | -        |                     | -       |
| 28.         | Daman and Diu               | 0.85     | -        |                     | -       |
| Grand Total |                             | 15597.85 |          |                     | 2724.13 |



[*Translation*]

**Diseases due to Pollution**

3373. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) whether a number of diseases are breaking out due to various kinds of pollution in the country like respiratory disorders, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Several epidemiological studies have shown an association between particulate air pollution and exacerbations of illness in people with respiratory diseases as well as rise in the number of deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory disease among older people.

For treatment and prevention of these diseases the following step has been taken by the Government.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been launched for providing integrated comprehensive Primary Healthcare Services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the Society. It also provides an overarching umbrella for various disease prevention and control programmes.

Apart from this the Government has also approved a National Programme on Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio vascular disease (CVD) and Stroke.

[*English*]

**Epidemics in Kerala**

3374. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from States including Kerala to increase medical infrastructure for tackling emergency situations during an epidemic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and actions taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Except for pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu), no epidemic has been declared in recent times. Representations were received from Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Odisha and Bihar to strengthen laboratory infrastructure to test samples of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 virus. The following laboratories in their respective States were strengthened to test the virus.

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| Kerala     | Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram.      |
|            | Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (for testing samples from North Kerala and Karnataka) |
| Tamil Nadu | King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Chennai.                                 |
| Punjab     | Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Sector-12, Chandigarh        |
| Odisha     | Regional Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharapur, Nandankanan Road, Bhubaneswar      |
| Bihar      | Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna                         |

[*Tranlation*]

**Holiday Homes and Touring Officers' Hostels/Guest Houses**

3375. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Holiday Homes and Touring officers' Hostels/Guest Houses In the country;

(b) whether there are different tariff/rates for booking of accommodation In these guest homes/houses for employees of the Central Government, Autonomous bodies and private/other persons;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to bring any uniformity in this regard;

(e) If so, the details thereof; and

(f) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY):

(a) Madam, details are given in statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Holiday home/guest houses are primarily meant

for Central Government employees on official tour or holiday trip and accommodation is provided to them at subsidized rates. Employees of Autonomous bodies and Private organizations are allotted accommodation in Central Government holiday homes/houses if there is no demand from Central Govt. employees, on payment of higher tariff since the facility is not meant for them.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) Reason mentioned in para-(c) above.

### **Statement**

#### *Holiday Homes and Touring Officers' Hostels under*

#### MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (Directorate of Estates and CPWD)

| Sl.No. | Name of Stations         | Location   | Name of the Allotting Authority  |
|--------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1      | 2                        | 3  | 4  |
| 1.     | Agra (U.P.)              | Holiday Home for the Central Government Employees, Sikandra Sector 15, (Near Kar-Kunj Income Tax Colony), Sikandra, Agra   | Asstt. Director (Regions), New Delhi AEM, Chennai AEM, Kolkata AEM, Nagpur   |
| 2.     | Amarkantak (M.P.)        | Central Govt Holiday Home, Amarkantak Madhya Pradesh   | Manager (Reservations) Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation, Room No.12, Hotel Janpath, G. Floor, 82-84, Janpath, Cannought Place, New Delhi. 110001 |
| 3.     | Goa                      | Central Government Holiday Home, Central Government Residential Complex, Bambolim [Near Nirman Bhawan and Holy Cross Church] [Oppo. Bambolim Cross on Panjim-Madgaon Highway] Goa. | Asstt. Director(Regions), New Delhi. Estate Manager, Mumbai Estate Manager, Kolkata AEM, Chennai   |
| 4.     | Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu) | Holiday Home for Central Government Employees Kovalam Road (near New Light House), Kanyakumari   | Executive Engineer, Madurai Central Divn-1, Income Tax Staff Qtrs Campus, Meenambalpuram, CPWD, Madurai-625002   |



| 1   | 2                           | 3  | 4   |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|---|
|     |                             |  | Tel: 0452-2535940, and<br>AEM, Chennai and<br>AD(Regions), N.Delhi<br>AEM, Kolkata  |
| 5.  | Mysore<br>(Karnataka)       | Holiday Home, CPWD Office Campus,<br>T. Narasipur Road, Sidhartha Nagar,<br>Mysore-570011  | Executive Engineer, Mysore<br>Central Division, CPWD, Nirman<br>Bhavan, T. Narasipur Road,<br>Sidhartha Nagar, Mysore 570011<br>Tel: 0821-2473649 Fax:0821-<br>2473539 AD (Regions), New Deih                       |
| 6.  | Mussorie<br>(Uttaranchal)   | Southwood Cottage ITBP campus<br>(near Library Chowk, Mail Road,<br>Oppo. Hotel Padmini Nivas)   | Asstt. Director (Regions),<br>New Delhi   |
| 7.  | Nainital<br>(Uttaranchal)   | Central Govt, Employees Holiday<br>Home, Khurpatal (Nainital).   | AD(Regions), New Delhi<br>AEM, Chennai<br>AEM, Kolkata  |
| 8.  | New Delhi<br>(W.Kidwai Ngr) | Central Government Touring<br>Officers' Hostel<br>Kidwai Nagar (West)<br>New Delhi   | Asstt. Director (Hostel)<br>Directorate of Estates,<br>Nirman Bhawan,<br>New Delhi 110108   |
| 9.  | Ooty<br>(Tamil Nadu)        | Holiday Home for Central<br>Government Employees,<br>Good Shed Road,<br>Near Railway Station,<br>Udagamandalam,<br>Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu                          | Asstt. Estate Manager,<br>Chennai.<br>AD(Regions), N.Delhi<br>AEM, Kolkata  |
| 10. | Shimla (H.P.)               | Grand Hotel, The Mall,<br>Shimla-171001<br><br>Tel: 0177--2658121 (Office)<br>Tel.: 0177-2652587 (Reception)   | AEM, Shimla<br><br>AEM, Chennai (5 Rooms)<br>EM, Kolkata (11 Rooms)<br>AEM, Mumbai (5 Rooms)<br>AEM, Nagpur (5 Rooms)   |
| 11. | Udaipur (Rajasthan)         | Central Government Holiday Home,<br>CPWD Residential/Office Complex,<br>Hiran Magri Sector 4, (Vaishali<br>Apptt, Mod), Manva Kheda Road,<br>Udaipur (Rajasthan) | AD(Regions), N.Delhi<br><br>Assistant Engineer, Udaipur<br>Central Sub-Divn. CPWD,<br>Residential and Office Complex,<br>Hiran Magri Sector 4,<br>(Vaishali Apptt. Mod)<br>Manva Kheda Road, Udaipur<br>(Rajasthan) |

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
|---|---|---|---|

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**Touring Officers' Hostels**

|    |                         |  |  |
|----|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Agra                    | CPWD Touring Officers' Hostel, Sikandra Sector 15, Near Kar-Kunj (Income Tax Colony), Sikandra                                   | Executive Engineer, Agra Central Division, Kendralaya, 63/4, Sanjay Place, Agra 282002.  |
| 2. | Agra                    | Touring Officers' Hostel, Kendralaya, Sanjay Place, Agra   | Executive Engineer, Agra Central Division, Kendralaya, 63/4, Sanjay Place, Agra 282002.  |
| 3. | Ajmer                   | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, New Kachehari Road, Ajmer-305001  | Executive Engineer, Ajmer Central Divn, CPWD, New Kachehari Road, Ajmer-305001   |
| 4. | Allahabad               | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, 34A, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad   | Suprintending Engineer, Allahabad Cent. Circle, CPWD, 34A, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad  |
| 5. | Amritsar                | Central Government Touring Officers Hostel, 2/1, Ram Tirath Nagar, Amritsar 143001, Punjab                                       | Executive Engineer, Amritsar Central Divn, CPWD, 2/1, Ram Tirath Nagar, Amritsar-143001  |
| 6. | Bareilly                | Touring Officers' Hostel, Nirman Jyoti, C-18, Deen Dayal Puram, (Near Ganga-Sheel Hospital), Bareilli                            | AD(Regions), New Delhi<br><br>Executive Engineer, Bareilli Central Division, CPWD, Nirman Jyoti, C-18, Deen Dayal Puram, Bareilli (Room Nos. 1, 3)                   |
| 7. | Bangalore (Domlur)      | Central Govt. Tourism Officers Hostels, Enquiry Office (Civil), CPWD Qrs. Domlur, Bangalore-560071                               | Executive Engineer, Bangalore Central Divn.-II, CPWD, 'C' Wing, 2nd Floor, Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bangalore-560034   |
| 8. | Bangalore (Koramangala) | Visvesvaraya Guest House, 17th Main, II Block, Behind Kendriya Sadan, (Near Koramangal Water Tank) Koramangala, Bangalore-560034 | Executive Engineer, Bangalore Central Divn.-II, CPWD, 'C' Wing, 2nd Floor, Kendriya Sadan Koramangala, Bangalore-560034.<br>080-2550-4781<br>AD (Regions), New Delhi |
| 9. | Bhopal                  | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, 1-Nirman Sadan, 52A, Arera Hills, Bhopal 462011<br>Fax: 0755-2679320 0755-2552352   | AD (Regions), N.Delhi<br>Executive Engineer, Bhopai Central Divn-I, CPWD, Nirman Sadan, 52A, Arera Hills, Bhopal 462011<br>Tele: 0755-2679322                        |

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| 1   | 2                                | 3  | 4  |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 10. | Chennai<br>(Shastri Bhawan)      | Touring Officers' Hostel<br>Shastri Bhavan,<br>26-Haddows Road,<br>Chennai-600006  | Asstt. Estate Manager,<br>Chennai-600006<br>Tel: 044-28277759<br>044-28262120  |
| 11. | Chennai<br>(Rajaji Bhawan)       | Touring Officers' Hostel<br>'G' Wing, CGO Complex,<br>Rajaji Bhavan, Basant Nagar,<br>Chennai-600090<br>Tele: 044-24911771   | Section Officer, Office of Chief<br>Engineer (Southern Zone I),<br>CPWD, Rajaji Bhavan,<br>Basant Nagar, Chennai-600090<br>Tele: 044-24910691<br>Fax: 044-24919871<br>[Room Nos. 102, 104, 106, 202,<br>204, 206, 302, 304, 305, 306,<br>307] [DD/Pay Order in favour of<br>EE, Chennai Central Divn.5,<br>CPWD, Chennai<br>AD(Regions), N.Delhi |
| 12. | Chennai<br>(Besant Nagar)        | Touring Officers' Hostel,<br>General Pool Residential<br>Complex, Basant Nagar,<br>Chennai-600090  | Executive Engineer, Chennai<br>Central Divn. I, CPWD, Rajaji<br>Bhavan, Basant Nagar, Chennai-<br>600090   |
| 13. | Chandigarh                       | Central Government Touring<br>Officers' Hostel, Sector 7B,<br>Chandigarh   | Executive Engineer, Chandigarh<br>Central Divn.2 (CPWD, Kendriya<br>Sadan, Sector 9A, Chandigarh 17<br>AEM, Chandigarh   |
| 14. | Cochin                           | Central Government Touring<br>Officers' Hostel near Homeo<br>Dispensary, Palleppady,<br>Kathrikkadavu, Cochin  | Executive Engineer-cum-Estate<br>Manager, Cochin Central Division,<br>CPWD, Kendra Bhavan, Opp.<br>CSEZ, Kakkannad, Kochi-682037<br>Tele No.: 0484-2423412,<br>AEM, Chennai<br>AD(Regions), N.Delhi  |
| 15. | Dehradun                         | Central Government Touring<br>Officers' Hostel Central Govt.<br>officers' Residential Complex,<br>Subhash Chowk, (Near<br>Clock Tower-Paltan Bzr)<br>Dehradun-248001 | Suptdg. Engineer Dehradun<br>Central Circle CPWD, Subhash<br>Chowk, Dehradun-248001  |
| 16. | Delhi<br>(Curzon Rd.)            | Central Government Touring Officers'<br>Hostel 'F' Block, Curzon Road Hostel,<br>Kasturba Gandhi Marg,<br>New Delhi-110108   | Deputy Director (Hostel)<br>Directorate of Estates,<br>Nirman Bhawan,<br>New Delhi-110108  |
| 17. | Delhi<br>(Aliganj,<br>Lodhi Cly) | Central Government Touring Officers'<br>Hostel<br>Aliganj, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi   | Executive Engineer, D Division.,<br>CPWD, D-II/28, Kidwai Nagar (W),<br>New Delhi 110023   |
| 18. | Gandhi Nagar                     | Central Govt.Touring Officers'<br>Hostel, Kendriya Nirman<br>Sadan, Near CH-3 Circle,<br>Sector 10-A, Gandhinagar 382043   | Executive Engineer,<br>Gandhinagar Central Divn.I,<br>CPWD, Kendriya Nirman Sadan,<br>Near CH-3 Circle, Sector 10-A,<br>Gandhinagar 382043   |

| 1   | 2                      | 3  | 4   |
|-----|------------------------|--|---|
| 19. | Gangtok                | Touring Officers' Hostel<br>Cherry Bldg.<br>(Baluwakhani), (Near Zero Point<br>and Vajra Cinema Hall)<br>Gangtok (Sikkim)<br>Fax: 03592-205598 | Application to be sent to:<br>Estate Manager/Executive<br>Engineer, Gangtok Central Divn.<br>CPWD, Baluwakhani,<br>PO Rajbhawan, Gangtok (Sikkim)<br>Booking Approving Authority;<br>SE, Siliguri |
| 20. | Guwahati               | Central Government Touring Officers'<br>Hostel, CPWD Resi, Complex,<br>Japarigog, Zoo Narangi Road,<br>Guwahati                                | Executive Engineer,<br>Guwahati Central Division-1,<br>CPWD, Bamuni Maidan,<br>Guwahati 781021  |
| 21. | Gwalior                | CPWD Guest House 35 - City<br>Centre CPWD Gwalior 474002   | Executive Engineer, Gwalior<br>Central Divn. CPWD, 35-<br>City Centre, Gwalior  |
| 22. | Hyderabad              | Central Government Touring Officers'<br>Hostel, Nirman Bhawan, Sultan Bazar,<br>Hyderabad  | Executive Engineer, Hyderabad<br>Central Division I, CPWD, Nirman<br>Bhawan, Sultan Bazar, Kothi,<br>Hyderabad.   |
| 23. | Indore                 | Central Government Touring Officers'<br>Hostel, CGO Complex, Near White<br>Church House, Indore 425001   | Executive Engineer<br>Indore Central Divn.I, CPWD,<br>CIA building, Near GPO,<br>Indore 452 001   |
| 24. | Jaipur                 | Central Government Touring Officers'<br>Hostel GPRA Complex, Sector 7,<br>Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur   | Executive Engineer,<br>Jaipur Central Division I, CPWD,<br>Central Govt. Office Complex,<br>Sector 10, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur<br>AD(Regions), N.Delhi  |
| 25. | Jammu                  | Central Government<br>Touring Officers' Hostel,<br>Lando Bridge, Satwari<br>Cantt., Jammu  | Executive Engineer<br>Jammu Central Divn, CPWD,<br>Landoi Bridge, Satwari Cantt.,<br>Jammu  |
| 26. | Jodhpur                | Central Government<br>Tourisn Officers' Hostel,<br>Nirman Bhawan, 3-West<br>Patel Nagar, Circuit<br>House Road,<br>Jodhpur-342011              | Executive Engineer, Jodhpur<br>Central Division, Nirman Bhawan,<br>3-West Patel Nagar, Circuit House<br>Road, Jodhpur-342011<br>Jodhpur-342011.<br>AD (Regions), Delhi                            |
| 27. | Kolkata                | Touring Officers' Hostel<br>Nizam Palace,<br>24/4, Acharya J.C.<br>Bose Road, Kolkata-20   | Estate Manager,<br>5-Esplanade East,<br>Kolkata-700069.<br>AD (Regions), New Delhi  |
| 28. | Kozhikode<br>(Calicut) | Central Government<br>Touring Officers' Hostel,<br>Central Govt. Office<br>Complex,<br>Dutt. Saw Mill Road,<br>Kallai (PO), Calicut-673003     | AD (Regions), New Delhi<br><br>AEM, Chennai<br><br>Superintending Engineering,<br>Calicut Central Circle, CPWD, Dutt.<br>Saw Mill Road, Kallai, Calicut-<br>673003                                |



| 1   | 2  | 3   | 4   |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 29. | Kullu                                      | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, ITBP Complex, Baweli, Kullu  | Executive Engineer, Madhopur Central Division, Madhopur (Distt Gurdaspur) Punjab  |
| 30. | Lucknow                                    | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel Kendrachal Colony, Sector-K, Aliganj, Lucknow-226020  | Executive Engineer, Lucknow Cent Divn I, CPWD.Kendriya Sadan Lucknow - 226 020  |
| 31. | Madhopur                                   | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, CPWD Complex, Madhopur, Distt. Gurdaspur Punjab 145024   | Executive Engineer, Madhopur Central Division, CPWD, Madhopur (Punjab)  |
| 32. | Madurai                                    | Touring Officers' Hostel IT Staff Qtrs Campus, Meenambalpuram, Madurai-625002   | Executive Engineer, Madurai Centra Divn-1, CPWD, IT Staff Qtrs Campus, Meenambalpuram, Madurai-625002                             |
| 33. | Mumbai (Church Gate)                       | Touring Officers' Hostel Pratishta Bhavan (5th Floor) 101, M.K. Road (Near Church Gate) Mumbai-400020   | Estate Manager, Old CGO Building Annexe, 101-M.K. Road, Mumbai-400020   |
| 34. | Mumbai (Napean Sea Road, Hyderabad Estate) | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, Apartment House (1st Floor), Hyderabad Estate, Napean Sea Road (Opp. Priyadarshni Park), Mumbai. | Estate Manager, Old CGO Building Annexe, 101- M.K. Road, Mumbai-400020  |
| 35. | Mumbai (Antop Hill)                        | CPWD Guest House Nirman Sadan, Sector I, CGS Colony, Kane Nagar, Antop Hill, Mumbai 400037  | Executive Engineer, Mumbai Central Division 2,2nd Floor Nirman Sadan, Sector I, CGS Colony, Kane Nagar, Antop Hill, Mumbai 400037 |
| 36. | Nagpur                                     | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, Seminary Hills, Bungalow No.3, Nagpur 440 006  | Executive Engineer, Nagpur Central Divn. I, CPWD, Katol Road, Nagpur 440 013  |
| 37. | Nasik                                      | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel.Type E Qtrs. Near Post Office, Gandhi Nagar, Nasik- 422006  | Executive Engineer, Nasik Central Division, CPWD, H Type Qtrs, Near Post Office, Gandhi Nagar, Nasik-422006                       |
| 38. | Neemuch (MP)                               | CPWD Guest House Neemuch (MP)   | Assistant Engineer, Neemuch Central Sub Divn.,Dak Bungalow Road, Neemuch  |
| 39. | Pune                                       | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, Nirman Bhawan, Mukund Nagar, Pune 411037   | Executive Engineer, Pune Central Division II, CPWD, Nirman Bhawan, Mukund Nagar, Pune 411037                                      |

| 1   | 2                           | 3   | 4  |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 40. | Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel CGO Complex, Poonkulam Vellyani P.O., Thiruvananthapuram                          | AD(Regions), N.Delhi<br>EE, Trivendrum Central Divn, CPWD, Poonkulam, Vellayani P.O., Thiruvananthapuram<br>Pin: 695522.                                       |
| 41. | Shillong                    | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, Cleve's Colony, Dhankheti CPWD Office/Residential Complex, Shillong              | Executive Engineer, Meghalaya Central Division CPWD, Cleve's Colony, Dhankheti, Shillong.  |
| 42. | Siliguri                    | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, CPWD Office Complex, Nirman Bhawan, Matigara, Siliguri-734428                    | Executive Engineer<br>Siliguri Central Divn, CPWD, Near Spl. Jail, Subhashpally, Siliguri-1  |
| 43. | Varanasi                    | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, Kendrachal GPRA Complex, Bara Lalpur, Lamhi, Varanasi-221007. Tele. 0542-2290648 | Executive Engineer, Varanasi Central Division, CPWD, General Pool Residential Complex, Kendrachal, Bara Lalpur, Lamhi, Varanasi-221007.<br>AD(Regions) N.Delhi |
| 44. | Vijayawada                  | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel GPOA Building, Autonagar, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.                             | AEM, Chennai @ and Executive Engineer, Vijayawada Central Divn. CPWD, 23-4-52, Kakaraparthivari Street, Satyanarayanapuram, Vijayawada-11 (Room 8,9)           |
| 45. | Jaisalmer                   | Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel, CPWD Division office, Near Income Tax Office, Bera Road, Jaisalmer 345001        | Executive Engineer, Jaisalmer Central Divn. CPWD, Bera Road, Jaisalmer-345001  |
| 46. | Mount Abut                  | Shail Mani, Near Global Hospital, Delwara Road, Mount Abu, Distt. Sirohi (Rajasthan)<br>Pin 307501                            | Assistant Engineer, Mount Abu Central Sub-Divn., CPWD Mount Abu, Distt. Sirohi. Rajasthan.<br>Pin 307501   |
| 47. | Goa                         | Touring Officers' Hostel, CPWD Office Complex Bambolim, Oppo. Goa Medical College Complex, Panaji-Madgaon Road, Goa           | Executive Engineer, Goa Central Divn. CPWD, Bambolim, Opposite Goa Medical College Complex, Panaji-Madgaon Road, Goa   |
| 48. | Mussurie                    | Touring Officers' Hostel Castle Hill Estate Campus, Survey of India, (Near Clock Tower), Landaur Bazar, Mussurie              | Suptdg. Engineer Dehradun Central Circle CPWD, Subnash Chowk, Dehradun-248001  |
| 49. | Udhampur                    | CPWD Guest House Dhar Road, Udhampur, Jammu.<br>Tele: 01992-27606   | Executive Engineer<br>Jammu Central Divn, CPWD, Landoi Bridge, Satwari Cantt, Jammu  |



*[English]***Augmentation of Additional Water from CWCC**

3376. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) of Karnataka has completed the implementation of the project "Augmentation of additional 100 MLD water from CWSS Stage-IV Phase-I" under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) In December 2007;

(b) if so, whether the completion report for the project has also been submitted by Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) as per the Ministry's guidelines;

(c) if so, whether the part of 3rd instalment (Rs. 21.45 lakhs) and the 4th instalment (Rs. 107.27 lakhs) are yet to be released by the Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) to (e) The release of 2nd, 3rd and 4th installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is contingent upon States and Cities Implementing reforms as per timeline committed in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA). The State Government of Karnataka has not achieved some of the state level/ Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Optional level reforms such as Transfer of Water supply, E-Governance, Property Tax collection efficiency, 100% cost recovery-Water supply and Solid Waste Management, Earmarking 25% land for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/ Lower Income Group (LIG) housing and Administrative reforms as per committed timelines. Therefore, it is not possible to release the balance amount of 3rd installment of ACA and entire 4th installment of ACA till the successful implementation of reforms as per timelines committed in the MoA.

*[Translation]***Upgradation/Renovation of Government Quarters**

3377 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started the upgradation/renovation work of the Government quarters;

(b) If so, the details thereof, the facilities proposed to be undertaken for upgradation/renovation and funds allocated therefor;

(c) the number of quarters upgraded/renovated so far, funds released and utilized therefor during each of the last three years alongwith the number of quarters still remaining in this regard, area-wise;

(d) whether the upgradation/renovation work of the government quarters is not being performed as per the procedure/norms and facilities proposed to be undertaken for upgradation and there are various complaints in this regard, particularly from Gole Market, Kail Bari, Mandir Marg, Albert Square area;

(e) If so, the facts thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the time by which the upgradation/renovation of the Government quarters, particularly of aforesaid areas is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The specifications/norms for upgradation of Govt. quarters are already prescribed in the revised guidelines issued vide OM No. 11014/1/2008-W.3 dated 14.3.2008 and OM No.11014/1/2009-W.3 dated 12.10.2009. Copies thereof are enclosed at statements I and II.

(c) Details regarding upgradation of quarters in Delhi and funds allocated in this regard are as under:

**I. Upgradation of quarters:**

(i) No. of quarters upgraded: 11986

(ii) No. of quarters remaining to be upgraded: 55266

**II. Funds allocated and utilized for upgradation of Govt. quarters:**



| (Rs. in lakhs) |                 |                |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Year           | Funds allocated | Funds utilised |
| 2008-09        | 2929.94         | 2920           |
| 2009-10        | 5522            | 5483.26        |
| 2010*11        | 2245.5          | 1800           |

(d) to (f) The upgradation/renovation work of Govt. quarters is being carried out as per the approved specifications/procedure. However, due to scarcity of funds, one or two Items like providing of cupboard in kitchen and covering of balcony have been left out.

Complaints of left out Items of upgradation have been received from Gole Market, Kali Barl, Mandir Marg, Albert Square area also. Upgradation of all quarters alongwith remaining Items of works is planned to be done in a phased manner which may take about five years time, subject to availability of funds.

#### **Statement I**

F. NO.11014/1/2008-W.3  
Government of India  
Ministry of Urban Development

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011.  
14th March 2008

#### **Office Memorandum**

**Subject:** Additions/alterations in General Pool Residential Accommodation

1. The undersigned is directed to state that under this Ministry's Office Memoranda No.28012/1/2003-WI dated 19th Feb. 2004 and 20th Feb. 2004, it has been provided that works of addition/alteration of non-structural nature can be carried out in General Pool Residential Quarters at the request of the occupants and to provide these facilities on vacation of residential quarters and also on payment of a part of cost by the allottees in respect of occupied quarters.
2. It has now been decided to provide the prescribed facilities subject to availability of funds in all GPRA quarters as well as quarters in other pools which are being maintained by CPWD whether occupied or vacant (except for Type-I Quarters) in serial order in each colony with the consent of the concerned allottees. Instructions for type-I quarters shall be issued separately.
3. A list of permissible civil and electrical items/works of additions/alterations is enclosed as Annexure-I.

4. The list of civil and electrical items of addition/alteration which may be carried out at the request of the allottees and on the allottee paying the specified percentage of the cost of the works has been revised and is at Annexure- II.
5. No other work of addition/alteration which involves structural changes in the allotted quarters would be carried out. The decision of the CPWD as to whether any work of addition/alteration requested by an allottee is of a structural nature shall be final.
6. The works of addition/alteration in a house as per prescribed specification shall be completed within a maximum period of two months from the dated of handling over the possession of house to CPWD.
7. This Memorandum Issues in sueprsession of all previous instructions, including the OM mentioned in paragraph 1 above the with the concurrence of Integrated Finance Division, vide Dy. No. 02-F dated 01/01/2008.

Hindi version will follow.

Sd/  
(Surat Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. CAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Chief Secretaries of Union Territories.
6. Director of Estate, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. PS to Minister of Urban Development, New Delhi.
2. PS to Minister of State for Urban Development, New Delhi.
3. PPS to Secretary (UD)/Secretary (UPEA), M/o UPEA New Delhi.
4. All Joint Secretary/Director/DS/US in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
5. All Desk/Sections in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. Hindi Section for Hindi version.



**Annexure I***Specification prescribed for Up-gradation on vacation as well as in occupied quarters (Free of cost)*

| S.No                  | Description of Item  | Type II | Type III | Type IV | Type V | Type VI |
|-----------------------|--|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1                     | 2  | 3       | 4        | 5       | 6      | 7       |
| <b>A. Civil Works</b> |  |         |          |         |        |         |
| <b>1.0 Kitchen</b>    |  |         |          |         |        |         |
| 1.1                   | <b>General:</b>  |         |          |         |        |         |
| 1.1.1                 | Removal of chimney wherever existing.  | Y       | Y        | Y       | Y      | Y       |
| 1.1.2                 | Covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) (Items to be done as per approved and demonstrated design)  | Y       | Y        | Y       | X      | X       |
| 1.1.3                 | Covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) and overhead cabinets (With pre-laminated board with beige/grey shade) (Items to be done as per approved and demonstrated design) | X       | X        | X       | Y      | Y       |
| 1.1.4                 | Plumbing for water purifier and geyser.  | Y       | Y        | Y       | Y      | Y       |
| 1.1.5                 | Addition of water storage capacity upto 300lt per DU by providing additional tank at terrace. If not possible 100/150 litre capacity loft tank including connected plumbing work in kitchen and toilets  | Y       | Y        | Y       | Y      | Y       |
| 1.2                   | <b>Kitchen sink:</b>   |         |          |         |        |         |
| 1.2.1                 | Stainless steel kitchen sink without drain board.  | Y       | Y        | Y       | X      | X       |
| 1.2.2                 | Stainless steel kitchen sink with drain board wherever possible  | X       | X        | X       | Y      | Y       |
| 1.3                   | <b>Dado:</b>   |         |          |         |        |         |
| 1.3.1                 | 60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x12") above and along the work platform and around and below kitchen sink  | Y       | Y        | Y       | X      | X       |
| 1.3.2                 | 60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x12") dado from skirting level upto 60cm height above the kitchen platform above and along the worktop and around and below kitchen sink excluding areas where built in cupboards are fixed.   | X       | X        | X       | Y      | Y       |
| 1.4                   | <b>Worktop:</b>  |         |          |         |        |         |
| 1.4.1                 | Green marble- prepolished with premoulded nosing   | Y       | Y        | Y       | X      | X       |

| 1          | 2   | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.4.2      | Granite with pre-polished and premoulded nosing   | X | X | X | Y | Y |
| <b>1.5</b> | <b>Flooring:</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1.5.1      | Ceramic floor tiles (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.                                       | Y | Y | Y | X | X |
| 1.5.2      | Rectified Ceramic floor tiles (Size 16"x16" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.                             | X | X | X | Y | Y |
| <b>2.0</b> | <b>Toilets and Bathrooms</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2.1        | Wash basin and Mirror:  |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2.1.1      | One wash basin with one pillar tap at appropriate location  | Y | Y | Y | X | X |
| 2.1.2      | One looking mirror with PTMT frame and with one glass shelf with anodized aluminum frame.                           | Y | Y | Y | X | X |
| 2.1.3      | Anodized aluminium Pegs in bathroom/towel rings (1 no) as per feasibility.  | Y | Y | Y | X | X |
| 2.1.4      | CP Brass pegs and towel rail in bathroom, towel ring at washbasin with CP brass mixer tap (preferably single lever) | X | X | X | Y | Y |
| 2.1.5      | Looking mirror with PTMT frame and glass shelves with stainless steel/CP Brass frame at washbasins.                 | X | X | X | Y | Y |
| 2.1.6      | Plumbing for geysers.   | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| <b>2.2</b> | <b>Flooring and Dado:</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2.2.1      | Flooring  |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2.2.1.1    | Ceramic floor tile (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) of approved design.   | Y | Y | Y | X |   |
| 2.2.1.2    | Rectified ceramic floor tiles (Size 16" X 16") of approved design   | X | X | X | Y |   |
| 2.2.1.3    | Pre-finished/Pre-polished granite threshold 100mm high and 100 mm wide in shower area in combined toilet            | X | X | X | Y | Y |
| 2.3        | Dado  |   |   |   |   |   |
| 2.3.1      | Ceramic white glazed tile (Minimum Size 8"x12") up to door lintel level.  | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |



| 1          | 2   | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <b>3.0</b> | <b>Bed Rooms/Living Rooms</b>   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3.1        | Flooring in rooms and internal areas-   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 3.1.1      | Grey/Beige color Ceramic floor tile (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) of approved design.  | Y | Y | Y | X | X |
| 3.1.2      | Grey/Beige color rectified ceramic floor tile (Size 16"x16" Matt finish) of approved design.  | X | X | X | Y | Y |
| <b>4.0</b> | <b>In common circulation areas and staircases-</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |
| 4.1        | Kota stone flooring and matching skirting. In staircase, single piece pre-polished kota stone slab with pre-finished nosing shall be used.  | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 4.2        | Dado of ceramic tile light grey/dull green shade 12"X12"size up to 120 cm height above skirting including green marble nosing   | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| <b>5.0</b> | <b>Others fixtures and</b>  |   |   |   |   |   |
| 5.1        | Magic eye in the main entry door.   | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 5.2        | Curtain rods with brackets.   | Y | Y | X | X | X |
| 5.3        | Drapery rods with brackets.   | X | X | Y | Y | Y |
| 5.4        | Built in cupboards in bedrooms as per standard drawings where no cupboard provided earlier, where openings are available the same will be covered with built in cupboard as per approved drawings. In case of such openings with existing concrete/stoneshelves, only cupboard shutters with wooden frames shall be provided. | Y | Y | Y | V | Y |
| 5.5        | Glazing of verandah/balcony, using M.S. window section, (to be done as per approved design) if requisitioned by the allottee.   | Y | Y | Y | X | X |
| 5.6        | Glazing of verandah/balcony, with powder coated aluminum section of matching shade, (to be done as per approved design) if requisitioned by the allottee.   | X | X | X | Y | Y |
| 5.7        | Wire-gauze shutters for windows, with hard wood/LVL.  | Y | Y | Y | X | X |
| 5.8        | Wire-gauze shutters for windows with 2nd class teakwood.  | X | X | X | Y | Y |

| 1                          | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  |    |
|----------------------------|--|--|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>6.0</b>                 | <b>Internal finishing</b>  |  |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6.1                        | AH walls and ceiling to be treated with 2mm thick POP (one time only) followed by oil bound distemper. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.     | Y  | Y  | Y  | X  | X  |    |
| 6.2                        | All walls and ceiling to be treated with 2mm thick POP (one time only) followed by plastic emulsion paint. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work. | X  | X  | X  | Y  | Y  |    |
| <b>B. Electrical Works</b> |  |  |    |    |    |    |    |
| 1.0                        | 1.1  | Power Points (15 Amp. 6 -Pins) (in Numbers)  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  |
|                            | 1.2  | Power Points( 15 Amp. 6 -Pins) Servant quarter and garage where ever available (in Numbers)                                    | X  | X  | X  | 1  | 1  |
|                            | 1.3  | Power sockets (DP-MCB type) for air conditioner/geyser (in Numbers)  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 4  | 5  |
| 2.0                        | <b>Ceiling Fans (in Numbers)</b>   |  |    |    |    |    |    |
|                            | 2.1  | Additional ceiling fan to be provided in balcony/verandah, (in Numbers)  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  |    |
|                            | 2.2  | Additional ceiling fan to be provided in balcony/verandah  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |
| 3.0                        | 3.1  | Fluorescent light fittings (excluding tube lights and starter) (in Numbers)  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 7  | 8  |
|                            | 3.2  | Servant quarters/garage (1 Number)   | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |
| 4.0                        | 4.1  | Electrical Points including light, fan, call bell and 5 Amp. Plug points ( in Numbers)   | 20 | 23 | 27 | 38 | 44 |
| 5.0                        | <b>Others</b>  |  |    |    |    |    |    |
|                            | 5.1  | One No. Door call bell   | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |
|                            | 5.2  | Call bell from main house to servant's qtr. and from main gate pillar to the qtr. (Wherever existing)                          | X  | X  | X  | Y  | Y  |
|                            | 5.3  | Recessed conduit wiring.   | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |
|                            | 5.4  | Call bell point from ground floor at stair entrance to first floor quarters where grill door has been provided on stair entry. | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  | Y  |



| 1   | 2   | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.5 | Fresh air fan in kitchen and toilets (In Numbers).  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 5.6 | Tube light fittings with tube light/CFL fitting with CFL in common circulation areas /staircases. | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 5.7 | Cable TV point(in Numbers)  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 5.8 | Telephone Points (in Numbers)   | X | X | 1 | 2 | 2 |

**Statement II**

*Items of works under payment basis of the estimated cost*

*(Balance items excluding the items already covered in up-gradation works)*

**A. CIVIL WORKS**

- (i) Items for which 10% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:
- Pavement of areas around the premises with suitable material in an approved manner.
- Note: Pavement of areas to be done with chequered tile or plain cement concrete or interlocking blocks including C.C. edging
- (ii) Items for which 100% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:
- Changing of Indian WC to European WC and vice versa. (It will be free of cost once for an allottee.

Note: All connected costs of dismantling, relaying tiles, finishing etc to be included for changing of Indian WC to European WC and vice versa.

**B. ELECTRICAL WORKS**

- (i) Items for which 10% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:
- Additional power plug points/light plug points/light points.
- Note: Additional points to be provided only when feasible as per electrical load.
- (ii) Items for which 100% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:
- Fancy light fittings.
  - Change of cable from feeder pillar to house, if required due to increased load in house.

F. NO.11014/1/2008-W.3

Government of India  
Ministry of Urban Development  
(Works Division)

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi,  
dated: 22nd April, 2008 CORRIGENDUM

**Subject: Additions/alterations in General Pool Residential Accommodation**

In partial modification of O.M. of even number dated 14.3.2008, the following items shall be Inserted under the heading "A-Civil Works" and sub-heading "5-Other fixtures and amenities" after Item No. 5.8 as Item Nos. 5.9 , and 5.10 in Annexure-I of the said O.M. dated 14.3.2008:

*Specification prescribed for Up-gradation on vacation as well as in occupied quarters (Free of cost)*

| Description of Item  | Type II | Type III | Type-IV | Type-V | Type-VI |
|--|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|
| "5.9 Wire gauze shutters for main entrance door. This will be made of MS tube/angle Iron with grills and wire gauge as per approved design.<br><br>In case of balcony, wire gauge shutters for door to be provided only in those quarters where balconies have not been covered.   | Y       | Y        | Y       | Y      | Y       |
| 5.10 Pre-coated chain link fencing with Iron gate, if feasible. The height of pro-coated chain link fencing with 90 cm over 30 cm high toe wall with permanent finish to be provided. (Area around the quarter to be defined/restricted for proper aesthetics and to facilitate parking of vehicles of upper floor houses as per site condition and in an approved uniform manner)." | Y       | Y        | Y       | Y      | Y       |

Note: "Y" for Yes.

Sd/-  
(Surat Singh)  
Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. CAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Chief Secretaries of Union Territories.
6. Director of Estate, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.

Copy to:

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5. All Desks/Sections in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. Hindi Section for Hindi version.



F. NO.11014/1/2009-W.3  
 Government of India  
 Ministry of Urban Development

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011.  
 Dated the 12th October 2009

**Office Memorandum**

**Subject: Additions/alterations in Type-1 General Pool Residential Accommodation.**

It is to mention that norms for addition/alterations for quarters from Type-11 to Type-VI are already existed and there has been a demand for fixing of norms for addition/alteration of Type-1 quarters also. It has now been decided to provide the prescribed facilities free of cost subject to availability of funds in Type-1 GPRA quarters In serial order with the consent of the concerned allottees. In exceptional cases, Chief Engineer, after recording the reasons In writing, may allow In-situ upgradation of quarters on out of turn basis. A list of permissible civil and electrical items/works of additions/alterations is enclosed as Annexure.

2. No other work of addition/alteration which Involves structural changes in the allotted quarters would be carried out. The decision of the CPWD as to whether any work of addition/alteration requested by an allottee is of a structural nature shall be final.

3. The works of addition/alteration in a house as per prescribed specification shall be completed within a maximum period of 30 days from the date of handing over the possession of house to CPWD.

Hindi version will follow.

Sd/-  
 (Surat Singh) Under Secretary to the  
 Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. GAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
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4. PS to Additional Secretary (UD), New Delhi
5. All Joint Secretaries/Directors/DSs/USs in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. All Desks/Sections In M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
7. Director (NIC) for uploading it In Ministry's website.
8. Hindi Section for Hindi version.

*Specification prescribed for up-gradation of Type-I  
GPRA quarters (Free of cost)*

| Sl.No.                | Description of Item   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1                     | 2   |
| <b>A. Civil Works</b> |   |
| <b>1.0</b>            | <b>Kitchen</b>  |
| 1.1                   | General:  |
| 1.1.1                 | Removal of chimney wherever existing  |
| 1.1.2                 | Addition of water storage capacity upto 150lt per DU by providing additional loft tank including connected plumbing work in kitchen and toilets |
| 1.2                   | Kitchen sink:   |
| 1.2.1                 | Ceramic kitchen sink without drain board.   |
| 1.3                   | Dado:   |
| 1.3.1                 | 60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x8") above and along the work platform and around and below kitchen sink                                  |
| 1.4                   | Worktop:  |
| 1.4.1                 | Green marble- prepolished with premoulded nosing  |
| 1.5                   | Flooring:   |
| 1.5.1                 | Ceramic floor tiles (Size 8"x8" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.   |
| <b>2.0</b>            | <b>Toilet and Bathroom</b>  |
| 2.1                   | Wash basin and Mirror:  |
| 2.1.1                 | One wash basin with one pillar tap at appropriate location as per the space available.  |
| 2.1.2                 | Plumbing for geysers.   |

| 1                          | 2   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 2.2                        | Flooring and Dado:  |
| 2.2.1                      | Flooring  |
| 2.2.1.1                    | Ceramic floor tile (Size 8"x8" Matt finish) of approved design.   |
| 2.2.1.2                    | Dado - Ceramic white glazed tile (Size 8"x8") upto door built level   |
| <b>3.0</b>                 | <b>Bed Room/Living Room</b>   |
| 3.1                        | Flooring in rooms and internal areas-   |
| 3.1.1                      | Grey/Beige color Ceramic floor tile (Size 8"x8" Matt finish) of approved design.  |
| <b>4.0</b>                 | <b>In common circulation areas and staircases-</b>  |
| 4.1                        | Kota stone flooring and matching skirting in common circulation area. In staircase, single piece pre-polished kota stone slab with pre-finished nosing shall be used. |
| <b>5.0</b>                 | <b>Others fixtures and amenities:-</b>  |
| 5.1.1                      | Curtain rods with brackets.   |
| 5.1.2                      | Wire-gauze shutters for windows, with steel section.  |
| <b>6.0</b>                 | <b>Internal finishing</b>   |
| 6.1                        | Repair of all walls and ceiling (one time only) followed by colour-wash. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.                                      |
| <b>B. Electrical Works</b> |   |
| 1.0                        | 1.1 Power Points one in kitchen and one in bedroom (DP-MCB Type) Total in Numbers - Two.  |
| 2.0                        | 2.1 Ventilation fan one in kitchen and one for WC (in Numbers)-Two.   |



[English]

#### Fiscal Measures to Contain Public Deficits

3378. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measures taken to correct public deficit have potential for creating a new recession;

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

(c) the comments of the Government thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Unlike some advanced economies, which slipped into recessionary mode, the global economic and financial crisis in 2008-09 resulted only in a slowdown in the rate of growth of GDP in India. The expansionary fiscal policy pursued in 2008-09 and 2009-10 helped arrest the demand slowdown. With recovery taking root in 2009-10 and in view of the fact such expansion is not sustainable in the long run, the Budget for 2010-11 has begun the process of fiscal consolidation.

#### Shortage of Staff in C&AG

3379. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned and actual strength in the Department of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG);

(b) whether the office of CAG is faced with shortage of staff;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to fill the vacant posts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which all vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) have

informed that against a sanctioned strength of 67,063 (in the Group 'B', 'C' & 'D' cadres), 44,158 persons are in position as on 01.03.2010.

(b) There is a shortfall of 22,905.

(c) The Group-wise details of 22,905 vacancies are as under:-

Group 'B' — 2,944.

Group 'C' — 17,297.

Group 'D' — 2,664

(d) and (e) Vacancies are filled up on the basis of continuous assessment of functional requirements. It is therefore not feasible to indicate a date by which all vacancies will be filled up.

#### Upgradation of Cancer Centres

3380. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for the upgradation of various cancer centres to the status of the Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs);

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

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposals received include:

| State      | Name of the Institute         |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1          | 2                             |
| (i) Kerala | Malabar Cancer Centre, Kannur |

| 1                 | 2  |
|-------------------|--|
| (ii) UP.          | Banaras Hindu University & J.K. Cancer Institute, Kanpur                 |
| (iii) West Bengal | Government Medical College, Kolkata                                      |
| (iv) Rajasthan    | SMS Medical College & Bhagwan Hospital & Research Centre Mahaveer Cancer |
| (v) Karnataka     | Rajeev Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital                                  |
| (vi) Sikkim       | Sir Thutob Namgyal Memorial Hospital, Gangtok                            |

(c) No decision in this regard has been taken yet.

#### Sale of Goods in Duty Free Shops

3381. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item wise details of Indian products sold through duty free shops at the arrival lounge;

(b) whether Indian products are discriminated against in duty free Shops located at arrival lounge in Indian airports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to create level playing field for both Indian and foreign goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Specified Indian products are exempted from the duty, of excise under notification no. 145/89-CE dated 19.05.1989, as amended, when brought for sale into duty free shops in the arrival halls at the customs airports from the factories of their manufacture situated in India, in foreign currency, to passengers arriving from abroad, subject to conditions laid down in the said notification. The details of specified products permitted to be so cleared are given in the statement. The details of such specified Indian products sold through duty free shops at the arrival lounge in the year 2009-10 are Nil.

(b) to (d) Representations received from trade bodies to expand the list of indigenously manufactured items allowed to be sold through duty free shops located in arrival and departure sides in Customs airports are being examined by the Ministry in consultation with stakeholders.

#### Statement

| Sl.No. | Central Excise Tariff Sub-heading No. | Goods  |
|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1.     | 8519                                  | Turntables (record decks), record-players, cassette-players and other sound reproducing apparatus, not incorporating a sound recording device  |
| 2.     | 8519                                  | Magnetic tape recorders and other sound recording apparatus, whether or not incorporating a sound reproducing device   |
| 3.     | 8521                                  | Video recording or reproducing apparatus   |
| 4.     | 8523                                  | Unrecorded Audio cassettes   |
| 5.     | 8523                                  | Unrecorded Video cassettes   |
| 6.     | 8524                                  | Recorded Audio cassettes   |
| 7.     | 8524                                  | Recorded Video cassettes   |
| 8.     | 8527                                  | Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, whether or not combined, in the same housing, with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock   |
| 9.     | 8528                                  | Television receivers (including video monitors and video projectors) whether or not combined, in the same housing, with radio-broadcast receivers; sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus |



### Unavailability of Construction Materials

3382. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to unavailability of river sand, burned bricks, the construction cost of houses have risen sharply recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to control the cost escalation in the construction sector and to promote the use of alternate construction materials?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Shortage of building materials has been noticed, particularly in case of sand. Problem of stone is limited to certain areas only and is generally related to environment. However, no case of rise in the construction cost of houses because of shortage of river sand burned bricks as such has been reported.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to control the cost escalation in the construction sector and to promote the use of alternate construction materials include as follows:

- (i) For sand, market-driven solution is coming up in the form of manufactured sand which is made by crushing stone. Research on use of fly ash for part replacement of sand has been taken up during the recent past and part replacement is done in many cases.
- (ii) Various organizations including Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Bhubaneswar and National Council for Cement and Building Material (NCCBM) are working on developing alternative materials including use of fly ash, bottom ash and demolished recycled concrete. Recently NCCBM have completed a research project on use of bottom ash as part replacement of sand for block making.

(iii) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has undertaken various programmes including development of products from the waste materials such as rice husk, pine needles and sugarcane bagasse as a substitute to wood. The demolished buildings (both masonry & concrete) are also being utilized to produce the aggregates required for concrete as a process of recycling.

(iv) Institute for Steel Development and Growth (INSDAG), promoted by the Government of India along with the major steel producers, was established to promote steel based construction.

(v) Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), an autonomous organization of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, has been working towards a comprehensive and integrated approach for promotion and transfer of potential, cost-effective, environment-friendly, disaster resistant building materials and technologies including locally available materials from lab to land for sustainable development of housing.

### Decline in Foreign Tourist Arrivals

3383. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in tourists inflow from Pakistan, Japan, UK and Bangladesh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the tightening of visa norms are responsible for this drop in tourists inflow; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to encourage tourists from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India from Pakistan, Japan, UK, Bangladesh during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given below.



| Country    | FTAs in India |        |        |
|------------|---------------|--------|--------|
|            | 2007          | 2008   | 2009   |
| Pakistan   | 106283        | 85529  | 45628  |
| Japan      | 145538        | 145352 | 124219 |
| UK         | 796191        | 776530 | 748765 |
| Bangladesh | 480240        | 541884 | 458063 |

Data on nationality-wise FTAs in India during current year is not available.

The decline in FTAs in India from these countries may be due to various reasons including the global financial slowdown, terrorist attacks, H1N1 pandemic, etc.

The steps taken by the Union Government to increase the number of tourists in the country include development of tourism infrastructure under the Scheme of Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, Incredible India publicity campaigns in international and domestic markets, introduction of Market Development Assistance for Medical, Wellness and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) Tourism, and introduction of visa on arrival for tourists from five countries, namely Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan on a pilot basis for a period of one year.

#### **PAT Norms for Energy Intensive Sectors**

3384. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes Perform-achieve-Trade (PAT) norms for energy intensive sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes amendment in the Energy Conservation Act to provide for stiff penalties in case of non-compliance under the provisions of the norm;

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

(e) the other steps taken or proposed to be taken

by the Government to implement these norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Section 14(g) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 provides the mandate to the Central Government to, "establish and prescribe such energy consumption norms and standards for designated consumers as it may consider necessary..." The Government in March 2007 notified industrial units in 9 Industrial sectors which utilize more than a specified amount of energy as designated consumers.

The "National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEEE)" seeks to foster a conducive regulatory and policy regime to create innovative and sustainable business models for energy efficiency. Under the NMEEEE one of the initiatives is Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) which is a market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness of Improvements in energy efficiency in large energy-intensive industries. Trading of energy saving certificates would facilitate this process.

(c) and (d) A Bill amending the Energy Conservation Act has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 4th May, 2010. The Bill is to be taken up for consideration in the Rajya Sabha.

The Bill, *inter alia*, seeks to provide powers to the Central Government to issue Energy Saving Certificates to designated consumers whose energy savings exceeds the savings required to meet their mandated energy consumption norms, and to allow designated consumers to use energy saving certificates to comply with their mandated norms.

Further, the Bill also seeks to enhance the penalty for non-compliance. It is proposed that the penalty for non-compliance would be Rupees Ten lakhs. An



additional penalty would also be levied which is related to the amount of the energy used by a designated consumer at the end of the compliance period which is in excess of the mandated energy consumption norms after taking into account the energy savings certificates held by the designated consumer. The amount of penalty shall be the excess energy used (in terms of tons of oil equivalent) multiplied by the cost of energy. The amendment Bill seeks powers for the Central Government to notify the price of energy to be used for the calculation of this penalty from time to time.

(e) The other steps in this direction are:

- (1) Sectoral baselines for specific energy consumption have been prepared;
- (2) Verification audits to establish the specific energy consumption baseline of each designated consumers;
- (3) Methodology for the setting of energy consumption norms (in terms of the percentage reduction in the current specific energy consumption);
- (4) Consultations with the designated consumers on issues related to the Operationalization of the mechanism; and
- (5) Process to establish trading platforms for the energy saving certificates.

#### **National Knowledge Commission on Health Care Education**

3385. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission has made recommendations as regard the health care education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government implemented these recommendations;

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

(e) the time by which the said recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b) The main recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission as regard the health care education are as follows:

- Constitution of a Standing Committee within the structure of the Independent Regulatory Authority for Higher Education (IRAHE).
- The Indian Medical Council Act should be amended such that MCI functions only as a professional association, with powers to conduct nationwide examinations, and to provide licenses for those who wish to join the profession.
- Similar changes are needed for all the other Councils viz. Nursing Council, Pharmacy Council, Dental Council and Rehabilitation Council.
- IRAHE should be empowered to license suitable agencies for accreditation.
- Policies of admission and fee structure of private college have to be regulated, not only to stop them from becoming sources of political and financial power but also to arrest falling standards.
- All institutions must constitute Curriculum Committees that plan curricula and instructional methods, which are regularly updated.
- Attracting and retaining quality faculty should be accorded top priority. Measures such as opportunities to attend international conferences regularly, sabbaticals, dual appointments, rewarding research, fast-track promotions, and dissociating remuneration from Government pay scales should be explored.
- The medical profession needs to be structured like a pyramid with the base made up of general physicians. At present there is little if any space for such doctors in postgraduate courses. Therefore, adequate representation



should be given to general physicians while carrying out expansion of post graduate seats such that fifty percent seats are reserved for general physicians.

- New streams for post graduation should be looked at based on needs.
- Admission to post graduate courses should be done on the basis of credits received in the National Exit Examination and pre and post internship clinically oriented exams after internship.
- Need to reserve post graduate seats (upto 20% of total available seats) for graduates who have worked in rural areas for at least 3 years.
- The number of medical colleges in relation to population in some states is much higher than, in other states. The Central Government should aid new colleges in these states to address this regional disparity. For instance, north eastern states require urgent attention in this context. The Central Government can develop a list of priority sites for establishing new colleges where the impact of new clinical facilities would benefit the surrounding rural population.
- Further at least one institution should be identified in each State that can serve as a center of excellence and role model for the other institutions of the state.
- Medical education cannot be standalone. It requires support in the form of trained nurses, pharmacists, paramedic workers. It must all also serve the essential purpose of delivering health care to the people. Therefore, we also set out some recommendations on education for supporting services and public health.

(c) to (e) The Ministry is considering setting up of an overarching regulatory body viz. National Council for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector. The draft Bill of the NCHRH has been prepared in which most of the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission have been incorporated. Apart from this, the Central Government

has amended Medical Council of India Regulations to provide incentives for the rural posting in the form of reservation in Post Graduate Diploma in Medical courses and additional marks in the entrance examination for admission in Post Graduate medical course.

*[Translation]*

#### **Tax Rebate for Industrial Park Developers**

3386. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the date for application of tax rebate to developers of industrial parks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any estimate of the revenue losses likely to be incurred therefrom has been made;

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/proposed to be taken therefrom; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Section 80-IA(4)(iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 provides for a tax holiday for 10 out of 15 years in respect of profits of any undertaking which develops and operates or maintains and operates an industrial park. The tax benefit is available to such industrial parks subject to the condition that it is notified by the Central Government in accordance with the Scheme framed and notified in this behalf for the period beginning on 1.4.1997 and ending on 31.3.2006. The terminal date for availability of this tax incentive has been extended upto 31.3.2011 by Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009. As a consequence, the Industrial Park Scheme, 2008 has been notified by the Government in exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid section vide Notification number S.O51(E), dated 8.1.2008.

(c) The revenue forgone as reported in the Receipts Budget, 2010 on account of the deduction available for development of industrial parks under section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act is projected to be Rs. 426 crores during the year 2009-10.

(d) and (e) Profit-linked deductions under the Income Tax Act lead to considerable expenditure. Such profit-linked incentives are inherently inefficient and essentially,



regressive in nature. Consequently, there is an inbuilt incentive for laundering and shifting of profits to the exempted activity. Since profit is the basis for exemption, there is no incentive for investment and upgradation during the period of tax holiday. Such profit-linked incentives also encourage rent-seeking behaviour. Therefore, the profit-linked deductions are being gradually phased out of the Income Tax Act.

[*English*]

#### **Upgradation of AGMGH**

3387. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Tamil Nadu Government for upgradation of 'Anna Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital' Tiruchirapalli at par with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. However, the Government had earlier identified Anna Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital for upgradation in the State of Tamil Nadu in the first phase of PMSSY. Preliminary Assessment for upgradation of the institution was carried out and it was found that the institute has space constraint and a lot of civil work is involved for relocation of existing blocks. Accordingly, another medical college institution, viz. Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem (TN) has been taken up for upgradation in the first phase of PMSSY.

#### **Regulation of Micro Finance Sector**

3388. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to regulate the lending procedure of micro finance sector since the micro finance institution loans are often priced at more than twenty per cent;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) as critical link in the Micro Finance Sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) There is no separate category of Non Bank Finance Companies (NBFCs) registered as Micro Finance Institutions. However, there are NBFCs registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that are undertaking microfinance activities. These NBFCs are subject to all regulations as applicable to other NBFCs. RBI has not issued any guidelines on interest rates to be charged by NBFCs for loans granted by them. However, in order to ensure transparency in such matters NBFCs have been advised to adopt a Fair Practices Code and to layout appropriate internal principles and procedures in determining interest rates and processing and other charges.

#### **Reservation in Medical Education**

3389. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to earmark some seats for para-medical courses in the medical colleges for the students of Union Territories including the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the time by which this will be finalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) No, there is no such proposal to earmark seats for para-medical courses in the medical colleges for the students of Union Territories. However under the recently approved scheme, five seats in para-medical courses have been provided for Lakshdweep at the proposed Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences, Coimbatore.

[*Translation*]

#### **Losses of Insurance Companies**

3390. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the insurance companies suffer huge losses on account of fraudulent activities of their agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to curb such fraudulent activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The insurance policies have a clause which protects the insurance company against acts of fraud such that if any fraudulent means/devices are used by the insured or his representative to obtain undue benefit under the policy, the company has the right to repudiate the claim. The exaggerated/fraud claims are dealt with as per policy terms and no payment is made if fraud is confirmed. The Life Insurance Corporation has reported that four cases of frauds by the agents have been detected during 2009-10. Necessary actions against erring agents have been taken under Life Insurance Corporation (Agents) Rules 1972.

(c) In the event of any fraud being detected, the licence of the agent found guilty of committing fraudulent activities is cancelled through Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) To Obviate the occurrence of such instances, the audit and vigilance departments of the insurance companies also conduct periodic scrutiny and surprise checks to ensure strict adherence to company guidelines, Insurance companies while underwriting insurance policies, also put in place stringent screening procedures including obtaining supporting documents, conducting medical examination and calling for Agents Confidential Reports/Moral Hazards Reports from insurance agents/officials of insurance companies, Risk Inspection Reports, etc to carry out due-diligence on the life/property to be assured. Subsequent to the enactment of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. life insurance companies and agents have to adhere to elaborate Know Your Customer (KYC) norms before entering into a contract with a prospective customer. Procedures of due-diligence have to be conducted on an on-going basis till the termination of a contract. Similarly, non life insurance companies carry out the required due diligence at the payout/refund stage where claims payout/premium refund cross a threshold of Rs 1 lakh per claim/premium refund.

Further, the provisions of Section 42(7) of the Insurance Act, 1938 enable an insurance company to disqualify an insurance agent in the event of his/her

found guilty of criminal misappropriation or criminal breach of trust or cheating or forgery etc. Section 44 of the Act also enables the life insurers to prohibit payment of renewal commission to a life insurance agent in the event of such agent indulging in fraud.

[English]

#### Fund for Development of Forest Villages

3391. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Government for allocating fund to the States for the development of forest villages;

(b) the details of funds provided to the States for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise thereof, particularly to Gujarat; and;

(c) the number of villages developed during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the details of forest villages located in protected areas under the forest village development scheme, state-wise including Madhya Pradesh alongwith facilities provided therein;

(e) the details of proposals received by the Union Government for the development of forest villages, State-wise including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh for each of the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) There are 2,474 forest villages/habitations in the country, spread over 12 States identified by Ministry of Environment & Forests. On an average Rs. 30.00 lacs per village is provided out of grant under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan. A statement showing State-wise proposals including that of Gujarat received/approved for forest villages and funds released during the last three years is enclosed.

(d) Ministry does not maintain the details of forest villages in protected areas. Madhya Pradesh submitted a proposal for 28 villages located in the protected area.



Since these villages were not forest villages identified by Ministry of Environment and Forests, the proposal was not considered for funding under the programme.

(e) and (f) For the development of forest villages, the State Governments including Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh submit the proposals for infrastructure work

relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community hall, activities related to livelihood etc. Projects approved and funds released during last 3 years are at statement. During the current financial year 2010-11, so far no project has been approved.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Sl.No.       | State          | Total No. of Forest Villages | No. of villages for which projects approved | Fund Released  |                 |             |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
|              |                |                              |   | 07-08          | 08-09           | 09-10       |
| 1.           | Assam          | 499                          | 498   | 0.00           | 4696.05         | 0.00        |
| 2.           | Chhattisgarh   | 425                          | 422   | 1034.00        | 0.00            | 0.00        |
| 3.           | Gujarat        | 199                          | 199   | 593.62         | 0.00            | 0.00        |
| 4.           | Jharkhand      | 24                           | 24  | 0.00           | 0.00            | 0.00        |
| 5.           | Meghalaya      | 23                           | 23  | 0.00           | 0.00            | 0.00        |
| 6.           | Madhya Pradesh | 893                          | 867   | 2829.00        | 6502.50         | 0.00        |
| 7.           | Mizoram        | 85                           | 85  | 190.00         | 435.00          | 0.00        |
| 8.           | Odisha         | 20                           | 20  | 0.00           | 180.00          | 0.00        |
| 9.           | Tripura        | 62                           | 62  | 6.00           | 558.00          | 0.00        |
| 10.          | Uttarakhand    | 61                           | 41  | 0.00           | 0.00            | 0.00        |
| 11.          | Uttar Pradesh  | 13                           | 2   | 0.00           | 30.00           | 0.00        |
| 12.          | West Bengal    | 170                          | 170   | 0.00           | 2550.00         | 0.00        |
| <b>Total</b> |                | <b>2474</b>                  | <b>2413</b>                                 | <b>4646.62</b> | <b>14951.55</b> | <b>0.00</b> |

[Translation]

**Exemption of FEE of Medical Students**

3392. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fee of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Below Poverty Line (BPL)

have been exempted by the Government and private medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, alongwith the percentage of fee exempted;

(c) whether the Government proposes to exempt or waive the complete fee of the students belonging to SCs, STs and BPL families; and

(d) if so, the details of directives issued by the Union Government to the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) In respect of private unaided medical colleges, the fee structure is decided by the Committees appointed by the respective State Governments under the Chairmanship of a retired High Court Judge in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. As far as Government medical colleges are concerned, the exemption in tuition fee, the cost of application and prospectus is generally upto the range of 50%.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present in this Ministry.

[English]

#### Study on Potable Water Quality

3393. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to analyse potable water quality in major metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the level of fluoride and arsenic contamination found in the samples; and

(c) the policy initiatives put in place to provide clean drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) According to the Service Level Benchmarking study conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development in 2009-10 which covered 11 metro cities, the quality of water supply ranged from 72.1% to 100% vis-a-vis a bench-mark of 100%. This was measured in terms of the number of samples that fulfil potable water standards as per the norms of the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) which includes inter alia norms for arsenic and flouride. Rating of all class I cities under the National Urban Sanitation Policy conducted in 2009-10 revealed that only 39 out of 423 cities have fulfilled requisite parameters in respect of drinking water quality. Data

available with the Central Groundwater Board (CGWB) indicates problems of high salinity, nitrate, fluoride, heavy metals like Chromium/Cadmium/Manganese/Lead in ground water in isolated pockets. It has reported arsenic contamination in ground water in 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh and 15 districts of Bihar. Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam conducted a survey of arsenic contamination of ground water in 51 districts of the State with assistance of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) which revealed arsenic problem in 1018 habitations and other quality problems in 6377 habitations in the State.

(c) The Ministry of Urban Development has formulated service level benchmarks i.e. quality of water supplied should fully comply with the norms of the CPHEEO.

[Translation]

#### Coverage of Commercial Banks in Rural Areas

3394. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the branches of the scheduled commercial banks in the country, as on date, State-wise and Bank-wise;

(b) whether banks are reluctant to open their branches in the rural areas;

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

(d) whether banks have fixed any target for deposits and disbursement of loans to their customers during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise alongwith the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, reported that, as on June 30, 2010 there are 88,363 offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in the country, out of which



32,603 (37%) bank offices are in the rural areas, 21,011 (24%) in semi-urban areas, 18,268 (20%) in urban areas and 16,481 (19%) in metropolitan areas. Thus, the number of offices of banks in semi-urban and rural areas constitute around 61 per cent of the total number of offices in the country. The State-wise and bank-wise data are at statements I and II.

In order to extend the reach of banking in rural areas, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has permitted on December 1, 2009 all scheduled commercial banks (SCBs), (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 49,999 as per Census 2001) without having the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting. Further banks have been permitted to open

branches in rural, semi-urban and urban centres in the North Eastern States and Sikkim, without prior permission from the RBI. RBI has also relaxed its Branch Authorisation policy under which SCBs are permitted to Install offsite ATMs at centres/places identified by them without having the need to take permission from the RBI. This is expected to result in further expansion of banking network.

(d) and (e) Indian Banks Association have informed that every year, as part of their business strategy banks fix their business targets for deposit growth and credit disbursements to different sectors. While doing so, they also take into consideration the mandatory targets fixed for priority sector lending, export and other mandated credit target. These targets are internal to banks and are not available in public domain.

**Statement I**

*Bank-wise number of offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Bank            | Category of Bank Offices |            |       |              |       |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|        |                             | Rural                    | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metropolitan | Total |
| 1      | 2                           | 3                        | 4          | 5     | 6            | 7     |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 19                       | 21         |       |              | 40    |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 2490                     | 1686       | 1898  | 1181         | 7255  |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 51                       | 30         |       |              | 81    |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 799                      | 370        | 330   |              | 1499  |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 2403                     | 941        | 519   | 306          | 4169  |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 24                       | 1          | 308   |              | 333   |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 673                      | 280        | 404   |              | 1357  |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 7                        | 20         | -     |              | 27    |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu               |                          | 21         |       |              | 21    |
| 10.    | Delhi                       | 56                       | 37         |       | 2458         | 2551  |
| 11.    | Goa                         | 169                      | 284        |       |              | 453   |
| 12.    | Gujarat                     | 1541                     | 1106       | 702   | 1475         | 4824  |
| 13.    | Haryana                     | 752                      | 555        | 1037  | 139          | 2483  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh  | 767   | 182   | 76    |       | 1025  |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 551   | 210   | 279   |       | 1040  |
| 16. | Jharkhand         | 996   | 426   | 458   |       | 1880  |
| 17. | Karnataka         | 2157  | 1276  | 1407  | 1506  | 6346  |
| 18. | Kerala            | 341   | 2908  | 1227  |       | 4476  |
| 19. | Lakshadweep       | 8     | 3     |       |       | 11    |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh    | 1779  | 1070  | 865   | 609   | 4323  |
| 21. | Maharashtra       | 2182  | 1574  | 1308  | 3441  | 8505  |
| 22. | Manipur           | 35    | 20    | 26    |       | 81    |
| 23. | Meghalaya         | 126   | 33    | 55    |       | 214   |
| 24. | Mizoram           | 55    | 14    | 30    |       | 99    |
| 25. | Nagaland          | 38    | 53    |       |       | 91    |
| 26. | Odisha            | 1704  | 582   | 630   |       | 2916  |
| 27. | Puducherry        | 34    | 37    | 75    |       | 146   |
| 28. | Punjab            | 1193  | 1078  | 810   | 570   | 3651  |
| 29. | Rajasthan         | 1781  | 1086  | 937   | 466   | 4270  |
| 30. | Sikkim            | 49    | 29    |       |       | 78    |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu        | 1774  | 2023  | 1543  | 1222  | 6562  |
| 32. | Tripura           | 115   | 31    | 58    |       | 234   |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh     | 4951  | 19x5  | 1965  | 1708  | 10599 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand       | 592   | 344   | 278   |       | 1214  |
| 35. | West Bengal       | 2391  | 675   | 1043  | 1400  | 5509  |
|     | Total             | 32603 | 21011 | 18268 | 16481 | 88363 |

Note: 1. Data is provisional

2. Data Includes administrative offices

Source: RBI



**Statement II***Bank-wise number of offices of Scheduled Commercial Banks*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Bank                   | Category of Bank Offices |            |       |              |       |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|        |                                    | Rural                    | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metropolitan | Total |
| 1      | 2                                  | 3                        | 4          | 5     | 6            | 7     |
| 1.     | AB Bank Limited                    |                          |            |       | 1            | 1     |
| 2.     | Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd      |                          |            |       | 2            | 2     |
| 3.     | Allahabad Bank                     | 956                      | 407        | 501   | 467          | 2331  |
| 4.     | Allahabad Up Gramin Bank           | 402                      | 65         | 30    |              | 497   |
| 5.     | American Express Banking Corp.     |                          |            | 1     | 1            | 2     |
| 6.     | Andhra Bank                        | 399                      | 408        | 451   | 331          | 1589  |
| 7.     | Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank | 384                      | 121        | 28    | 9            | 542   |
| 8.     | Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank      | 239                      | 75         | 30    |              | 344   |
| 9.     | Antwerp Diamond Bank               |                          |            |       | 1            | 1     |
| 10.    | Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank       | 14                       | 4          |       |              | 18    |
| 11.    | Aryavart Gramin Bank               | 236                      | 52         | 9     | 11           | 308   |
| 12.    | Assam Gramin Vikash Bank           | 284                      | 61         | 18    |              | 363   |
| 13.    | Axis Bank Limited                  | 46                       | 264        | 398   | 334          | 1042  |
| 14.    | Baitarani Gramya Bank              | 94                       | 9          | 5     |              | 108   |
| 15.    | Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank          | 117                      | 19         | 4     |              | 140   |
| 16.    | Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank         | 473                      | 65         | '29   | 1            | 568   |
| 17.    | Bank International Indonesia       |                          |            |       | 1            | 1     |
| 18.    | Bank of America N.T. and S.A.      |                          |            |       | 5            | 5     |
| 19.    | Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.  |                          |            |       | 2            | 2     |
| 20.    | Bank of Baroda                     | 1127                     | 729        | 598   | 732          | 3186  |
| 21.    | Bank of Ceylon                     |                          |            |       | 1            | 1     |
| 22.    | Bank of India                      | 1237                     | 647        | 615   | 666          | 3165  |
| 23.    | Bank of Maharashtra                | 525                      | 273        | 296   | 409          | 1503  |
| 24.    | Bank of Nova Scotia                |                          |            | 1     | 4            | 5     |
| 25.    | Bank of Rajasthan Ltd              | 99                       | 92         | 151   | 136          | 478   |

| 1   | 2                                 | 3    | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7    |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 26. | Barclays Bank PLC                 |      | 1   | 3   | 3   | 7    |
| 27. | Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank        | 99   | 24  | 6   | 4   | 133  |
| 28. | Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank      | 205  | 57  | 16  |     | 278  |
| 29. | Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank  | 0668 | 67  | 25  | 15  | 675  |
| 30. | Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank       | 108  | 46  | 5   |     | 159  |
| 31. | BNP Paribas                       |      |     |     | 9   | 9    |
| 32. | Calyon Bank                       |      |     |     | 6   | 6    |
| 33. | Canara Bank                       | 759  | 792 | 789 | 809 | 3149 |
| 34. | Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd          | 18   | 193 | 110 | 56  | 377  |
| 35. | Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank  | 160  | 32  | 16  | 7   | 215  |
| 36. | Central Bank of India             | 1363 | 918 | 745 | 693 | 3719 |
| 37. | Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank  | 59   | 32  | 13  |     | 104  |
| 38. | Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank          | 209  | 37  | 16  |     | 262  |
| 39. | Chickmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank | 44   | 6   | 3   |     | 53   |
| 40. | Chinatrust Commercial Bank        |      |     |     | 1   | 1    |
| 41. | Citibank NA                       |      | 2   | 12  | 29  | 43   |
| 42. | City Union Bank Limited           | 38   | 6   | 79  | 45  | 225  |
| 43. | Commonwealth Bank of Australia    |      |     |     | 1   | 1    |
| 44. | Corporation Bank                  | 190  | 239 | 334 | 361 | 1124 |
| 45. | DBS Bank Ltd.                     | 2    | 2   |     | 6   | 10   |
| 46. | Deccan Grameena Bank              | 151  | 34  | 22  | 13  | 220  |
| 47. | Dena Bank                         | 358  | 240 | 242 | 337 | 1177 |
| 48. | Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank          | 96   | 36  | 12  | 2   | 146  |
| 49. | Deutsche Bank AG                  | 1    |     | 6   | 6   | 15   |
| 50. | Development Credit Bank Ltd.      | 4    | 13  | 21  | 72  | 110  |
| 51. | Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank      | 88   | 12  | 7   |     | 107  |
| 52. | Ellaquai Dehati Bank              | 80   | 8   | 9   |     | 97   |
| 53. | Federal Bank Ltd                  | 47   | 369 | 184 | 128 | 728  |
| 54. | Firstrand Bank Ltd                |      |     |     | 1   | 1    |



| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7    |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 55. | Gurgaon Gramin Bank                       | 121 | 33  | 15  | 4   | 173  |
| 56. | Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank              | 63  | 20  | 5   |     | 88   |
| 57. | Haryana Gramin Bank                       | 150 | 41  | 24  | 5   | 220  |
| 58. | HDFC Bank Ltd.                            | 95  | 459 | 526 | 649 | 1729 |
| 59. | Himachal Gramin Bank                      | 114 | 10  | 1   |     | 125  |
| 60. | Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd. | 1   | 1   | 10  | 38  | 50   |
| 61. | ICICI Bank Limited                        | 164 | 683 | 547 | 633 | 2027 |
| 62. | IDBI Bank Limited                         | 69  | 147 | 274 | 228 | 718  |
| 63. | Indian Bank                               | 487 | 438 | 459 | 380 | 1764 |
| 64. | Indian Overseas Bank                      | 550 | 483 | 553 | 512 | 2098 |
| 65. | Indusind Bank Ltd                         | 12  | 55  | 101 | 75  | 243  |
| 66. | ING Vysya Bank Ltd                        | 83  | 83  | 158 | 169 | 493  |
| 67. | J and K Grameen Bank                      | 146 | 27  | 8   |     | 181  |
| 68. | Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank                   | 171 | 37  | 2   | 7   | 217  |
| 69. | Jammu and Kashmir Bank TTP                | 220 | 94  | 129 | 67  | 510  |
| 70. | Jhabua-dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank         | 65  | 16  |     |     | 81   |
| 71. | Jharkhand Gramin Bank                     | 192 | 25  | 10  |     | 227  |
| 72. | Jpmorgan Chase Bank National Association  |     |     |     | 1   | 1    |
| 73. | JSC VTB Bank                              |     |     |     |     | 1    |
| 74. | Kalinga Gramya Bank                       | 175 | 5   | 6   |     | 186  |
| 75. | Karnataka Bank Ltd                        | 88  | 95  | 155 | 149 | 487  |
| 76. | Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank             | 282 | 112 | 43  |     | 437  |
| 77. | Karur Vysya Bank Ltd                      | 34  | 108 | 134 | 93  | 369  |
| 78. | Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank            | 297 | 40  | 13  | 12  | 362  |
| 79. | Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.                  | 18  | 45  | "62 | 145 | 270  |
| 80. | Krishna Grameena Bank                     | 97  | 8   | 10  |     | 115  |
| 81. | Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited    |     |     |     | 1   | 1    |
| 82. | Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri     | 55  | 12  | 3   |     | 70   |

| 1    | 2                                     | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7    |
|------|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 83.  | Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd                | 40  | 98  | 89  | 55  | 282  |
| 84.  | Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank             | 37  | 5   |     |     | 42   |
| 85.  | Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank             | 149 | 54  | 19  |     | 222  |
| 86.  | Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank              | 346 | 53  | 11  | 6   | 416  |
| 87.  | Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank     | 25  | 15  | 4   |     | 44   |
| 88.  | Maharashtra Gramin Bank               | 223 | 76  | 24  | 3   | 326  |
| 89.  | Malwa Gramin Bank                     | 47  | 3   | 1   |     | 51   |
| 90.  | Manipur Rural Bank                    | 18  | 6   | 4   |     | 28   |
| 91.  | Marwar Ganganagar Bikaner Gramin Bank | 160 | 45  | 11  |     | 216  |
| 92.  | Mashreq Bank PSC                      |     |     |     | 2   | 2    |
| 93.  | Megalaya Rural Bank                   | 44  | 7   | 4   |     | 55   |
| 94.  | Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank           | 4i  | 10  | 7   |     | 59   |
| 95.  | Mizoram Rural Bank                    | 45  | 7   | 8   |     | 60   |
| 96.  | Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd             |     |     |     | 2   | 2    |
| 97.  | Nagaland Rural Bank                   | 4   | 7   |     |     | 11   |
| 98.  | Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank | 49  | 9   | 1   |     | 59   |
| 99.  | Nainital Bank Ltd                     | 25  | 30  | 25  | 23  | 103  |
| 100. | Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank             | 162 | 46  | 16  | 3   | 227  |
| 101. | Neelachal Gramya Bank                 | 141 | 19  | 16  |     | 176  |
| 102. | North Malabar Gramin Bank             | 32  | 139 | 13  |     | 184  |
| 103. | Oman International Bank S.A.O.G.      |     |     | 1   | 1   | 2    |
| 104. | Oriental Bank of Commerce             | 301 | 350 | 499 | 424 | 1574 |
| 105. | Pallavan Grama Bank                   | 44  | 42  | 6   |     | 92   |
| 106. | Pandyan Grama Bank                    | 111 | 73  | 18  |     | 202  |
| 107. | Parvatiya Gramin Bank                 | 29  | 1   |     |     | 30   |
| 108. | Paschim Banga Gramin Bank             | 196 | 17  | 5   | 3   | 221  |
| 109. | Pragathi Gramin Bank                  | 282 | 55  | 37  |     | 374  |
| 110. | Prathama Bank                         | 156 | 33  |     |     | 208  |
| 111. | Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank         | 9   | 6   | 5   |     | 20   |



| 1    | 2   | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7     |
|------|---|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 112. | Punjab and Sind Bank                      | 283  | 129  | 239  | 246  | 897   |
| 113. | Punjab Gramin Bank                        | 134  | 19   | 10   | 2    | 165   |
| 114. | Punjab National Bank                      | 1955 | 1027 | 1068 | 891  | 4941  |
| 115. | Purvanchal Gramin Bank                    | 287  | 28   | 6    |      | 323   |
| 116. | Rajasthan Gramin Bank                     | 151  | 41   | 12   |      | 204   |
| 117. | Ratnakar Bank Ltd                         | 24   | 26   | 19   | 21   | 90    |
| 118. | Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank                    | 77   | 10   | 15   |      | 102   |
| 119. | Rushikulya Gramya Bank                    | 69   | 14   | 10   |      |       |
| 120. | Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank          | 55   | 13   |      |      | 68    |
| 121. | Saptagiri Grameena Bank                   | 87   | 26   | 15   |      | 126   |
| 122. | Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank                    | 211  | 62   | 23   | 1    | 297   |
| 123. | Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank     | 230  | 103  | 26   |      | 359   |
| 124. | Saurashtra Gramin Bank                    | 116  | 29   | 14   | 3    | 162   |
| 125. | SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd |      |      |      | 3    | 3     |
| 126. | Sharda Gramin Bank                        | 54   | 5    | 4    |      | 63    |
| 127. | Shinhan Bank                              |      |      |      | 2    | 2     |
| 128. | Shreyas Gramin Bank                       | 129  | 49   | 16   | 10   | 204   |
| 129. | Societe Generale                          |      |      |      | 2    | 2     |
| 130. | Sonali Bank                               |      |      | 1    | 1    | 2     |
| 131. | South Indian Bank Ltd                     | 69   | 251  | 156  | 100  | 576   |
| 132. | South Malabar Gramin Bank                 | 35   | 184  | 22   |      | 241   |
| 133. | Standard Chartered Bank                   |      |      | 16   | 79   | 95    |
| 134. | State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur          | 299  | 248  | 203  | 198  | 948   |
| 135. | State Bank of Hyderabad                   | 288  | 362  | 301  | 226  | 1177  |
| 136. | State Bank of India                       | 4717 | 3707 | 2590 | 2117 | 13131 |
| 137. | State Bank of Indore                      | 121  | 140  | 102  | 147  | 510   |
| 138. | State Bank of Mauritius Ltd               |      |      |      | 3    | 3     |
| 139. | State Bank of Mysore                      | 211  | 140  | 169  | 214  | 734   |
| 140. | State Bank of Patiala                     | 275  | 249  | 262  | 158  | 944   |

| 1    | 2                                     | 3            | 4            | 5            | 6            | 7            |
|------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 141. | State Bank of Travancore              | 49           | 470          | 185          | 81           | 785          |
| 142. | Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank         | 60           | 8            |              |              | 88           |
| 143. | Sutlej Gramin Bank                    | 20           | 9            | 2            |              | 31           |
| 144. | Syndicate Bank                        | 658          | 574          | 626          | 576          | 2434         |
| 145. | Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd          | 51           | 79           | 65           | 38           | 233          |
| 146. | The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFI Ltd. |              |              |              | 3            | 3            |
| 147. | The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd             | 6            | 93           | 80           | 60           | 259          |
| 148. | The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.       |              |              | 10           | 19           | 31           |
| 149. | Tripura Gramin Bank                   | 72           | 27           | 10           |              | 109          |
| 150. | UBSAG                                 |              |              |              | 1            | 1            |
| 151. | UCO Bank                              | 780          | 425          | 493          | 485          | 2183         |
| 152. | Union Bank of India                   | 798          | 759          | 718          | 676          | 2951         |
| 153. | United Bank of India                  | 625          | 274          | 361          | 302          | 1562         |
| 154. | United Overseas Bank Ltd              |              |              |              | 1            | 1            |
| 155. | Utkal Gramya Bank                     | 294          | 35           | 4            |              | 333          |
| 156. | Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank     | 86           | 25           | 7            |              | 118          |
| 157. | Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank               | 687          |              | 23           |              | 868          |
| 158. | UttarakhandGramin Bank                | 105          | *4           | 8            |              | 127          |
| 159. | Vananchal Gramin Bank                 | 160          | 2i           |              | 1            | 188          |
| 160. | Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank       | 48           | 41           | 8            |              | 97           |
| 161. | Vidisha-bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank  | 11           | 6            | 3            | 4            | 24           |
| 162. | Vuaya Bank                            | 259          | 245          | 373          | 351          | 1228         |
| 163. | Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank           | 24           | 5            | 2            |              | 31           |
| 164. | Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank         | 126          | 40           | 10           |              | 176          |
| 165. | Yes Bank Ltd.                         | 20           | 38           | 48           | 48           | 154          |
|      | <b>Total</b>                          | <b>32603</b> | <b>21011</b> | <b>18288</b> | <b>16481</b> | <b>88363</b> |

**Note:** 1. Data is Provisional  
2. Data Includes Administrative Offices

**Source:** RBL



*[English]***Offence Against Children**

3395. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalized the draft Bill on the Prevention of Offences Against Child in the light of increasing incidents of child abuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Currently, a bill on the "Protection of Children from Sexual Assault" is under finalization.

**Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio and Stroke Diseases**

3396. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the financial assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government to States/UTs under, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) and National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) during the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the number of community health centres selected for implementation of the said schemes, States/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular and Stroke (NPCDCS) has been formulated with a total outlay of Rs.1230.90 crores for 2010-11 and 2011-12. The outlay for. Cancer is Rs. 73 1.52 crore and Rs. 499.38 crore for Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke respectively.

(b) The NPCDCS envisages implementation of the programme components in 700 Community Health Centres (CHCs); across 15 States of the country.

*[Translation]***Solar Energy Generation**

3397. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:

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

(a) the details of the Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) power plants under implementation under the Solar Photovoltaic programme in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the total amount spent for the purpose;

(c) the time by which these plants are likely to be commissioned;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more such plants during the current financial year in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of SPV power plants under implementation as on 10th August, 2010, under the Ministry's Schemes are given in the Statement. An amount of Rs. 86.27

crores has been released to various implementing agencies for these projects. These power plants are likely to be commissioned by 2012.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission effective from 1st April, 2010. Under the first phase of the Mission till March, 2013, a target of setting up 600 Mega Watt of grid-connected SPV power plants and 200 Mega Watt of Off-grid solar installation, including stand-alone SPV power plants has been fixed.

**Statement**

*SPV Power Plants under Implementation under the Ministry's Schemes as on 10.08.2010*

| States/Union Territories | Aggregate SPV Capacity in kilo Watts |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1                        | 2                                    |
| Andhra Pradesh           | 625                                  |
| Assam                    | 6                                    |
| Chhattisgarh             | 1337                                 |
| Delhi                    | 83                                   |
| Haryana                  | 91                                   |
| Himachal Pradesh         | 200                                  |
| Jammu and Kashmir        | 801                                  |
| Karnataka                | 1126                                 |
| Lakshadweep              | 1100                                 |
| Madhya Pradesh           | 1837                                 |
| Maharashtra              | 1190                                 |
| Odisha                   | 3                                    |
| Punjab                   | 1165                                 |
| Rajasthan                | 11826                                |

| 1             | 2   |
|---------------|-----|
| Sikkim        | 1   |
| Tamil Nadu    | 3   |
| Tripura       | 1   |
| Uttar Pradesh | 881 |
| Uttarakhand   | 200 |
| West Bengal   | 100 |

[English]

**Swine Flu**

3398. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) the number of persons who died of Swine Flu so far, State-wise;

(b) the details of awareness campaigns launched to educate the masses about prevention of Swine Flu;

(c) the details of the Union Government hospitals which are fully equipped to combat this disease alongwith the details of the institutes earmarked/setup to conduct research in this field;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for the vaccination of the health-care workers active in the field of Swine Flu; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) So far 1853 persons have died due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 since May 2009 (as on 10th August, 2010). State-wise list is enclosed.

(b) To educate the masses about prevention of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) a national level media plan was finalized by the Task Force in Information



and Broadcasting Ministry which was funded by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. These campaigns continue to appear in print and visual media. Focus of communication campaign has been simple public health measures for prevention, flu care, reporting early to health care facilities and the need to provide emphasis on pregnant women and those with co-morbid conditions. Dedicated website has been created in public domain ([www.mohfw-hlnl.nic.in](http://www.mohfw-hlnl.nic.in)) providing information on do's and don't's, guidelines and other necessary information.

(c) Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi; All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi; Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh and Jawahar Lal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry are the Union Government Hospitals fully equipped to combat this disease.

National Institute of Virology, Pune; National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi; and All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi are doing research on Influenza related issues.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has proposed to the States and Union vaccination mandatory, if required.

#### **Statement**

*List of persons died due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 since May 2009 (upto 10th August, 2010)*

| Sl.No. | State/UT       | Death of Lab confirmed cases cumulative |
|--------|----------------|---|
| 1      | 2              | 3                                       |
| 1.     | Delhi          | 100                                     |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh | 73                                      |
| 3.     | Karnataka      | 198                                     |
| 4.     | Tamil Nadu     | 7                                       |
| 5.     | Maharashtra    | 627                                     |
| 6.     | Kerala         | 115                                     |
| 7.     | Punjab         | 41                                      |

| 1     | 2                      | 3    |
|-------|------------------------|------|
| 8.    | Haryana                | 38   |
| 9.    | Chandigarh(UT)         | 8    |
| 10.   | Goa                    | 6    |
| 11.   | West Bengal            | 4    |
| 12.   | Uttarakhand            | 13   |
| 13.   | Himachal Pradesh       | 8    |
| 14.   | Jammu and Kashmir      | 4    |
| 15.   | Gujarat                | 324  |
| 16.   | Mizoram                | 1    |
| 17.   | Assam                  | 2    |
| 18.   | Rajasthan              | 199  |
| 19.   | Uttar Pradesh          | 23   |
| 20.   | Puducherry             | 6    |
| 21.   | Chhattisgarh           | 11   |
| 22.   | Madhya Pradesh         | 38   |
| 23.   | Odisha                 | 6    |
| 24.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1    |
| Total |                        | 1853 |

#### **Installation of Desalination Plants**

3399. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has proposed to undertake installation of desalination plants using sea water and reverse osmosis technology to check acute drinking water shortage in Mumbai and submitted any proposal to the Union Government in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a)



Yes, Madam. Request has been received from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra. However, no formal proposal has been received.

(b) The matter was examined in this Ministry and the Government of Maharashtra has been advised to explore the possibilities for better water supply management through leakage control; metering for, sustainable use; environment friendly pricing policies; reuse of treated waste water, besides water source potential creation through projects on Gargai, Plnjal, Kalu and other small and medium structures instead of opting for installation of a desalination plant using sea water and reverse osmosis technology.

#### **Recovery of Loans**

3400. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has warned multinational banks against resorting to a "Witch Hunt" against their clients for the payment recovery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any punitive action has been taken against the errant Banks;

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

(e) the measures taken/being taken to ensure strict implementation of the Government's guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) To regulate the conduct of recovery agents engaged by banks and to protect the rights of the banks' customers, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), on 24th April, 2008, issued guidelines on 'recovery agents engaged by banks'. These guidelines cover various operational issues concerning engagement of recovery agents by the banks, including the methods to be followed by them for recovery of dues, training for the recovery agents, procedure for taking possession of property mortgaged/hypothecated to the banks, etc. The banks have also been advised to strictly abide by the codes pertaining to collection of dues.

The bank customers aggrieved by the conduct of recovery agents can seek redressal of their grievances

under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006. The Banking Ombudsman is empowered to pass an 'award' compensating the customer upto Rs. 1 lakh in the case of credit card related complaints and upto Rs. 10 lakh in the other\* cases on account of actual loss suffered by the complainant. RBI has reported that its 15 Banking Ombudsman Offices settled 29 complaints during the period July 01, 2008 to June 30,2009 and 314 complaints during the period July 01,2009 to June 30,2010 regarding non-observance of RBI guidelines on engagement of recovery agents by banks.

Banks have been advised to ensure that the recovery agents are properly trained to handle with care and sensitivity, their responsibilities, in particular aspects like hours of calling, privacy of customer information, etc.

#### **Regulation of Fitness Centres**

3401. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fitness centres in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether a number of fitness centres do not have qualified trainers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to regulate the fitness centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The information is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Inclusion in TSP**

3402. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



- (a) the details of areas included in the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP);
- (b) the time since when the plan has been started;
- (c) the criteria for inclusion of an area into TSP;
- (d) whether the Government has any plans to revise the TSP area; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Tribal Sub-Plan is implemented in 22 States and 2 UTs. TSP was introduced in the beginning of 5th five year plan. Areas included in Tribal Sub-Plan are the operational areas of Integrated Tribal Development Projects/ Agencies (ITDPs/ITDAs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, clusters, and areas where Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTG) and

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) reside. State-wise details of these are given in the statement enclosed.

ITDPs/ITDAs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or more in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population. MADA pockets are the identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 10,000. Clusters are the identified pockets of concentration of ST population containing 50% or more ST population within a total population of minimum of 5,000. PTGs are identified isolated communities among the STs characterized by a low rate of population, a pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy. DTGs are tribals falling out-side the above areas.

(d) and (e) The Ministry considers the proposals, as and when received from the State Governments for revision of the TSP areas.

#### **Statement**

#### *Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, Clusters in Tribal Sub Plan area, Scheduled Area*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Number      |              |          |
|--------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
|        |                      | ITDPs/ITDAs | MADA Pockets | Clusters |
| 1      | 2                    | 3           | 4            | 5        |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 8           | 41           | 17       |
| 2.     | Assam                | 19          | -            | -        |
| 3.     | Bihar                | -           | 7            | -        |
| 4.     | Chhattisgarh         | 19          | 9            | 2        |
| 5.     | Gujarat              | 9           | 1            | -        |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh     | 5           | 2            | -        |
| 7.     | Jammu and Kashmir    | -           | -            | -        |
| 8.     | Jharkhand            | 14          | 34           | 7        |
| 9.     | Karnataka            | 5           | -            | -        |
| 10.    | Kerala               | 7           | -            | -        |
| 11.    | Madhya Pradesh       | 31          | 30           | 6        |

| 1   | 2                           | 3   | 4   | 5  |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| 12. | Maharashtra                 | 16  | 44  | 24 |
| 13. | Manipur                     | 5   | -   | -  |
| 14. | Odisha                      | 21  | 46  | 14 |
| 15. | Rajasthan                   | 5   | 44  | 11 |
| 16. | Sikkim                      | 4   | -   | -  |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu                  | 9   | -   | -  |
| 18. | Tripura                     | -   | -   | -  |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh               | 1   | 1   | -  |
| 20. | Uttarakhand                 | -   | -   | -  |
| 21. | West Bengal                 | 12  | -   | 1  |
|     | Union Territory             |     |     |    |
| 22. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1   | -   | -  |
| 23. | Daman and Diu               | 1   | -   | -  |
|     | Total                       | 192 | 259 | 82 |

#### Electrification Work in Tribal Areas

3403. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken steps to speed up the electrification work in the backward tribal areas of the North-Eastern Region, especially Bodoland Territorial Areas District;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more power plants in the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The projects for all the districts in North Eastern Region have been sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutkaran Yojana (RGQVY). State-wise progress of projects in North Eastern Region is given in the enclosed

statement-I. District-wise progress for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in Assam including Bodoland Territorial Areas Districts, is given in the enclosed statement-II. The following steps have been taken for the effective Implementation of RGGVY:

- (i) Government of India has set up an Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of Implementation.
- (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the states have notified formation of district committees.
- (iii) The States have also been requested by MOP to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in Implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) Ministry of Power as well as Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for "RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State



- Governments, state power utilities and Implementing agencies for expeditious Implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedules.
- (v) For speedier and effective Implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (vi) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
- (vii) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs.2200/- in XI Plan from Rs. 1500/- in X Plan.
- (viii) To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification has been revised upward.
- (c) and (d) The capacity addition planned in North-Eastern Region (NER) in 11 Plan totally to 663 MW is as below:

| Sl.No.           | Plant Name                   | Fuel Type | Likely Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12) (MW) |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| <b>Assam</b>     |                              |           |  |
| 1.               | Bongaigaon TPP U 1,2         | Coal      | 500                                      |
| 2.               | Lakwa WH                     | Gas/Lng   | 37                                       |
|                  | Total (Assam)                |           | 537                                      |
| <b>Meghalaya</b> |                              |           |  |
| 1.               | Myntdu St-I                  | Hydro     | 84                                       |
| 2.               | Myntdu St-I Addl Unit        | Hydro     | 42                                       |
|                  | Total (Meghalaya)            |           | 126                                      |
|                  | Total (North-eastern Region) |           | 663                                      |

Further, a capacity of 390 MW in NER is being attempted under Best Efforts for completion in 11th Plan. The details are as under:-

| Sl.No.           | Plant Name                   | Fuel Type | Likely Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12) (MW) |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|
| <b>Assam</b>     |                              |           |  |
| 1.               | Bongaigaon TPP U 3           | Coal      | 250                                      |
| 2.               | Namrup CCGT                  | Gas/Lng   | 100                                      |
|                  | Total (Assam)                |           | 350                                      |
| <b>Meghalaya</b> |                              |           |  |
| 1.               | New UMTRU                    | Hydro     | 40                                       |
|                  | Total (Meghalaya)            |           | 40                                       |
|                  | Total (North-eastern Region) |           | 390                                      |

Further, it may be mentioned that 5 Nos. H.E projects (above 25 MW) with an aggregate installed capacity of 2876 MW including that of 40 MW of 'NEW UMTRU' and 126 MW of 'MYNTDU' are presently under construction in NER.

In addition, 127 H.E. Schemes (above 25 MW) with an aggregate installed capacity of 57835.5 MW have been identified for allotment for benefits during 12th Plan and beyond in NE Region. Out of the above, 84 schemes with aggregate capacity of 33850.5 MW have

already been allotted to Private Sector and another 15 schemes with aggregate capacity of 9707 MW have been allotted to Central Sector.

A list of Hydro projects under construction in North-eastern Region (NER) and Sikkim for benefits during 11th Plan and beyond is given in the enclosed statement-III.

The details of new proposed thermal power projects in NER is given in the enclosed statement-IV.

### **Statement I**

#### *State-wise details of projects sanctioned in North Eastern Region under RGGVY*

As on 31.07.2010

| Sl.No.                   | Name of State<br>(Total No. of Districts) | No. of<br>DPRs | Project<br>cost<br>Sanctioned<br>(In Rs. Cr.) | Total<br>Amount<br>Released<br>(In Rs. Cr.) | Electrification of<br>Un-/De-Electrified<br>village |             | No. of Connections<br>to BPL Households |             |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|---|---|---|-------------|---|-------------|
|                          |   |                |   |   | Coverage  | Achievement | Coverage                                | Achievement |
| 1.                       | Arunachal Pradesh (16)                    | 16             | 537.69  | 499.03                                      | 2129  | 320         | 40810                                   | 2057        |
| 2.                       | Assam (23)                                | 23             | 1660.35                                       | 1398.97                                     | 8525  | 2968        | 991656                                  | 365123      |
| 3.                       | Manipur (9)                               | 9              | 357.80  | 160.41                                      | 882   | 143         | 107369                                  | 6164        |
| 4.                       | Meghalaya (7)                             | 7              | 290.42  | 161.51                                      | 1943  | 145         | 116447                                  | 23132       |
| 5.                       | Mizoram (8)                               | 8              | 104.25  | 159.97                                      | 137   | 19          | 27417                                   | 5162        |
| 6.                       | Nagaland (11)                             | 11             | 111.17  | 123.74                                      | 105   | 39          | 69900                                   | 7055        |
| 7.                       | Sikkim (4)                                | 4              | 57.11   | 88.65                                       | 25  | 0           | 11458                                   | 230         |
| 8.                       | Tripura (4)                               | 4              | 131.47  | 77.67                                       | 160   | 53          | 194730                                  | 35881       |
| Total of All States (82) |   | 82             | 3250.26                                       | 2669.95                                     | 13906   | 3687        | 1559787                                 | 444804      |

### **Statement II**

#### *District-wise progress for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY in Assam*

As on 31.07.2010

| Sl.No. | Name of the<br>District | Sanctioned<br>Project Cost<br>(In Rs. Lakhs) | Electrification of Un/<br>De-Electrified Villages |             | No. of Connections<br>to BPL Households |             |
|--------|-------------------------|--|---|-------------|---|-------------|
|        |                         |  | Coverage  | Achievement | Coverage                                | Achievement |
| 1      | 2                       | 3  | 4   | 5           | 6                                       | 7           |
| 1.     | Goalpara                | 3729.82                                      | 323   | 323         | 30911                                   | 30908       |
| 2.     | Tinsukia                | 5566.91                                      | 350   | 350         | 44548                                   | 51548       |



| 1   | 2                          | 3         | 4    | 5    | 6      | 7      |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------|------|------|--------|--------|
| 3.  | Cachar                     | 6507.18   | 230  | 230  | 73512  | 40000  |
|     | Total of 10th Plan Project | 15803.91  | 903  | 903  | 148971 | 122456 |
| 4.  | Barpeta                    | 4989.03   | 226  | 23   | 63567  | 5693   |
| 5.  | Bongaigaon                 | 6879.7    | 351  | 94   | 41969  | 8029   |
| 6.  | Darrang                    | 8716.27   | 204  | 68   | 53273  | 26676  |
| 7.  | Dhemaji                    | 6001.36   | 631  | 33   | 21322  | 4051   |
| 8.  | Dhubri                     | 9233.93   | 393  | 27   | 74274  | 4440   |
| 9.  | Golaghat                   | 6524.72   | 483  | 419  | 43026  | 16821  |
| 10. | Jorhat                     | 3479.89   | 243  | 242  | 36041  | 33272  |
| 11. | Kamrup                     | 10310.7   | 379  | 23   | 74943  | 9480   |
| 12. | Karbi Anglong              | 31527.31  | 1380 | 174  | 31504  | 2610   |
| 13. | Lakhimpur                  | 6797.56   | 544  | 74   | 34745  | 6704   |
| 14. | Marigaon                   | 2827.63   | 314  | 198  | 35417  | 24455  |
| 15. | Nagaon                     | 10148.75  | 358  | 90   | 100514 | 19465  |
| 16. | Nalbari                    | 3614.56   | 145  | 120  | 45672  | 25626  |
| 17. | North Cachar Hills         | 5954.49   | 242  | 34   | 4681   | 970    |
| 18. | Dibrugarh                  | 6814.54   | 272  | 63   | 24240  | 7822   |
| 19. | Hailakandi                 | 2458.69   | 71   | 37   | 9788   | 7289   |
| 20. | Karimganj                  | 4497.63   | 210  | 48   | 27488  | 8489   |
| 21. | Kokrajhar                  | 5787.6    | 431  | 32   | 40899  | 2469   |
| 22. | Sibsagar                   | 4018.42   | 102  | 76   | 13505  | 7334   |
| 23. | Sonitpur                   | 9648.45   | 643  | 190  | 65817  | 20952  |
|     | Total of 11th Plan Project | 150231.23 | 7622 | 2065 | 842685 | 242667 |
|     | Grand Total                | 166035.14 | 8525 | 2968 | 991656 | 365123 |

The progress details are as reported by the implementing agencies and are provisional and subject to reconciliation.

**Statement III***Hydro Projects under construction in North Eastern Region and Sikkim for benefits during 11th Plan and beyond*

| Sl.No.                | Name of Project   | Capacity (MW) | State/ Implementing Agency             | Likely Commissioning | Status              |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Central Sector</b> |   |               |  |                      |                     |
| 1.                    | Subansiri Lower 8x250= 2000 MW                              | 2000          | Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam NHPC Limited  | 2012-13              | Under construction. |
| 2.                    | Kameng 4x150= 600 MW  | 600           | Arunachal Pradesh/ NEEPCO              | 2013-14              | Under construction. |
| 3.                    | Pare 2x55 =110 MW   | 110           | Arunachal Pradesh/ NEEPCO              | 2012-13              | Under construction. |
|                       | Sub-total (Central)   | 2710          |  |                      |                     |
| <b>State Sector</b>   |   |               |  |                      |                     |
| 1.                    | Myntdu Leshka 2x42 = 84MW<br>Myntdu Leahka Extn. 1x42 =42MW | 126           | Meghalaya/MeSEB                        | 2011-12              | Under construction. |
| 2.                    | New Umtru 2x20 = 40 MW                                      | 40            | Meghalaya/ MeSEB                       | 2011-12              | Under construction. |
|                       | Sub-total (State)   | 166           |  |                      |                     |
|                       | Total   | 2876          |  |                      |                     |
| <b>Private Sector</b> |   |               |  |                      |                     |
| 1.                    | Chujachen 2x49.5 = 99 MW                                    | 99            | Sikkim/ M/s Gati Infrastructure Ltd.   | 2010-11              | Under construction. |
| 2.                    | Teeste Stage-III 6x200= 1200 MW                             | 1200          | Sikkim/M/s Teesta Urja Ltd.            | 2011-12              | Under construction. |
| 3.                    | Teeste Stage-VI 4x125 = 500 MW                              | 500           | Sikkim/ M/s Lanco Energy Pvt. Ltd.     | 2012-13              | Under construction. |
| 4.                    | Rangit-IV 3x40= 120 MW                                      | 120           | Sikkim/ M/s Jal Power Corporation Ltd. | 2013-14              | Under construction. |
| 5.                    | Jorethang Loop 2x48=96 MW                                   | 96            | Sikkim/ M/s. DANS Energy Ltd.          | 2012-13              | Under construction. |
| 6.                    | Bhasmey 3x17 = 51 MW  | 51            | Sikkim/M/s Gati Infrastructure         | 2012-13              | Under construction. |
|                       | Sub-total (Private)   | 2066          |  |                      |                     |
|                       | Grand Total   | 4942          |  |                      |                     |



**Statement IV***Details of New Thermal Power Projects proposed in North-Eastern Region*

1. Tripura Gas Based Power Project 104.74 MW
2. Garo Hills Coal Based Thermal Power Project, Meghalaya, NEEPCO-500 MW
3. West Khasi Hills Coal based TPP, Meghalaya NEEPCO-240 MW
4. Margherita Coal based TPP, Assam (JV of NEEPCO & APGCL)-250 MW
5. Margherita TPP-JV of NTPC & APGCL-500 MW
6. Bongalgaon TPP Unit-IV-NTPC-1x250 MW
7. Barak Thermal Power Project-2x125 MW
8. Globe Power & Steel TPP-2x660 MW
9. Chandrapur TPS-2x30 MW

**Money Laundering by Petrochemicals Companies**

3404. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contracts entered into by the Union Government with the companies under the new Exploration Licensing Policy-VIII for each of the last three years, till date;

(b) whether recently a polychemicals company was accused of money laundering; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of contracts entered into by the Union Government with the companies under the new. Exploration Licensing Policy-VIII (NELP-VIII) are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement***Blocks Awarded in NELP-VIII under Production Sharing Contracts Regime*

| Sl.No.           | Block           | Company/Consortium   |
|------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1                | 2               | 3  |
| DEEPWATER BLOCKS |                 |  |
| 1.               | MB-DWN-2009/1   | Caim Energy India Pty Limited 10% Caim India Ltd (90%)   |
| 2.               | KG-DWN-2009/1   | BG Exploration and Production India Ltd 30%, OIL(15%), ONGC(45%), Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation Pvt Ltd(10%) |
| 3.               | AN-DWN-2009/1   | Oil & Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) 70% & OIL(30%).  |
| 4.               | AN-DWN-2009/2   | ONGC 60%-& OIL(40%)  |
| 5.               | AN-DWN-2009/3   | ONGC 60%-& OIL(40%-)-Jt. Op.   |
| 6.               | AN-DWN-2009/5   | ONGC 90%-& Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC)(10%)   |
| 7.               | AN-DWN-2009/1 3 | ONGC 70%-NTPC(10%),Gas Authority of India Ltd.(GAIL)(10%o),GSPC(10%)   |
| 8.               | AN-DWN-2009/1 8 | ONGC 60%-,OIL(30%),GAIL(10%)   |

| 1   | 2                    | 3  |
|-----|----------------------|--|
|     | SHALLOW WATER BLOCKS |  |
| 9.  | GK-OSN-2009/1        | ONGC 40%-GSPC(20%),AWEL(20%), Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL)(20%),   |
| 10. | GK-OSN-2009/2        | ONGC 40 %, Adani Welspun Exploration Ltd 30% IOC(30%)  |
| 11. | MB-OSN-2009/3        | BMP Biltiton Petroleum International Exploratory Pty Ltd 100%  |
| 12. | MB-OSN-2009/6        | BHP Billiton Petroleum International Exploratory Pty Ltd 100%  |
| 13. | MB-OSN-2009/7        | BHP Billiton Petroleum International Exploratory Pty Ltd 100%  |
| 14. | CY-OSN-2009/1        | Bengal Energy International Inc(100%)  |
| 15. | CY-OSN-2009/2        | Oil India Ltd OIL-50 %-Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd ONGC-50 %   |
| 16. | KG-OSN-2009/1        | ONGC 80%, APGIC(10%), NTPC (10%),  |
| 17. | KG-OSN-2009/2        | ONGC 90% & Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation Pvt. Ltd.-10%   |
| 18. | KG-OSN-2009/3        | CAIRN ENERGY INDIA PTY. LTD.(CEIL-10%)-Cairn India Limited(CIL-90%)  |
| 19. | KG-OSN-2009/4        | ONGC(50%), OIL(30%), NTPC(10%) & Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corp. Pvt.Ltd.(APGIC) (10%)   |
|     | ONLAND BLOCKS        |  |
| 20. | AA-ONN-2009/1        | JUBILANT OIL & GAS PVT, LTD.(JOGPL-47%) JUBILANT ENERGY (KHARSANG) PVT, LTD.(JEKPL-17%)-JUBILANT OFFSHORE DRILLING PVT. LTD(JQDPL-36%) |
| 21. | AA-ONN-2009/2        | JUBILANT OIL & GAS PVT. LTD.(JOGPL-47%)-JUBILANT ENERGY (KHARSANG) PVT. LTD.(JEKPL-17%)-JUBILANT OFFSHORE DRILLING PVT. LTD(JODPL-36%) |
| 22. | AA-ONN-2009/3        | ONGC100%   |
| 23. | AA-ONN-2009/4        | ONGC-50% & OIL-50%   |
| 24. | VN-ONN-2009/3        | ONGC 100%  |
| 25. | CB-ONN-2009/1        | Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd. 100%  |
| 26. | CB-ONN-2009/2        | Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd. 100%  |
| 27. | CB-ONN-2009/3        | Harish Chandra (INDIA) Ltd. 100%   |
| 28. | CB-QNN-2009/4        | Oil And Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGCL-50% GUJARAT STATE PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD(GSPC-50%)                                      |
| 29. | CB-ONN-2009/5        | National Thermal Power Corporation 100%  |
| 30. | CB-ONN-2009/6        | Harish Chandra (India) Limited 100%  |
| 31. | CB-ONN-2009/7        | Esveegee Steel (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd. (ESGPL) 100%  |
| 32. | CB-ONN-2009/8        | Jay Polychem (India) Limited-87% & Jay Polychem PTELtd.L-13%   |



**Purchase of Materials by CPWD**

3405. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.5892 dated April 30, 2010 regarding Purchase of electrical and other items by CPWD and state:

(a) the details of the complaints received regarding the purchase of material at more than Maximum Retail Price (MRP) by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) officers;

(b) whether the complaints have been investigated into;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the officers found guilty; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) As already mentioned in reply to parts (b) to (e) of Lok Sabha Un star red Question No.5892 dated 30.4.2010, some complaints of procurement of material at more than Maximum Retail Price (MRP) by CPWD officers have been received and the same have been referred to Vigilance Unit of CPWD for investigation. The investigation is still on.

As per preliminary investigation, it has been found that some materials have been purchased on the rates more than MRP. No specific action against the erring officials can be specified at this stage as a quasi-judicial process is to be followed as per the extant Rules.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

**Inadequacy of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

3406. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation from the State Government of Kerala

regarding Inadequacy of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutifcaran Yojana (RGGVY);

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

(c) whether some of the State Governments including Kerala have sent any revised Detailed Project Reports for electrification of the unelectrified villages for approval of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC); and

(d) If so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the REC thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 14 projects from the Government of Kerala were received for sanction. Out of 14 projects, 01 project was sanctioned under X Plan of RGGVY. Since the cost of projects In Kerala was considerably more than the average benchmark cost, the remaining 13 projects were Identified for consideration In Phase-11 of RGGVY. Subsequently, on the request of Government of Kerala, 06 projects namely Kannur, Kasargod, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Pallakad and Wyanad have been shifted to Phase-1 of RGGVY under XI Plan and sanctioned on 10.03.2010.

(c) and (d) REC has requested the following utilities to submit revised DPRs as per updated costs and on the basis of physical survey:

State Power Utilities of-(I) Chhattisgarh for 2 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), (II) Karnataka for 2 DPRs, (III) Madhya Pradesh for 16 DPRs, (IV) Tamil Nadu for 3 DPRs, (V) Haryana for 2 DPRs and (VI) Kerala for 7 DPRs.

The revised DPRs are yet to be received in the REC.

[*Translation*]

**Projects under ICDS Scheme**

3407. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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



(a) the number of projects being run under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch new scheme on the pattern of ICDS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the budgetary provisions made in the current year for the ICDS Scheme is lower than the previous year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There are 6560 operational ICDS projects out of 7076 approved projects in the country as on 31.05.2010. There is no proposal to launch a new scheme on the pattern of ICDS.

(d) and (e) Keeping in view the expansion under the ICDS Scheme, the allocation for ICDS was enhanced from the B.E. of Rs. 6705 crore to Rs. 8162 crore for the year 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, an allocation of Rs.8700 crore has been made which is higher than the allocation made in 2009-10 for ICDS.

*[English]*

#### **Guidelines by Industry Regulator's**

3408. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Companies have been roping in a host of intermediaries as commission agents to tip them off on respective customers and thus violating Industry Regulator's Guidelines;

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

(c) whether the Insurance Companies have adopted Lead Generation Model to maximise their customer base;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor alongwith the names of the companies adopted such practices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the Advertisement Regulations issued by them had permitted 3 parties, groups or associations to provide an insurance company information about its membership and collect compensation based upon sales from that information. This provision had created an opportunity to insurance companies to induct several referral agents into the insurance business. The names of insurance companies that have reported business through referral agreement in 2009-10 are as under:

| Sl.No. | Name of Company                          |
|--------|--|
| 1.     | Aegon Religare Life Insurance Company    |
| 2.     | Aviva Life Insurance Company             |
| 3.     | Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company     |
| 4.     | Birla Sunlife Life Insurance Company     |
| 5.     | HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company     |
| 6.     | ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company  |
| 7.     | ING Vysya Life Insurance Company         |
| 8.     | Kotak Mahindra Life Insurance Company    |
| 9.     | Max New YorkLife Insurance Company       |
| 10.    | Met Life Life Insurance Company          |
| 11.    | Reliance Life Insurance Company          |
| 12.    | SBI Life Insurance Company               |
| 13.    | Shriram Life Insurance Company           |
| 14.    | Star Union Daichi Life Insurance Company |
| 15.    | Life Insurance Corporation of India      |

However, keeping in view some unhealthy practices in this regard, IRDA has amended the Advertisement Regulations to check mis-selling.

(e) The IRDA has notified on 6th July, 2010, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Sharing of Database for Distribution of Insurance Products) Regulations, 2010 and directed all insurance companies to immediately terminate all arrangements which are not consistent with these regulations.



IRDA is also conducting on-site market-conduct inspection of the insurers periodically and in case of any such instances of violations, suitable steps are initiated.

[*Translation*]

#### **Showcasing Tourism Potential Abroad**

3409. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any programme to showcase the tourism potential of various States in the country including Maharashtra abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the tourist spots selected in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the countries selected by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, through its 14 India Tourism offices overseas undertakes series of promotional and marketing activities in all important tourist generating markets overseas with the objective of showcasing India's various destinations and products including that of the State of Maharashtra.

The promotional and marketing activities include dissemination of tourism information through brochures and other printed material, advertising in the print, electronic and online media, outdoor branding, participation in travel fairs and exhibitions, organizing and supporting road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops, Indian Food and Cultural festivals, publication of brochures, offering joint advertising and brochure support to the Travel Trade and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the hospitality programme of the Ministry.

#### **Losses of Cooperative Credit System**

3410. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative Credit System has suffered losses on account of disbursement of short-term credit at concessional rates to the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to make good the losses of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Government of India provides interest subvention to the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS) to ensure that farmers receive Short Term Crop loans at 7% p.a. upto Rs.3 lakh. NABARD is also extending refinance assistance to cooperative banks @4% for crop loans as part of the Government of India's Interest Subvention Scheme. The Govt. is implementing a revival package for Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS). The total financial assistance under the Revival Package is estimated at Rs.13,596 crore. The package is under implementation in 25 States, which cover more than 96% of the STCCS units in the country.

#### **Merger of Banks**

3411. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for the merger of banks including merger of the Union Bank of India and Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date alongwith the criterion followed for the merger of banks;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring uniformity in the service rules of banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Government has not given any direction to any bank to consider proposal for merger/amalgamation with a particular bank. The initiatives for consolidation emanate from the managements of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. While supporting any merger proposal, Government keeps in view the interests of all stakeholders and employees of merging banks. Suitable clauses are incorporated in the scheme of amalgamation/acquisition



so that the pay and allowances or the compensation to the employees of merging entities are not altered to their disadvantage.

#### **Tax Rebate for Development of Backward Areas**

3412. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether relief from income tax and other taxes is provided to residents of backward regions/areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, region-wise and conditions therefor; and

(c) the plans of the Union Government in this regard for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) As per the existing provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act), exemption from income-tax, subject to certain conditions is given to certain categories of people for certain areas as under:

#### **Provisions for individual taxpayer in certain areas**

(A) Section 10(26) of the Income-tax act, 1961 (Act) provides that in the case of a member of a Scheduled Tribe as defined in clause (25) of article 366 of the Constitution, and residing in-

- (i) any area specified in Part I or Part II of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, or
- (ii) In the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, or
- (iii) The areas covered by notification No. TAD/R/35/50/109, dated the 23rd February, 1951, issued by the Governor of Assam under the proviso to sub-paragraph (3) of the said paragraph 20 as it stood immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (81 of 1971), or
- (iv) The Ladakh region of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, any income which accrues or arises to him from any source in the areas or States aforesaid, or by way of dividend or interest on securities; shall be exempt from income-tax.

(B) Section 10 (26AAA) of the Act provides that in case of an individual, being a Sikkimese, any income which accrues or arises to him from any source in the State of Sikkim; or by way of dividend or interest on securities shall be exempt from taxation under the following conditions:

- (i) the exemption under this section shall not be available to a Sikkimese woman who, on or after the 1st day of April, 2008, marries an individual who is not a Sikkimese.
- (ii) for the purposes of this clause, "Sikkimese" shall mean:
  - (a) an individual, whose name is recorded in the register maintained under the Sikkim Subjects Regulation, 1961 read with the Sikkim Subject Rules, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the "Register of Sikkim Subjects"), immediately before the 26th day of April, 1975; or
  - (b) an individual, whose name is included in the Register of Sikkim Subjects by virtue of the Government of India Order No. 26030/36/90-I.C.I., dated the 7th August, 1990 and Order of even number dated the 8th April, 1991; or
  - (c) any other individual, whose name does not appear in the Register of Sikkim Subjects, but it is established beyond doubt that the name of such individual's father or husband or paternal grand-father or brother from the same father has been recorded in that register.

#### **Provisions for entities operating in certain areas**

The following tax incentives are available for industrially backward regions/areas under the Income Tax Act, 1961:

**Jammu and Kashmir:** Deduction in respect of the profits and gains is available under section 80-IB(4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 at the rate of 100 per cent for five assessment years and 25 per cent for the next five assessment years for eligible 'new' industrial undertakings in the State which commence operations between 1.4.1993 and 31.3.2012.

**Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand:** Deduction in respect of the profits and gains is available under section 80-1C of the Income Tax Act at the rate of 100 per cent for five assessment years and 25 per cent (30 per cent



in the case of companies) for the next five assessment years for eligible industrial undertakings/enterprises which commence operations or undertake substantial expansion between 7.1.2003 and 31.3.2012 in the two States.

**North-Eastern States:** Deduction of the profits and gains from manufacture/production of eligible articles or things, undertaking of substantial expansion for such activities and for carrying on any eligible business during the period 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2017 at the rate of 100 per cent is available to undertakings located in any of the region under section 80-IE of the Income Tax Act for 10 assessment years.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, certain exemptions from Central Excise duty have been provided to units manufacturing excisable goods, other than goods in the negative list, in specified States/areas such as the North East, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand etc.

[English]

#### **Proposals for Tribal Welfare**

3413. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of project proposals for implementation of tribal welfare schemes received from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith status of the proposals;

(b) whether any NGO has not submitted utilization certificate with respect to the schemes undertaken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The proposals sent directly by Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are not entertained by this Ministry. Proposals routed through and recommended by the State Government are considered.

(b) Grants are released to NGOs only after having received the Utilization Certificate for the previous year's grant.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Protection Officers under Domestic Violence Act, 2006**

3414. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

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

(a) whether some of the State Government have not appointed the Protection Officers under the Domestic Violence Act, 2006 so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, where the law is applicable, have appointed Protection Officers under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

#### **Children with Special Needs**

3415. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased state:

(a) the number of children with special needs including children belonging to the SC/ST/OBC and other minority sections of the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the welfare of such children during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the Census 2001, State-wise number of disabled persons in the age group 0-19 years, including children belonging to the SC/ST/



OBC and other minority sections of the country, is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following schemes for welfare of persons including children with special needs:

- (i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme: Under this Scheme, grants are provided to NGOs for running projects like special schools, pre-schools and early intervention projects, vocational training centres and community based rehabilitation projects. State-wise expenditure and number of beneficiaries under this scheme for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the enclosed statement-II.
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme): Assistance is provided to disabled persons including children for fitting of aids and appliances.
- (iii) Assistive aids and appliances are also distributed to the children below 14 years of age and attending School under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As per the agreement between the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the implementing agency is reimbursed 40% of the expenditure by the State Government Authorities and 60% of the expenditure through grants under ADIP Scheme. The State-wise expenditure and number of beneficiaries under ADIP-SSA for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the statement-III.

In addition to above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) with the objective to provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of the children who are in need of care and protection, which includes children with special needs from 2009-10.

**Statement I**

| Sl.No. | States/UTs             | Total disabled population between age group 0-19 years |
|--------|------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                      | 3  |
| 1.     | Jammu and Kashmir      | 120137   |
| 2.     | Himachal Pradesh       | 41319  |
| 3.     | Punjab                 | 148461   |
| 4.     | Chandigarh             | 66734  |
| 5.     | Uttaranchal            | 66734  |
| 6.     | Haryana                | 159879   |
| 7.     | Delhi                  | 87735  |
| 8.     | Rajasthan              | 490292   |
| 9.     | Uttar Pradesh          | 1495260  |
| 10.    | Bihar                  | 833268   |
| 11.    | Sikkim                 | 6192   |
| 12.    | Arunachal Pradesh      | 8255   |
| 13.    | Nagaland               | 8205   |
| 14.    | Manipur                | 7361   |
| 15.    | Mizoram                | 4983   |
| 16.    | Tripura                | 17449  |
| 17.    | Meghalaya              | 10572  |
| 18.    | Assam                  | 192748   |
| 19.    | West Bengal            | 632107   |
| 20.    | Jharkhand              | 180321   |
| 21.    | Odisha                 | 336459   |
| 22.    | Chhattisgarh           | 144459   |
| 23.    | Madhya Pradesh         | 485316   |
| 24.    | Gujarat                | 345411   |
| 25.    | Daman and Diu          | 972  |
| 26.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1430   |



| 1   | 2              | 3      | 1     | 2                           | 3       |
|-----|----------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 27. | Maharashtra    | 542442 | 32.   | Kerala                      | 145124  |
| 28. | Andhra Pradesh | 444884 | 33.   | Tamil Nadu                  | 427915  |
| 29. | Karnataka      | 327667 | 34.   | Puducherry                  | 6322    |
| 30. | Goa            | 3851   | 35.   | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2420    |
| 31. | Lakshadweep    | 561    | Total |                             | 7793245 |

**Statement II**

*State-wise details of grant-in-aid released and the number of beneficiaries supported in the last three years under DDRS*

| Sl.No. | State                      | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|--------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1      | 2                          | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       |
| 1.     | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 0*      | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0       | 0       |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh             | 1807.74 | 1317.78 | 1586.81 | 26360   | 30459   | 19356   |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh          | 10.67   | 7.37    | 6.72    | 786     | 1032    | 231     |
| 4.     | Assam                      | 84.72   | 121.92  | 87.40   | 2133    | 2520    | 1717    |
| 5.     | Bihar                      | 112.62  | 87.75   | 45.48   | 1614    | 1444    | 520     |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                 | 5.11    | 0.00    | 10.50   | 120     | 0       | 377     |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh               | 39.23   | 76.69   | 31.52   | 716     | 1043    | 485     |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 0       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu              | 0       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 10.    | Delhi                      | 314.12  | 193.55  | 170.24  | 12081   | 5567    | 3117    |
| 11.    | Goa                        | 14.87   | 13.09   | 18.30   | 205     | 184     | 308     |
| 12.    | Gujarat                    | 81.17   | 82.20   | 57.40   | 6670    | 9796    | 4133    |
| 13.    | Haryana                    | 186.31  | 127.92  | 78.36   | 2690    | 2016    | 820     |
| 14.    | Himachal Pradesh           | 11.49   | 40.83   | 17.99   | 322     | 1170    | 691     |
| 15.    | Jammu and Kashmir          | 7.91    | 27.93   | 7.19    | 111     | 394     | 103     |
| 16.    | Jharkhand                  | 16.68   | 10.06   | 12.01   | 1001    | 123     | 76      |
| 17.    | Karnataka                  | 1135.92 | 814.66  | 857.24  | 18278   | 12115   | 12502   |
| 18.    | Kerala                     | 237.19  | 378.40  | 386.96  | 5231    | 3751    | 4552    |

| 1   | 2              | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6      | 7      | 8      |
|-----|----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 19. | Lakshdweep     | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 134.63  | 170.35  | 99.56   | 5665   | 2165   | 932    |
| 21. | Mafiarashtra   | 188.41  | 254.23  | 150.51  | 4011   | 7265   | 2805   |
| 22. | Manipur        | 125.7   | 196.76  | 130.14  | 1720   | 2756   | 1599   |
| 23. | Meghalaya      | 85.16   | 75-65   | 25.64   | 1289   | 1253   | 466    |
| 24. | Mizoram        | 12.5    | 19.60   | 6.58    | 181    | 181    | 60     |
| 25. | Nagaland       | 1.43    | 0.00    | 0.00    | 26     | 0      | 0      |
| 26. | Odisha         | 418.51  | 367.34  | 448.66  | 20242  | 9454   | 5557   |
| 27. | Puducherry     | 12.56   | 15.63   | 13.36   | 194    | 202    | 104    |
| 28. | Punjab         | 105.67  | 94.00   | 35.38   | 3443   | 2149   | 814    |
| 29. | Rajasthan      | 182.7   | 93.14   | 168.81  | 3232   | 1617   | 2518   |
| 30. | Sikkim         | 0       | 0.00    | 0.00    | 0      | 0      | 0      |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu     | 481.75  | 474.37  | 366.18  | 27736  | 10343  | 27287  |
| 32. | Tripura        | 11.86   | 10.81   | 21.36   | 128    | 179    | 192    |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh  | 704.54  | 700.21  | 718.82  | 89148  | 36480  | 10827  |
| 34. | Uttarakhand    | 43.98   | 63.02   | 53.60   | 469.00 | 783    | 559    |
| 35. | West Bengal    | 449.94  | 641,12  | 543.22  | 26924  | 51201  | 10836  |
|     | Total          | 7025.09 | 6476.38 | 6155.94 | 262726 | 197642 | 113544 |

**Statement III***Status of ADIP-SSA Implementation*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | 2007-08               |                | 2008-09               |                | 2009-10               |                |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|        |                      | Number of Beneficiary | Value in Lakhs | Number of Beneficiary | Value in Lakhs | Number of Beneficiary | Value in Lakhs |
| 1      | 2                    | 3                     | 4              | 5                     | 6              | 7                     | 8              |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       |                       |                |                       |                | 2600                  | 123.20         |
| 2.     | Assam                | 3509                  | 80.27          | 2908                  | 58,68          | 6052                  | 267.62         |
| 3.     | Bihar                | 4712                  | 159.56         | 6608                  | 257.13         | 14012                 | 665.46         |
| 4.     | Chandigarh           |                       |                |                       |                | 81                    | 2.93           |



| 1     | 2                 | 3     | 4       | 5     | 6       | 7      | 8       |
|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|
| 5.    | Chhattisgarh      | 2028  | 45.18   | 3471  | 91.53   | 2676   | 160.33  |
| 6.    | Delhi             | 783   | 28.98   | 370   | 9.36    | 725    | 30.48   |
| 7.    | Haryana           |       |         |       |         | 237    | 11.25   |
| 8.    | Himachal Pradesh  |       |         |       |         | 49     | 1.92    |
| 9.    | Jammu and Kashmir |       |         | 164   | 7.97    |        |         |
| 10.   | Jharkhand         | 5942  | 170.07  | 1864  | 54.27   | 6695   | 327.28  |
| 11.   | Karnataka         | 1965  | 53.97   | 467   | 18.30   | 2652   | 125.77  |
| 12.   | Kerala            |       |         |       |         | 98     | 3.13    |
| 13.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 6694  | 177.72  | 228   | 5.6     | 6703   | 284.07  |
| 14.   | Maharashtra       | 6658  | 200.73  | 5975  | 184.42  | 14611  | 650.10  |
| 15.   | Meghalaya         |       |         |       |         | 151    | 4.78    |
| 16.   | Nagaland          | 62    | 1.56    |       |         | 60     | 1.42    |
| 17.   | Odisha            | 3402  | 94.32   | 3571  | 113.28  | 8150   | 291.12  |
| 18.   | Punjab            |       |         | 5374  | 225.81  | 4177   | 198.00  |
| 19.   | Rajasthan         | 7994  | 229.34  | 846   | 24.99   | 5764   | 235.64  |
| 20.   | Tamil Nadu        | 109   | 2.31    | 165   | 5.46    | 4205   | 199.35  |
| 21.   | Tripura           |       |         |       |         | 1582   | 68.75   |
| 22.   | Uttar Pradesh     |       |         | 17384 | 694.35  | 16348  | 765.99  |
| 23.   | Uttarakhand       | 105   | 1.77    | 857   | 25.20   | 1135   | 44.67   |
| 24.   | West Bengal       | 4719  | 112.67  | 5680  | 142.22  | 13735  | 500.77  |
| TOTAL |                   | 48682 | 1358.45 | 55932 | 1918.57 | 112498 | 4964.03 |

#### Rural Insurance Scheme

3416. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Rural Insurance Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise alongwith the number of persons covered under the said scheme;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to allow Private Insurance Companies to participate in the said Scheme; and

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

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.

#### European Crisis

3417. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the recent European crisis on the Indian Economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The recent crisis in Europe affected the Indian economy temporarily through setback in portfolio flows, which soon rebounded due to the resilience of the Indian economy.

[Translation]

#### **Inflation and Growth**

3418. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Union Government for combating inflation and increasing economic growth for the next three years;

(b) whether reduction of inflation and increasing the rate of growth are the two main targets of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

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

(d) whether the Government has any clear cut policy with regard to reducing inflation and increasing the growth of economy which reflects an improvement in the quality of life of the citizens of our country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) The Government and Reserve Bank of India monitor the inflation situation and macroeconomic conditions regularly, price stability without hurting the growth being high on its agenda. Initially, WPI headline inflation originated from supply shocks has now become generalized. Given the expected better kharif output than last year, food price pressures may moderate.

Government has initiated several fiscal, administrative and monetary measures in current financial year. As a result, inflation in food articles has declined to 9.53 per cent on July 24, 2010 from its peak of 21.04 per cent on November 28, 2009. Currently, non-food inflation, at 9.8 per cent, is due to industrial demand of non-food items and economic recovery.

Further, RBI has gradually raised its policy rates to reduce demand side inflation and anchor inflationary expectations, while not hurting the recovery process.

[English]

#### **Super Regulator**

3419. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up super regulator to address and defuse inter-regulatory conflicts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the same will be set up?

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

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, not applicable.

#### **National Urbanisation Policy**

3420. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a National Urbanisation policy in view of increasing population in Metro cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Government of India has formulated the National Urban Sanitation Policy, National Urban Transport Policy and National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy in view of rapidly increasing urban population. The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission launched in December



2005 and the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat approved recently also provide an over arching policy framework to address issues relating to sustainable urban development.

(b) The National Urban Sanitation Policy seeks to create fully sanitized Cities through awareness generation, State Sanitation Strategies and Integrated City Sanitation Plans. The National Urban Transport Policy seeks to promote safe, affordable and sustainable transportation through integrated land use and transport planning, multimodal public transport, equitable allocation of road space and promotion of clean technologies. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy seeks to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensure equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat seeks to promote sustainability of habitats through improvements in energy efficiency in buildings, urban planning, improved management of solid and liquid waste including recycling and power generation, modal shift towards public transport and conservation. The policy initiatives under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission include reforms related to governance, financial sustainability, land and property management, responsiveness to citizens, transparency and inclusive development.

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

#### Foreign Banks in India

3421. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:  
SHRI M. ANANDAN:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Foreign banks functioning/operating in the country;

(b) the details of the revenue earned by the Government from such foreign banks;

(c) whether some Public Sector banks including SBI have proposals to expand their global presence;

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise alongwith the revenue likely to be generated from such expansion; and

(e) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As on 30th June, 2010, 34 foreign banks, with 312 branches, are operating in India.

(b) During the year 2009-10, the Reserve Bank of India has reported that the foreign banks had made a provision of Rs. 3,720 crore for taxes to Government.

(c) to (e) As on 30th June, 2010, 16 Public Sector Banks, including the State Bank of India (SBI), with 202 offices (including branches), are operating in other countries. The details of expansion of global presence by SBI, along with estimated total revenue during the first year of operations are as under-

| Country      | Estimated Revenue (USD mn) |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| Botswana     | 0.65                       |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.00                       |
| South Korea  | 1.35                       |
| Qatar        | 0.95                       |

Source: SBI

#### UK Aid

3422. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development assistance received by Indians from the United Kingdom project-wise;

(b) whether United Kingdom Government is reviewing the same;

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

(d) whether India has urged United Kingdom to continue to provide assistance to the projects that are being undertaken on this aid;

(e) if so, the details thereof and response received therefrom; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Under the

bilateral development cooperation programme, Government of United Kingdom gives development assistance to India in the form of grant through their Department for International Development (DFID) mainly to Central Programmes and States. DFID also gives grants to multilateral agencies and NGOs for implementing various programmes in India. The project-wise details of 29 ongoing projects for which grants

have been received from DFID are in the statement.

(b) to (f) The new Government in the United Kingdom has commissioned a review of each of DFID's bilateral aid programmes with its recipient countries globally to determine where UK resources are most needed. The status/findings of the review of the UK Government has not yet been communicated.

**Statement**

*Ongoing programmes under grant assistance from the Department for International Development (DFID), Government of United Kingdom*

| Sl.No.                    | Name of Project   | DFID grant*<br>(Rs. crores approx.) | Date of signing/<br>Date of closing |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1                         | 2   | 3                                   | 4                                   |
| <b>Central Programmes</b> |   |                                     |                                     |
| 1.                        | Reproductive Child Health-II (Ministry of Health & FW)  | 1764.0                              | 14.12.2006/<br>31.03.2011           |
| 2.                        | National AIDS Control Programme, Phase-III (M/o Health & FW)  | 700.0                               | 05.07.2007/<br>31.03.2012           |
| 3.                        | Manila Samakhya (M/o Human Resources Dev)   | 245.0                               | 09.10.2007/<br>30.04.2014           |
| 4.                        | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan-II (M/o Human Resources Dev)  | 1050.0                              | 11.03.2008/<br>31.03.2011           |
| 5.                        | Capacity Building for Poverty Reduction (D/o Administrative Reform & PG)                                  | 49.0                                | 14.02.2005/<br>31.12.2010           |
| 6.                        | Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction under JNNURM (M/o Housing & Poverty Alleviation) | 101.5                               | 14.04.2010/<br>31.03.2012           |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>     |   |                                     |                                     |
| 7.                        | Rural Livelihoods Project-II  | 315.0                               | 09.07.2007/<br>30.6.2012            |
| 8.                        | Health Sector Reform  | 420.0                               | 22.11.2007/<br>31.03.2012           |
| 9.                        | Urban Services for the Poor   | 287.0                               | 13.11.2006/<br>31.12.2011           |
| 10.                       | Power Sector Reform, Phase II   | 140.0                               | 23.12.2005/<br>31.12.2012           |



| 1   | 2  | 3     | 4   |
|-----|--|-------|---|
| 11. | Strengthening Expenditure Performance Management                                       | 25.9  | 23.04.2007/<br>31.12.2010   |
|     | <b>Odisha</b>  |       |   |
| 12. | Health Sector Reform Programme   | 350.0 | 12.12.2007/<br>31.03.2012   |
| 13. | Western Odisha Rural Livelihood Project  | 229.3 | 23.07. 1999/<br>31.07.2009<br>(Extension<br>under<br>consideration) |
|     | <b>West Bengal</b>   |       |   |
| 14. | Kolkata Urban Services for Poor  | 714.0 | 14.01 .2004/<br>31.03.2011  |
| 15. | Health System Development Initiative   | 700.0 | 18.07.2005/<br>31.03.2010<br>(Extension<br>under<br>consideration)  |
| 16. | Strengthening Rural Decentralization   | 252.0 | 19.09.2005/<br>31.03.2011   |
| 17. | Restructuring of Public Sector Enterprises, Phase II                                   | 161.0 | 31.03.2008/<br>31.03.2011   |
| 18. | West Bengal Institutional Strengthening Programme                                      | 45.5  | 10.09.2009/<br>31.03.2011   |
|     | <b>Bihar</b>   |       |   |
| 19. | Bihar Governance and Administrative Reforms  | 126.0 | 30.07.2008/<br>30.07.2014   |
| 20. | Support Programme for Urban Reforms  | 420.0 | 05.03.201 0/<br>29.02.2016  |
|     | <b>DFID Partnership Programmes with Multilateral agencies</b>                          |       |   |
| 21. | Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Phase II with WHO (M/of Health & FW)  | 358.4 | 01.12.2005/<br>31.12.2011   |
| 22. | Strategies and preparedness for Trade & Globalization (UNCTAD) Phase I (M/of Commerce) | 42.0  | 01.02.2003/<br>31.12.2010   |
| 23. | DFID-ADB Trust Fund  | 98.0  | 01.07.2009/<br>30.6.2014  |
| 24. | DFID World Bank Trust Fund   | 140.0 | 01.04.2009/<br>30.06.2014   |

| 1  | 2  | 3     | 4                         |
|--|--|-------|---------------------------|
| 25.  | DFID-UNICEF Trust Fund   | 385.0 | 01.06.2006/<br>31.03.2011 |
| <b>DFID Partnership Programmes with Financial Intermediaries and Civil Societies</b> |  |       |                           |
| 26.  | Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) support Programme through SIDBI | 140.0 | 01.07.2005/<br>31.10.2011 |
| 27.  | West Bengal Civil Society Support Programme (CSSP)                 | 37.1  | 01.08.2005/<br>31.10.2010 |
| 28.  | Poorest Areas Civil Society Programme (PACS), Phase II             | 175.0 | 01.06.2009/<br>30.06.2014 |
| 29.  | International NGOs Partnership Agreement Programme (IPAP)          | 140.0 | 01.11.2006/<br>31.03.2014 |

\*Total commitment by DFID as per the project agreements (including technical assistance components) to be utilized during the project periods.

#### Unique Identification Number

3423. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to allocate less than half of the amount requested by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI);

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

(c) and the measures taken to ensure that the project is free from the financial problems in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The cost estimates for Phase-I and Phase-II of the programme comprising Rs.3170.01 crore spread over 5 years have been approved. The BE 2009-10 for the programme was Rs.120 crore. The approved budget estimate for the Financial Year 2010-11 is Rs. 1900 crore.

[Translation]

#### Financial Regulation

3424. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with other regulators is working for laying down strict rules for Non-banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) and groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing vigilance mechanism is sufficient in view of growing importance of the finance sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Technical Committee of RBI has been deputed as Inter-Regulatory-Forum for monitoring the financial groups; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are regulated and supervised exclusively by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in terms of powers conferred by the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, the regulatory framework is formulated by RBI. Further, NBFCs are regulated as companies under the Companies Act, 1956 and are also subject to Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) guidelines in case these are listed.



(c) and (d) The vigilance aspect is taken care of by corporate governance directions issued by SEBI and RBI which are deemed adequate. Further, these companies have to comply with the directions issued by Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) regarding Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) aspects.

(e) and (f) Technical Committee on RBI Regulated Entities, one of the three sub-committees of High Level Co-ordination Committee on Financial Markets has been designated as a standing inter-regulatory forum to address issues arising out of the monitoring of financial conglomerates. The Technical Committee has representation from RBI, SEBI and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA).

[English]

#### Funding to Non-Governmental Organisations

3425. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR *alias* J.K.  
RITHEESH:  
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:

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

(a) whether the funds are being provided to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP);

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

(c) whether a number of NGOs have been blacklisted for misutilization of funds meant for NACP;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is

implemented in the States through States AIDS Control Societies (SACSs) through Grants-in-Aid for implementation of various activities under the NACP strategies, such as Prevention, Care Support and Treatment, Institutional strengthening and Strategic Information Management System.

(b) Grant-in-Aids released to respective SACS for the financial year 2010-11 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Annual performance of NGOs is carried out on the basis of standardized tools. Based on this performance, NGOs are discontinued but not blacklisted.

(d) and (e) Do not arise because of (c).

#### Statement

| Advance to<br>NGOs |                        | Fin. Yr: 2010-11 | (in Lacs) |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Sl.No.             | Names of States        | Advance released |           |
| 1                  | 2                      | 3                |           |
| 1.                 | Andhra Pradesh SACS    | 933.32           |           |
| 2.                 | Arunachal Pradesh SACS | 52.46            |           |
| 3.                 | Assam SACS             | 198.07           |           |
| 4.                 | Bihar SACS             | 58.33            |           |
| 5.                 | Goa SACS               | 100.58           |           |
| 6.                 | Gujarat SACS           | 496.34           |           |
| 7.                 | Haryana SACS           | 54.08            |           |
| 8.                 | Himachal Pradesh SACS  | 10.16            |           |
| 9.                 | Jammu and Kashmir SACS | 2.30             |           |
| 10.                | Karnataka SACS         | 127.48           |           |
| 11.                | Kerala SACS            | 501.88           |           |
| 12.                | Madhya Pradesh SACS    | 451.94           |           |
| 13.                | Maharashtra SACS       | 261.99           |           |
| 14.                | Manipur SACS           | 221.13           |           |

| 1           | 2                  | 3       |
|-------------|--------------------|---------|
| 15.         | Meghalaya SACS     | 22.71   |
| 16.         | Mizoram SACS       | 225.27  |
| 17.         | Nagaland SACS      | 345.39  |
| 18.         | Odisha SACS        | 70.82   |
| 19.         | Punjab SACS        | 346.55  |
| 20.         | Rajasthan SACS     | 11.60   |
| 21.         | Sikkim SACS        | 32.97   |
| 22.         | Tamil Nadu SACS    | 765.78  |
| 23.         | Tripura SACS       | 15.38   |
| 24.         | Uttar Pradesh SACS | 341.68  |
| 25.         | West Bengal SACS   | 145.03  |
| 26.         | Delhi SACS         | 538.58  |
| 27.         | Puducherry SACS    | 0.87    |
| 28.         | Chandigarh SACS    | 74.39   |
| 29.         | Uttarakhand SACS   | 353.55  |
| 30.         | Chhattisgarh SACS  | 53.67   |
| 31.         | Jharkhand SACS     | 0.60    |
| 32.         | Ahmedabad MCACS    | 78.57   |
| 33.         | Mumbai MCACS       | 177.32  |
| Grand Total |                    | 6870.79 |

**Mental Health Care Institutes**

3426. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of man power in the mental health care institutions;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the development of mental health care institutes in the country including the details of any policy launched/ proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As against an estimated requirement of 11500 Psychiatrists, 17250 Clinical Psychologists, 23000 Psychiatric Social Workers and 3000 Psychiatric Nurses in the country, only approximately 3000 Psychiatrists, 500 Clinical Psychologists, 400 Psychiatric Social Workers and 900 Psychiatric Nurses are available.

(c) The Manpower Development Schemes under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) has been approved by the Government with a total budget outlay of Rs. 408.011 crores for the 11th Five Year Plan. Centres of Excellence in the field of mental health are being established by upgrading and strengthening identified existing mental health hospital/ institutes with a support of upto Rs. 30 crore per centre. The support includes capital work (Academic block, Library, Hostel, Lab., Supportive departments, Lecture theatres etc.), equipments and furnishing, support for faculty induction and retention for the plan period.

Further, to provide an impetus for development of Manpower in Mental Health, Government Medical Colleges, Government General Hospitals/State run Mental Health Institutes are being supported for starting PG courses or increasing the intake capacity for PG training in Mental Health with support of Rs. 51 lakh to Rs. 1 crore per PG Department. The support includes physical work for establishing/ improving department in specialties of mental health (Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work and Psychiatric Nursing), equipments, tools and basic infrastructure (hostel, library, department etc.), support for engaging faculty etc.

The details of funds released under the Manpower Development Schemes is given in the enclosed statement.



**Statement***Grant in aid released under Manpower Development Schemes of National Mental Health Programme***Scheme-A Centres of Excellence**

| Sl.No. | Mental Hospital/Institute   | Amount Released  |
|--------|---|------------------|
| 1      | 2   | 3                |
| 1.     | Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh  | Rs. 18,59,00,000 |
| 2.     | Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat  | Rs. 5,28,00,000  |
| 3.     | State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma<br>University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana | Rs. 5,28,00,000  |
| 4.     | Institute of Psychiatry-Kolkata, West Bengal  | Rs. 5,28,00,000  |
| 5.     | Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh   | Rs. 5,28,00,000  |
| 6.     | Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar,<br>Jammu and Kashmir                     | Rs. 5,28,00,000  |
| 7.     | Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College, Chandigarh  | Rs. 5,28,00,000  |
| 8.     | Mental Health Institute, Cuttack  | Rs. 5,28,00,000  |
| Total  |   | Rs. 55,55,00,000 |

**Scheme-B Strengthening PG Departments**

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat                          | Rs. 32,78,000<br>(For Psychiatric Nursing)   |
| 2. | Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat for                | Rs. 47,12,000<br>(For Clinical Psychology)   |
| 3. | CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh                | Rs. 1,73,66,000<br>(For Psychiatry, Clinical.<br>Psychology, Psychiatric<br>Social Work, Psychiatric<br>Nursing) |
| 4. | Ranchi Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Ranchi, | Rs. 1,21,00,000<br>(For Psychiatry, Clinical.<br>Psychology, Psychiatric<br>Social Work, Psychiatric<br>Nursing) |

| 1     | 2  | 3   |
|-------|--|---|
| 5.    | Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi                                | Rs. 35,16,000<br>For Psychiatric Social Work)   |
| 6.    | S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan                | Rs. 58,60,000<br>For Psychiatry)  |
| 7.    | R.N.T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan                     | Rs. 58,60,000<br>For Psychiatry)  |
| 8.    | Institute of Mental Health, Chennai                    | Rs. 90,38,000<br>For Psychiatry & Psychiatric Nursing)  |
| 9.    | LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam | Rs. 1,73,66,000<br>For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing) |
| Total |  | 7,90,96,000   |

#### **Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)**

3427. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still Dry latrines in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether as per the revised guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) the Government has set target to convert dry latrines into twin pit pour latrines;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the target fixed in this regard has been achieved; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore and the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand have reported the existence of dry latrines and availed central subsidy for the conversion of these dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines under the revised guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme. The number of dry latrines as reported by the States are as follows:

|               |   |                     |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | : | 238253 dry latrines |
| Bihar         | : | 931 dry latrines    |
| Uttarakhand   | : | 1613 dry latrines   |

(c) to (f) As per the revised guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme the Government has set target to convert, dry latrines into twin pit pour flush latrines by December, 2010 and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand have been impressed upon to complete the task by the target date.



[*Translation*]**Statement I****CGHS Dispensaries**

3428. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries and beneficiaries in the country, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;

(b) whether complaints regarding nonavailability of medicines and delay in providing medicines to the needy beneficiaries have been received by the Government;

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

(d) the steps taken/guidelines issued by the Government to provide medicines immediately to the needy beneficiaries in these dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statements I and II.

(b) to (d) Any medicine not available in stock in a dispensary is procured through indent being placed on local authorised Chemist(LAC) attached to the dispensary. The LAC is required to supply medicines to the dispensary by the next working day. In case of failure to supply the medicines or short-supply of medicines, provision exists in the agreement signed with LAC for imposing fines.

CGHS dispensaries in Delhi have been permitted to place indent directly on the manufactures on rate contract basis. The benefit of this arrangement is that dispensaries/CGHS do not have to carry huge inventory of medicines and indents can be placed on a monthly basis depending on the need. This has now been extended to CGHS Mumbai, Kolkata, Nagpur and Chermal. All CGHS cities will be covered by this project in a phased manner.

*The details of the City-wise Card Holders and Beneficiaries under CGHS as on 31.3.08*

| Sl.No. | City             | Total number of card holders | Total number of beneficiaries |
|--------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.     | Ahmedabad        | 8920                         | 31089                         |
| 2.     | Allahabad        | 21897                        | 102867                        |
| 3.     | Bangaluru        | 39084                        | 119097                        |
| 4.     | Bhopal           | 3969                         | 15848                         |
| 5.     | Bhubaneswar      | 3171                         | 13192                         |
| 6.     | Chandigarh       | 5969                         | 17789                         |
| 7.     | Chennai          | 47580                        | 169422                        |
| 8.     | Dehradun         | 1817                         | 4647                          |
| 9.     | Guwahati         | 12239                        | 46507                         |
| 10.    | Hyderabad        | 62067                        | 234764                        |
| 11.    | Jabalpur         | 25410                        | 106121                        |
| 12.    | Jaipur           | 7188                         | 17782                         |
| 13.    | Kanpur           | 28005                        | 104034                        |
| 14.    | Kolkata          | 67466                        | 207417                        |
| 15.    | Lucknow          | 25178                        | 136255                        |
| 16.    | Meerut           | 10319                        | 38683                         |
| 17.    | Mumbai           | 51149                        | 188922                        |
| 18.    | Nagpur           | 25555                        | 92894                         |
| 19.    | Patna            | 13332                        | 58310                         |
| 20.    | Pune             | 40816                        | 139326                        |
| 21.    | Ranchi           | 3929                         | 15148                         |
| 22.    | Shillong         | 1595                         | 5395                          |
| 23.    | Thiruvanthapuram | 16873                        | 51271                         |
| 24.    | Delhi            | 334344                       | 1294024                       |
|        | <b>Total</b>     | <b>857872</b>                | <b>3209804</b>                |

**Statement II***The Category-wise Break up of Sanctioned CGHS Dispensaries as on 31.3.2008*

| Sl.No.       | City        | Date of Starting | Allopa-<br>thy | Ayur-<br>vedic | Homeo-<br>pathy | Unani     | Siddha   | Yoga     | Total      | Poly<br>Clinic | Lab.      | Dental    | First<br>Aid<br>Post |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1.           | Ahmedabad   | Mar-79           | 5              | 1              | 1               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 7          | 0              | 1         | 1         | 0                    |
| 2.           | Allahabad   | 1969             | 7              | 1              | 1               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 9          | 1              | 1         | 0         | 0                    |
| 3.           | Bangaluru   | 16-2-76          | 10             | 2              | 1               | 1         | 0        | 0        | 14         | 1              | 4         | 1         | 0                    |
| 4.           | Bhopal      | 2-March          | 1              | 0              | 1               | 1         | 0        | 0        | 3          | 0              | 0         | 0         | 0                    |
| 5.           | Bhubaneswar | Aug-88           | 2              | 1              | 0               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 3          | 0              | 1         | 0         | 0                    |
| 6.           | Chandigarh  | 19-03-02         | 1              | 0              | 0               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 1          | 0              | 0         | 0         | 0                    |
| 7.           | Chennai     | 25-05-75         | 14             | 1              | 1               | 0         | 2        | 0        | 18         | 2              | 4         | 1         | 0                    |
| 8.           | Dehradun    | 5-July           | 1              | 0              | 0               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 1          | 0              | 0         | 0         | 0                    |
| 9.           | Guwahati    | 1996             | 3              | 0              | 1               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 4          | 0              | 0         | 0         | 0                    |
| 10.          | Hyderabad   | Feb-76           | 13             | 2              | 2               | 2         | 0        | 0        | 19         | 2              | 1         | 0         | 2                    |
| 11.          | Jabalpur    | Oct-91           | 3              | 0              | 0               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 3          | 0              | 1         | 0         | 0                    |
| 12.          | Jaipur      | Jun-78           | 5              | 1              | 1               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 7          | 0              | 4         | 1         | 0                    |
| 13.          | Kanpur      | 1972             | 9              | 1              | 2               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 12         | 1              | 3         | 1         | 0                    |
| 14.          | Kolkata     | Aug-72           | 18             | 1              | 2               | 1         | 0        | 0        | 22         | 1              | 5         | 1         | 0                    |
| 15.          | Lucknow     | 1979             | 6              | 1              | 1               | 1         | 0        | 0        | 9          | 1              | 2         | 1         | 0                    |
| 16.          | Meerut      | 19-07-1977       | 6              | 1              | 1               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 8          | 0              | 2         | 1         | 0                    |
| 17.          | Mumbai      | 8/11/1973        | 28             | 2              | 3               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 33         | 2              | 4         | 3         | 0                    |
| 18.          | Nagpur      | Oct-83           | 10             | 2              | 1               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 13         | 1              | 1         | 1         | 0                    |
| 19.          | Patna       | 5-May            | 5              | 1              | 1               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 7          | 1              | 1         | 1         | 1                    |
| 20.          | Pune        | July-78          | 7              | 1              | 2               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 10         | 1              | 2         | 1         | 0                    |
| 21.          | Ranchi      | 1972             | 2              | 0              | 0               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 2          | 0              | 1         | 0         | 0                    |
| 22.          | Shillong    | 17-06-2002       | 1              | 0              | 0               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 1          | 0              | 0         | 0         | 0                    |
| 23.          | Trivandrum  | 1996             | 3              | 1              | 1               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 5          | 0              | 0         | 0         | 0                    |
| 24.          | Delhi       | 1954             | 87             | 15             | 14              | 5         | 1        | 2        | 124        | 4              | 34        | 5         | 5                    |
| 25.          | Jammu       | June 2009        | 1              | 0              | 0               | 0         | 0        | 0        | 1          | 0              | 0         | 0         |                      |
| <b>Total</b> |             |                  | <b>248</b>     | <b>35</b>      | <b>37</b>       | <b>11</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>336</b> | <b>18</b>      | <b>72</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>8</b>             |



### Commercial Production of Bio-diesel

3429. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether bio-diesel is being produced commercially in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the commercial production and development of bio-diesel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Bio-diesel is not being produced commercially for blending with diesel in the country due to non-availability of feed-stock.

(c) In order to promote and use biofuels, which primarily include bio-diesel and bioethanol, a National Policy on Biofuels has been brought out. The Policy aims at bringing about accelerated development and promotion of the cultivation, production and use of biofuels to increasingly substitute petrol and diesel for transport and be used in stationary and other applications.

To encourage production of bio-diesel in the country, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in October, 2005 announced a Biodiesel Purchase Policy, which became effective from 1.1.2006. Under this scheme, all marketing companies (OMCs) will purchase bio-diesel at a uniform landed price which is to be reviewed every six months. At present the purchase price of bio-diesel is Rs.24.50 per litre. The Government has exempted high speed diesel oil blended with biodiesel, upto 20% by volume from basic excise duty, additional duty of excise and special additional duty of excise, subject to the condition that appropriate duties have been paid both on high speed diesel and biodiesel. Biodiesel has been exempted from excise duty.

An intensive R and D work has been initiated by the Scientific Agencies to develop quality planting material of non-edible oil seed bearing plants for use as feed-stock for production of biodiesel. R and D initiatives have also been taken to explore the possibility of developing Second Generation Technologies for production of bio-diesel from

algae. About 9.28 lakh ha of wastelands has been cultivated with *Jatropha* in nine states upto July, 2009 for production of biodiesel feed-stock.

[*English*]

### Energy Security

3430. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently constituted a new Group of Ministers (GoM) to provide policy guidance on energy security issues focused particularly on securing support from other foreign countries;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the GoM; and

(c) the time by which the GoM is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The terms of reference of the Group of Ministers are as under:

(i) consideration of external energy security interface;

(ii) specific proposals to strengthen energy security matters which require support with other countries. The issues in this regard may also be raised by Miniseries of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Power, New and Renewable Energy, Coal or External Affairs or Finance; and

(iii) other areas where policy Intervention is required to augment availability of energy through international co-operation.

(c) No time-line has been laid to submit its report to the Government.

### Disbursement of Farm Loan

3431. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to scrutinize the farm loans disbursed by the public sector banks;



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

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring transparency in disbursement of loans to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Some of the measures taken/being taken by the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India to bring transparency in disbursement of loans to farmers and for reducing the problems faced by the farmers in raising the loans are as follows:-

- (i) The domestic scheduled commercial banks are required to achieve 18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit(ANBC) or Credit Equivalent of off Balance sheet Items(CE) whichever is higher as on March 31 of the previous year under advances to agricultural sector. Out of this, not more than 4.5% should be for indirect finance for agriculture and allied activities.
- (ii) Introduction of the Kisan Credit Card(KCC) Scheme to address the credit needs of the farmers in a more holistic manner.
- (iii) The Government of India, since 2006-07 is providing an Interest Subvention to all Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks for short term crop loans upto Rs 3 lakh, so as to ensure that short term agriculture credit is available at 7% to farmers. In 2010-11, an additional 2% interest subvention is being provided to those farmers, who repay their short term crop loans timely. Thus the short term crop credit will be available to prompt payee farmers @ 5% p.a. for loans upto Rs. 3 lakh.
- (iv) the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers;
- (v) Simplification of procedural aspects of farm credit and thereby encouraging the farmers to approach the institutional sources for credit;
- (vi) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no due" certificate 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;

- (vii) Banks (including RRBs), being advised that wherever there are difficulties in getting certification from the local administration/ panchayati raj institutions regarding the cultivation of crops, etc., they may accept an affidavit submitted by landless labourers, share croppers and oral lessees giving the occupational status (i.e., details of land tiled/ crop grown) for loans up to Rs 50,000.
- (viii) RBI has advised to banks to waive margin/ security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

[Translation]

#### Electrification of Tribal Villages

3432. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments to electrify the far flung tribal areas in the country through the new and renewable sources of energy during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of proposals approved and those yet to be approved;

(d) the reasons for delay in clearance of the pending proposals; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme, proposals are received from the State Governments for financial support for creation of facilities for lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy sources in eligible remote un-electrified villages and hamlets which may include far flung tribal villages/hamlets. Such proposals



are sanctioned once they are complete in all respects and are in conformity with the provisions of the Programme, subject to budget provisions. The State-wise details, of such proposals received and sanctioned during the last three years

are given in the enclosed statement. All eligible proposals received by the Ministry were sanctioned as on 31-3-2010.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Proposals Received and Sanctioned for Financial Support under Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years*

| S.No.   | State             | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|---|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of villages/hamlets covered in proposals |                   |         |         |         |
| 1   | 2                 | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh    |         | 13      |         |
| 2.  | Arunachal Pradesh |         |         |         |
| 3.  | Assam             | 1485    |         | 171     |
| 4.  | Chhattisgarh      | 36      | 184     | 94      |
| 5.  | Gujarat           |         |         |         |
| 6.  | Haryana           |         | 92      |         |
| 7.  | Jammu and Kashmir | 27      | 68      | 177     |
| 8.  | Jharkhand         |         | 8       | 36      |
| 9.  | Karnataka         | 46      | 13      |         |
| 10.   | Kerala            | 49      |         |         |
| 11.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 75      |         | 126     |
| 12.   | Maharashtra       |         | 82      |         |
| 13.   | Manipur           | 14      | 35      |         |
| 14.   | Meghalaya         |         |         | 66      |
| 15.   | Mizoram           |         |         |         |
| 16.   | Nagaland          |         |         |         |
| 17.   | Odisha            |         | 91      | 371     |
| 18.   | Rajasthan         |         |         |         |
| 19.   | Sikkim            |         |         |         |

| 1   | 2             | 3   | 4  | 5   |
|-----|---------------|-----|----|-----|
| 20. | Tamil Nadu    | 32  |    |     |
| 21. | Tripura       | 205 |    | 251 |
| 22. | Uttarakhand   | 23  | 50 | 12  |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh |     |    | 105 |
| 24. | West Bengal   |     |    | 22  |

[English]

### ED Investigation

3433. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investigations carried out and notice served thereto by the Enforcement Directorate against institutions in health sector during each of the last three years;

(b) the institution-wise prosecution launched therefrom and conviction made during the same period;

(c) whether officers and senior managers have been caught in the said cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The Directorate of Enforcement has issued a Show Cause Notice to Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Ltd. and its Senior Management on 7.5.2009 for contravention of the provisions of Section 6(3) (b) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. The proceedings under FEMA, 1999 are civil in nature.

[Translation]

### Medicines under CGHS

3434. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution of some particular medicines have been stopped in CGHS dispensaries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the list of the said medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS follows formulary of medicines from which medicines are supplied to beneficiaries. Review of the formulary is a dynamic process, which is done from time to time based on the demand of the beneficiaries and technical advances in the field of medicines. The followings are inadmissible to be supplied to CGHS beneficiaries:

- (i) Product manufactured/ marketed as food supplement; and cosmetics;
- (ii) Ayurvedic preparations prescribed by allopathic doctors;
- (iii) Vitamins, minerals and anti-oxidants not included in CGHS formulary;
- (iv) Vaccines, in general, are inadmissible except Hepatitis B, Influenza, Leprovac vaccines for high risk individuals recommended by specialists with justification and countersigned by Head of Department of the concerned speciality of Government hospital.

[English]

### Investment of NBFCs Overseas

3435. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) have made investment in overseas ventures without the regulatory clearance by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);



(b) if so, the details of such NBFCs and the money they invested in overseas ventures without clearance from RBI during the last three years, NBFC-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the NBFCs under FEMA, 2004, NBFCs-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) A Statement-I with the details of the NBFCs, registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which have made investments in overseas Joint Ventures/Wholly Owned Subsidiaries without approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years and action taken is attached as enclosed. Similar Statement-II in respect of other NBFCs is enclosed.

The admitted contraventions are compounded by the RBI only after the NBFC obtains post-facto approval from the regulator.

**Statement I**

*Overseas investments made by SEBI registered NBFCs*

YEAR 2007-08-NIL

YEAR 2008-09

| Sl.No. | Name of Company                          | Amount of Investment | Remarks    |
|--------|--|----------------------|------------|
| 1      | 2  | 3                    | 4          |
| 1.     | JRG Securities Limited                   | USD 375000           | Compounded |
| 2.     | Shri Regi Jacob, MD, JRG Securities Ltd. | USD 375000           | Compounded |
| 3.     | Alchemy Capital Management Private Ltd.  | SGD 150000           | Compounded |

YEAR 2009-10

|     |  |            |            |
|-----|--|------------|------------|
| 4.  | MF Global Sify Securities India Pvt. Ltd.      | USD 405000 | Compounded |
| 5.  | Avendus Capital Private Ltd.                   | GBP 250000 | Compounded |
| 6.  | Asit C. Mehta Investment Intermediaries Ltd.   | USD 475000 | Compounded |
| 7.  | Avendus Capital Private Ltd.                   | USD 400000 | Compounded |
| 8.  | Spark Capital Advisors (India) Private Limited | USD 323962 | Compounded |
| 9.  | Anand Rathi Financial Services Limited         | HKD 97000  | Compounded |
| 10. | JRG Securities Limited                         | USD 375000 | Compounded |
| 11. | Shri Regi Jacob, MD, JRG Securities Ltd.       | USD 375000 | Compounded |
| 12. | Alchemy Capital Management Private Ltd.        | SGD 150000 | Compounded |
| 13. | MF Global Sify Securities India Pvt. Ltd.      | USD 405000 | Compounded |
| 14. | Avendus Capital Private Ltd.                   | GBP 250000 | Compounded |
| 15. | Asit C. Mehta Investment Intermediaries Ltd.   | USD 475000 | Compounded |

| 1   | 2  | 3          | 4          |
|-----|--|------------|------------|
| 16. | Aventus Capital Private Ltd.                   | USD 400000 | Compounded |
| 17. | Spark Capital Advisors (India) Private Limited | USD 323962 | Compounded |
| 18. | Anand Rathi Financial Services Limited         | HKD 97000  | Compounded |

**Statement II**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Indian Company   | Investment   |              |           | Remarks                      |
|--------|--|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|
|        |  | 2007-2008    | 2008-2009    | 2009-2010 |                              |
| 1      | 2  | 3            | 4            | 5         | 6                            |
| 1.     | M/s. Shrenuj Investments and Finance Pvt. Ltd.   | -            | USD 50,000   | -         | Compounded                   |
| 2.     | M/s. Narottamaka Commodities Pvt. Ltd.   | AUD3,000,000 | -            | -         | Compounded                   |
| 3.     | M/s. Bengal and Assam Company Ltd. (formerly M/s. Panchanan Investments Ltd.)            | USD 2,440    | -            | -         | Compounded                   |
| 4.     | M/s. A. T. InvoFin India Pvt. Ltd. A-60, Naraina Industrial Area                         | USD8,500,000 | -            | -         | Under process of Compounding |
| 5.     | M/s. Edelweiss Finance and Investments Ltd. (formerly Crossborder Investments Pvt. Ltd.) | USD6,000,000 | -            | -         | Compounded                   |
| 6.     | M/s. Shriram Overseas Investments Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Dhanashri Investments Pvt.Ltd.)    | -            | USD778,915   | -         | Compounded                   |
| 7.     | M/s. Petal Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.   | -            | BRL 1,92,320 | -         | Under Process of Compounding |
| 8.     | M/s. Anjaii Capfm Pvt. Ltd.  | -            | AED 60,000   | -         | Compounded.                  |
| 9.     | M/s. Petal Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.   | -            | AED 30,000   | -         | Compounded.                  |
| 10.    | M/s. Sarjana Carpin pvt. Ltd.  | -            | AED 60,000   | -         | Compounded.                  |
| 11.    | M/s. Primus Capital Pvt. Ltd.  | USD 4,39,000 | -            | -         | Compounded.                  |
| 12.    | M/s. Petrochem International Ltd.  | USD 12000    | -            | -         | Compounded.                  |
| 13.    | M/s. M G Portfolio Pvt. Ltd.   | -            | USD 3,12,500 | -         | Compounded                   |
| 14.    | M/s. J Bhasin Leasing Ltd.   | -            | USD13,17,412 | -         | Compounded                   |
| 15.    | M/s. Singhal Fincap  | -            | USD3,12,500  | -         | Under Process of Compounding |



| 1   | 2  | 3                             | 4            | 5 | 6  |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| 16. | M/s. Rudawal capital Trust   | -                             | AUD3,00,000  | - | Under Process of Compounding.  |
| 17. | M/s. Dhanvarsha Enterprises and Investment Pvt. Ltd. (Isle of Man) & M/s. Sri Hari Vallabha Enterprises and Investment Pvt. Ltd. (Isle of Man) | -                             | GBP36,95,000 | - | Under process of compounding   |
| 18. | M/s. Sri Hari Vallabha Enterprises and Investment Pvt. Ltd.( For Seychelles)   | -                             | USD25,26,800 | - | Under process of compounding   |
| 19. | M/s. Ikhlas Investments and Services Pvt. Ltd.   | -                             | USD 32,480   | - | Compounded   |
| 20. | M/s. Contil India Ltd.   | USD 90,000                    | -            | - | Under process of compounding   |
| 21. | M/s. Russel Credit Ltd.  | AUD 6,142,855                 | -            | - | Treated as technical contravention and a letter of displeasure was issued to the company and AD. |
| 22. | Arihant Mangal Securities Pvt. Ltd.  | USD 25,000<br>(November 2006) | -            | - | Under process of compounding   |

\*Data is based on the reports of remittances received from Authorised Dealers.

[*Translation*]

#### **Auction of 3G Spectrum**

3436. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the liquidity situation in the economy post 3-G Spectrum auction/allocation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle financial position post 3-G Spectrum allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The financing of 3-G spectrum and broadband wireless access (BWA) auctions combined with advance tax

outflows led to large cash outflows from the banking system and build-up of cash balances with the Government. This resulted in tightness in liquidity conditions in end-May 2010, which continued in June 2010 and most of July 2010.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India took several measures to ease the liquidity conditions which included additional liquidity support under the Reserve Bank's liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) to Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to the extent of up to 0.5 per cent of their net demand and time liabilities (NDTL). A second LAF (SLAF) was made available on a daily basis. Besides, in consultation with the Government, the notified amounts for the issuance of Treasury Bills were reduced by Rs. 22,000 crore during June 2010. The Government also bought back securities worth Rs. 9,614 crore during June 16-22, 2010 ahead of its schedule. These measures helped ease the liquidity pressures and the liquidity position has improved since end-July 2010.



[English]

### Prevention of Tuberculosis

3437. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the specific steps taken by the Government to contain the increasing incidences of tuberculosis including revised National Tuberculosis Programme;

(b) the success achieved thereby so far;

(c) whether the involvement of Non-Government Organisations in eradication of tuberculosis has yielded substantial benefits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to control the spread of tuberculosis among the health workers as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The incidence of TB cases in the country is showing a declining trend. The estimated incidence of all cases per lakh population has come down from 184/lakh in 2001 to 168/lakh in 2007 (WHO Global TB report).

To control TB, the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), based on the WHO recommended DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse) strategy; is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the country with an objective of detecting at least 70% of the estimated New Sputum Positive cases in the community and treatment success rate of at least 85%.

The programme has established a network of over 12700 microscopy centers and over 4 lakh treatment centres (DOT centres) across the country to ensure convenient, readily accessible and free quality diagnostic and treatment services. In addition to government health facilities the TB services are also being provided through a number of NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) and Community based organizations involved with the programme.

(b) Since its inception, nearly 12 million TB patients have been put on treatment by RNTCP resulting in saving more than 2 million additional lives. The programme has been consistently achieving a case detection rate of more than 70% and treatment success rate of more than 85% in line with the global targets for TB control. As a result of the intensive efforts of the programme the prevalence of TB in the country has been significantly brought down from 586 per lakh population in 1990 to 283 per lakh population in 2007. During the same period the programme has been successful in reducing the mortality due to TB from 42 per lakh population to 24 per lakh population (WHO Global TB Report 2009)

(c) and (d) The objective of the programme is to control TB and in this endeavor, the programme is actively involving Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Private Practitioners (PPs), Civil Society Organizations, Professional Medical Associations etc. These organizations have delivered unquantifiable benefits to the programme by enhancing its reach and visibility and ensuring access of TB services to community in general and marginalized and vulnerable populations in particular.

(e) The programme is taking all possible measures for early detection and treatment of TB cases to reduce the transmission of, the disease and the associated risk to the contacts of TB patients including health workers.

The programme has also developed guidelines on 'Air-borne infection control' which promote various measures (e.g. adequate ventilation) at health care facilities to reduce transmission of TB. In addition, as an integral part of the RNTCP training the health workers are sensitized on practicing universal precautions and other safety measures to mitigate the risk to health workers providing care to TB patients.

### Obesity and High Cholesterol Levels

3438. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has high prevalence of obesity and high cholesterol levels among women over 35 years of age;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has conducted any study in this regard;



(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) conducted a WHO supported study on risk factors for Non-communicable Diseases in Ballabgarh (Haryana), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Dibrugarh (Assam), Delhi, Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Trivandrum (Kerala) in 2003-2006. The prevalence of overweight and obesity amongst women above 35 years was 49.1% in urban, 19.2% in rural and 33.3% in slum populations. In a follow up study in these populations, the prevalence of high cholesterol level was 43.9% in urban, 24.8% in rural and 24.1% in slum populations.

(d) The Government of India has approved a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore for the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resources, early diagnosis and management and integration with the primary health care system.

#### **Malaria and Dengue**

3439. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL

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

(a) the status of development of vaccines to prevent the Viral infections such as Dengue, Chikungunya, Hepatitis E, Hepatitis A-G, HIV and H5N1/H1N1 flu;

(b) the details of Institutes in our country, which are conducting research work in various types of viral infections;

(c) whether the Government has developed an organization having State-of-art research infrastructure facilities, modern molecular virology-immunology platforms, advanced electron microscopy applications base and vector biology facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The status of development of various vaccines in India against these viral infections is as follows:

**Dengue:** The existing knowledge about the variants among dengue virus and technology does not permit creation of a single vaccine for all four dengue serotypes circulating in India.

**Chikungunya:** Candidate vaccine has been developed by an indigenous company in India and toxicology studies and clinical trials are expected to be initiated soon.

**Hepatitis E.:** National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has developed a candidate vaccine using recombinant DNA technology. Animal experiments in monkeys showed complete protection. This work was done in collaboration with Serum Institute of India (SII), Pune.

**Hepatitis A:** Impact of Hepatitis A vaccine in India has been cleared by the Drug Control General of India (DCGI).

**HIV:** No vaccine is available for human use in the world. Several approaches are being tried out. Only Phase-1 (safety and immunogenicity) studies have been undertaken in India.

**H1N1 flu:** Two killed vaccines from SII and Zydus and one live attenuated vaccine from SII have been approved for marketing in India. Other vaccines from Bharat Biotech & Panacea (killed vaccine) are undergoing clinical trials in India. Vaccines using VLP technology (Cadila Pharma) and vaccine using Toll-like receptor technology (Biological Evans) are in development stages.

**H5N1 flu:** Candidate vaccine strains prepared by NIV under ICMR in collaboration with CDC is available with World Health Organization (WHO) for possible manufacture of H5N1 vaccine by interested countries as part of pandemic preparedness for H5N1. Indian firms have the capability to manufacture these at a short notice.

(b) Institutes under the ICMR viz. NIV, Pune; National AIDS Research Institute, Pune; Tuberculosis Research



Centre, Chennai; National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases and Virus Unit, Kolkata; Enterovirus Research Centre, Mumbai; Centre for Research in Medical Entomology, Madurai; Desert Medical Research Centre, Jodhpur; Regional Medical Research Centres at Bhubaneswar, Portblair, Jabalpur and Dibrugarh are involved in research on various viral infections. In addition, several Medical colleges as well as institutions of the Department of Biotechnology, and CSIR as well as other Research institutions also conduct research on various aspects of viral diseases.

(c) and (d) NIV under ICMR for viral research in India is equipped with state-of-art modern facilities. Several other institutes under ICMR also have modern facilities for virus research including bio-safety level-3 facility. An initiative has also been undertaken by ICMR to strengthen/ establish diagnostic capabilities in viral diseases within various Medical colleges and institutes in the country.

#### Golden Triangle and Diamond Triangle

3440. SHRI MOHAN JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has christened some tourist places as 'Golden Triangle' and 'Diamond Triangle' in the country including Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise these places as well as attract domestic and foreign tourists alongwith the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourist places is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance for tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. State-wise details of projects sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan up to 30.6.2010 are given in the statement.

The Ministry of Tourism also promotes India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets through print and electronic media campaigns, tourist literature and publicity collaterals.

#### Statement

*Tourism Projects Sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 upto 30.6.2010)*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs                  | Number of Project | Amount Sanctioned |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1      | 2                           | 3                 | 4                 |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 31                | 146.47            |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 41                | 111.21            |
| 3.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0                 | 0.00              |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 15                | 44.55             |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 15                | 39.23             |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 14                | 27.82             |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 6                 | 24.27             |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 3                 | 0.24              |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu               | 1                 | 0.12              |
| 10.    | Delhi                       | 20                | 72.16             |
| 11.    | Goa                         | 3                 | 48.14             |
| 12.    | Gujarat                     | 12                | 34.30             |
| 13.    | Haryana                     | 24                | 59.72             |
| 14.    | Himachal Pradesh            | 28                | 76.78             |
| 15.    | Jammu and Kashmir           | 93                | 159.52            |
| 16.    | Jharkhand                   | 10                | 11.55             |
| 17.    | Kerala                      | 30                | 127.45            |
| 18.    | Karnataka                   | 22                | 105.20            |
| 19.    | Lakshadweep                 | 1                 | 7.82              |
| 20.    | Maharashtra                 | 11                | 58.90             |
| 21.    | Manipur                     | 25                | 73.44             |
| 22.    | Meghalaya                   | 15                | 33.86             |
| 23.    | Mizoram                     | 18                | 44.53             |



| 1           | 2              | 3   | 4       |
|-------------|----------------|-----|---------|
| 24.         | Madhya Pradesh | 39  | 125.43  |
| 25.         | Nagaland       | 48  | 72.65   |
| 26.         | Odisha         | 30  | 99.69   |
| 27.         | Puducherry     | 13  | 24.21   |
| 28.         | Punjab         | 7   | 33.13   |
| 29.         | Rajasthan      | 20  | 91.71   |
| 30.         | Sikkim         | 72  | 162.15  |
| 31.         | Tamil Nadu     | 38  | 116.53  |
| 32.         | Tripura        | 32  | 35.93   |
| 33.         | Uttar Pradesh  | 22  | 75.79   |
| 34.         | Uttarakhand    | 8   | 66.04   |
| 35.         | West Bengal    | 29  | 94.48   |
| GRAND TOTAL |                | 796 | 2305.02 |

#### **E-filing of Tax Returns**

3441. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed the user friendliness of the facility of e-filing of income tax returns;

(b) if so, the details of advantages and disadvantages of the facility for the tax assesses as well as for the Government; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, the Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has authorized a survey and the report was published in October 2008. The major findings of the survey were:

- (i) Waiting time reduced by one-third and there is a significant reduction in total elapsed time for corporate users from 10 days to 6 days.
- (ii) Corporate users experienced a significant improvement in both the quality of service and the quality of governance.

(iii) Individual users of the facility were very small in number for Assessment Year 2006-07 covered in the survey.

(iv) E-filing eliminates date entry requirement and therefore allows faster processing.

(v) For the Government. The e-filing data is a comprehensive source of data for tax policy decisions and for taking various administrative decisions.

(c) The e-filing facility is being constantly improved and for the Assessment Year 2010-11, the free tax returns preparation software included tax and interest computation. Further, the processing of e-filed returns is being completed expeditiously by the Centralized Processing Center at Bangalore.

#### **Detention of Ship by Customs Department**

3442. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.V. Agean Glory ship has been detained at Kolkata Port by the Customs Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Customs Department has searched the containers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The said ship was detained on 25.6.2010 since certain hazardous cargo on board meant for Nepal and Pakistan was not declared to Indian Customs. Enquiry revealed the non-declaration was due to a communication gap between the owners of the vessel/ Captain of the ship and the Steamer Agent. The said cargo was claimed to have been sent by the United Nations for Nepal and Pakistan, whose military units were part of the U.N. Mission in Liberia.

(c) to (e) No Madam, as enquiry confirmed that the containers had been sent by the United Nations. The ship was, therefore, allowed to proceed and it left on 8.7.2010.



**National Workshop on Sustainable Tourism Criteria**

3443. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organised National Workshop on 'Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India' recently;

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

(c) the aims and objectives of the said workshop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) A Workshop on Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India was organized by the Ministry of Tourism on 27th-28th July, 2010 in New Delhi with an objective to evolve Sustainable Tourism Criteria for India. The workshop was attended by representatives of State Governments, Central Ministries, Travel Industry and others.

[Translation]

**AIDS and Tuberculosis**

3444. SHRI ARJUN ROY:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes first line treatment for HIV-patients in Government Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to redesign National Tuberculosis Programme to address secondary

infection in the form of drug-resistant tuberculosis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of grants/financial assistance received by the country for various foreign agencies/countries to control Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Tuberculosis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government is already providing free first line treatment for HIV patients since April, 2004. At present, a total of 335232 patients are receiving free ART at 281 ART Centres as on June, 2010. The state-wise details of ART Centres and patients on ART is at Statement I.

(c) and (d) No. The State level drug resistance surveys undertaken recently in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have shown that the implementation of Revised National TB Control Programme has been successful in maintaining the prevalence of drug resistant TB at low levels in the community.

While the prevention of drug resistance by providing quality DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short course) services is the key focus, the programme has initiated DOTS Plus services for the management of the prevalent multidrug resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases to reduce their suffering and cut the transmission of the disease. The DOTS Plus services have been launched in 2007 in Gujarat and Maharashtra and are presently available in 10 States with over 2100 MDR-TB patients having been initiated on treatment. The services are being scaled up in a phased manner with an objective of universal coverage by 2012.

(e) The details of grant/financial assistance received by country from foreign agencies/countries to control AIDS and Tuberculosis for last three years is at statement-II.

**Statement**

| Sl.No. | State Name        | 9.6 Total number of patients alive and on ART |               |                  |       |
|--------|-------------------|---|---------------|------------------|-------|
|        |                   | No. of ART centers                            | Total (Adult) | Total (Periodic) | Total |
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4             | 5                | 6     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 38  | 67976         | 3793             | 71769 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1   | 23            | 0                | 23    |



| 1   | 2                 | 3  | 4     | 5    | 6     |
|-----|-------------------|----|-------|------|-------|
| 3.  | Assam             | 3  | 958   | 38   | 996   |
| 4.  | Bihar             | 6  | 6143  | 298  | 6441  |
| 5.  | Chandigarh        | 1  | 1536  | 162  | 1698  |
| 6.  | Chhattisgarh      | 4  | 1484  | 131  | 1615  |
| 7.  | Delhi             | 9  | 7246  | 629  | 7875  |
| 8.  | Goa               | 1  | 1005  | 66   | 1071  |
| 9.  | Gujarat           | 17 | 15454 | 822  | 16276 |
| 10. | Haryana           | 1  | 1698  | 105  | 1803  |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh  | 2  | 856   | 92   | 948   |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2  | 567   | 44   | 611   |
| 13. | Jharkhand         | 3  | 1413  | 107  | 1520  |
| 14. | Karnataka         | 39 | 40932 | 3085 | 44017 |
| 15. | Kerala            | 7  | 4428  | 246  | 4676  |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh    | 7  | 3714  | 248  | 3942  |
| 17. | Maharashtra       | 51 | 73394 | 5198 | 78592 |
| 18. | Manipur           | 7  | 5325  | 429  | 5754  |
| 19. | Meghalaya         | 1  | 97    | 3    | 100   |
| 20. | Mizoram           | 1  | 733   | 51   | 784   |
| 21. | Nagaland          | 5  | 17145 | 101  | 1846  |
| 22. | Odisha            | 4  | 2412  | 91   | 2503  |
| 23. | Puducherry        | 1  | 567   | 64   | 631   |
| 24. | Punjab            | 5  | 5255  | 311  | 5566  |
| 25. | Rajasthan         | 6  | 6985  | 479  | 7464  |
| 26. | Sikkim            | 1  | 40    | 1    | 41    |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu        | 36 | 41810 | 2683 | 44493 |

| 1                  | 2   | 3          | 4             | 5            | 6             |
|--------------------|---|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 28.                | Tripura   | 1          | 129           | 2            | 131           |
| 29.                | Uttar Pradesh   | 10         | 11510         | 653          | 12163         |
| 30.                | Uttarakhand   | 2          | 526           | 44           | 570           |
| 31.                | West Bengal   | 9          | 6490          | 326          | 6816          |
|                    | <b>Total</b>  | <b>281</b> | <b>312451</b> | <b>20302</b> | <b>332753</b> |
| 32.                | Intersectoral Sector<br>(SAWIL, ESI, Railways, Defence) |            | 2458          | 21           | 2479          |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> |   |            | <b>314909</b> | <b>20323</b> | <b>335232</b> |

**Statement II**

*Details of financial assistance received by the  
Govt. from various International Organisations*

**FOR AIDS** Rs in Cr.

| Organization  | 2007-08       | 2008-09       | 2009-10       | Total          |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| World Bank  | 122.25        | 158.87        |               | 281.12         |
| Department of International Development (DFID)                | 91.61         | 176.4         |               | 268.01         |
| Global Fund   | 382.94        | 288.81        | 623.8         | 1295.55        |
| United States Agency for International Development<br>(USAID) | 134.74        | 161.31        | 174.51        | 470.56         |
| United Nations Development Program (UNDP)                     | 4.72          | 3.28          | 5.05          | 13.05          |
|   | <b>736.26</b> | <b>788.67</b> | <b>803.36</b> | <b>2328.29</b> |

**FOR TB** Rs in Cr.

| Organization                                   | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | Total  |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| World Bank                                     | 95.47   | 101.01  | 126.84  | 323.32 |
| Department of International Development (DFID) | 40      | 48      | 40      | 128    |
| Global Fund                                    | 81.7    | 91.33   | 116.84  | 289.87 |
| United Nations Development Program (UNDP)      | 2.72    | 0       | 0       | 2.72   |



[English]

### SEBI vs IRDA on ULIPs

3445. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weight of Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs) is the responsibility of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA);

(b) whether SEBI without any forewarning directed 14 Insurance Companies to collect premium payments on existing policies on 9th April, 2010;

(c) if so, the justification thereof;

(d) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) which is the largest player in the ULIP sector is out of the purview of its action;

(e) whether SEBI directed Insurance Companies that fresh ULIP schemes can not be introduced without the clearance and consent of SEBI and the insurers registering themselves with SEBI;

(f) at the time when the public wrangling of the two regulators has created nervousness among the investors of ULIP, the manner in which the Government proposes to restore; and

(g) the progress made in establishing the Financial Stability and Development Council.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance 2010, ULIPs will be regulated by IRDA.

(b) No, Madam. Given the composite nature of the product (ULIPs) and the mandate given on protecting the investors' interest in securities, SEBI issued Show Cause Notices to 14 insurance companies on January 15, 2010 (except HDFC Standard Life Insurance, where the Notice was issued on December 14, 2009) asking them why they did not take the permission of the securities market regulator for issuing products having investment component. Based on the reply and the evidence gathered, on 9th April, 2010 SEBI prohibited

14 insurance companies from dealing in ULIP type products.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) Since LIC was not issued a Show Cause Notice, it was not covered by the SEBI Order.

(e) On 13th April 2010, SEBI modified its earlier order dated 9th April, 2010 and restricted the scope of the 9th April, 2010 Order to new schemes/products launched after 9th April, 2010.

(f) The Government has promulgated the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance 2010 which *inter alia* clarifies that the life insurance business also includes any unit linked insurance business. A Bill to replace the Ordinance was passed by the Lok Sabha on 2nd August 2010 and by the Rajya Sabha on 9th August 2010.

(g) With a view to strengthen and institutionalise the mechanism for maintaining financial stability. Government decided to setup an apex-level Financial Stability and Development Council. The Chairman of the Council would be the Finance Minister of India and its members would include the heads of the financial regulatory organizations. Without prejudice to the autonomy of regulators, this Council would monitor macro prudential supervision of the economy, including the functioning of 'orge financial conglomerates, and address inter-regulatory coordination issues. It will also focus on financial literacy and financial inclusion. The setting up of FSDC is a dynamic process.

12.00 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

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 papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-



- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Scientific Departments) (No. 13 of 2010-11)-Performance Audit of Procurement of Stores and Inventory Management, Department of Atomic Energy, for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2841/15/10]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. 14 of 2010-11)-Performance Audit of Canteen Stores Department, Ministry of Defence, for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2842/15/10]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Direct Taxes) (No. 20 of 2009-2010)-The Appeal Process for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2843/15/10]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(2) of the Constitution:-

- (i) Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Government of Jharkhand (Revenue Receipts) for the year ended March, 2009.
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Government of Jharkhand (State Finances) for the year ended March, 2009.
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Government of Jharkhand (Civil and Commercial) for the year ended March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2844/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2845/15/10]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/02/1107 in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/04/1109 in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010.
- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Venture Capital Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/07/1100 in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010.
- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/05/1110 in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010.
- (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/03/1104 in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010.
- (vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/30/199044 in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2010.



- (vii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th June, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2846/15/10]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 640(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2010 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 6/2006-C.E., dated 1st March, 2006 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2847/15/10]

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 637(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 27th July, 2010 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt specified items meant for display and sale in World Philatelic Exhibition scheduled to be held from 12-18, February, 2011 at New Delhi, from whole of the basic customs duty and additional duty of customs, till 18th February, 2011, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2848/15/10]

- (7) 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. 646(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of 'PVC Flex Film', originating in, or exported from China PR at the specified rates, in pursuance of the preliminary findings dated 22nd June, 2010 of the Designated Authority.
- (ii) G.S.R. 632(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on the imports of Viscose Staple Fibre excluding Bamboo fibre, originating in, or exported

from Indonesia and China PR and imported into India at the specified rates for a period of five years from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India, in pursuance of the final findings dated 17th May, 2010 of the Designated Authority.

- (iii) G.S.R. 633(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on the imports of Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin, originating in, or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand and imported into India at the specified rates upto and inclusive of 25th January, 2010, in pursuance of the preliminary findings dated 11th June, 2010 of the Designated Authority.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2849/15/10]

- (7) A copy of the PNB (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 26 in weekly Gazette of India dated 2nd July, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2850/15/10]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of Regional Rural Bank Act, 1976:-

- (i) G.S.R. 845(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010, regarding dissolution of Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank.
- (ii) G.S.R. 846(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010, regarding dissolution of Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2851/15/10]



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2852/15/10]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-
  - (i) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Goa and Union Territories (Preparation of Annual Report) Rules, 2010, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 525(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2010.
  - (ii) The Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the State of Manipur and Mizoram (Preparation of Annual Report) Rules, 2010, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 526(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st June, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2853/15/10]

- (4) A copy of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (Electricity Supply Code) Regulations, 2010, published in Notification No. JERC-11/2010 in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2010, under Section 182 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2854/15/10]

- (5) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the NTPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2855/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2856/15/10]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2857/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2858/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New



Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2859/15/10]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003:-

- (i) G.S.R. 411(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 176(E) dated 5th March, 2010.
- (ii) G.S.R. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th June, 2010, reconstituting Steering Committee with the Chairman and Members, mentioned therein, to look into specific action regarding violations under Section 5 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 2860/15/10]

12.03 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission, Madam, I beg to announce that the Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 16th August, 2010 will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-
  - (a) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
  - (b) The Jharkhand Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
  - (c) The Odisha (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010
  - (d) The Constitution (One Hundred Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010.
3. Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2010-11.
4. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 2010.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by the Rajya Sabha: -
  - (a) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008.
  - (b) The Nalanda University Bill, 2010.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

[*Translation*]

SHRJ JAI PRAKASH AGRAWAL (NORTH EAST DELHI): Madam Speaker, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. Need to construct a bridge on Yamuna River without any further delay in North East Delhi Parliamentary constituency for the convenience of citizenship as there is usually heavy rush of traffic from both sides on Yamuna River in National Capital Delhi.
2. Need to provide necessary basic facilities in regularized colonies in National Capital Delhi especially in North East Parliamentary constituency.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): With the kind permission of hon'ble Speaker following points may be included in the next week's agenda moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:



1. Work on more than half a dozen roads are still pending in Nawada district under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana.
2. There is no express train to Delhi or Howrah from Nawada Barsaliganj. Mahabodhi Express train or Shramjeevi Express trains may be run from Barsaliganj, Nawada station.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

1. Alarming situation of river pollution in the country with a special mention to the Periyar river in Kerala; and
2. The new challenges to the secularist face of nation from the terrorist outfits.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam, you are requested to include the following items in next week's agenda:—

1. Need to formulate employment creation policy keeping in view the retrenchment of workers despite the increase in production in Public sector industries of the country and crores of unemployed people in the country.
2. Need to take steps to stop giving necessary permission to polluting industries in polluted areas of the country and to cancel the permission already given to such polluting industries in such areas.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, Lalitpur Singrouli railway line will act as a lifeline for Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. Quick action may be taken to commence it on priority basis.

Tikamgarh is deprived of facility of a Kendriya Vidyalaya even today so in order to extend this facility to the students of this region, a Kendriya Vidyalaya may be set up urgently.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): The following item may be included in the next week's agenda:-

To discuss the reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, the subject regarding the need to provide additional relief under Motor Vehicle Act and to provide the relief to the affected parties immediately after the accident and before court's decision and to adjust the said amount with the amount decided upon by the court, may be included in Lok Sabha's next week's agenda.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Madam Speaker, there is need to provide grant and other facilities to the banana growers for export in Jalgaon and Khandas areas.

Taking cognizance of the fall in ground water level in the country, need to implement programmes for groundwater harvesting on priority basis.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. To discuss the jute-based industry in view of the growing global demand for organic fibre; and
2. The prevailing drought-like situation in various parts of the country including the State of West Bengal.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Madam Speaker, need to declare PWD road from Jhapha to Meenapur Bhaya Belsand Parsouni, Rega via Majorganj to Nepal border as a National Highway. Need to provide toilet facilities to people in rural areas especially for women during floods in floods affected area of Bihar.

12.08 hrs.

#### MOTION RE: NINETEENTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:-



"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 12th August, 2010."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 12th August, 2010."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, I may also be given an opportunity to speak please. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call everyone. I will call you. Your name is there. Please have patience. I will give opportunity to everyone.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.09 hrs.

## SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

### (i) Re: Reported news about 33 Indian Soldiers missing from Leh-Ladakh

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam Speaker, the entire nation is united in sharing the grief of the people of Leh where loss of life and property took place as a result of a natural calamity. On your behalf you have also expressed the sorrow of this House. But I would like to draw your attention towards a grave issue that in many newspapers, there were reports that 33 soldiers of Bihar Regiment were washed away into Pakistan controlled Kashmir. Thereafter many of the newspapers reported that perhaps they might have died.

I would like to know from the Government, as this is a very serious issue. So, the Government should give a clarification about the soldiers. Have they been washed away? Have some of them been found? The reports received by the Government till date about them? I treat this case as a serious one because the history of the Pakistan army is such that, the manner in which they have mistreated Indian soldiers, that we all know. I would like to mention captain Saurabh Kaliya, the manner in

which they killed him after subjecting him to torture before the start of Kargil war, keeping this in mind, it is indeed a very serious issue. I feel that the Government should give a clarification on the status of those 33 soldiers. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Madam, they belong to Bihar and they are missing. ...(*Interruptions*) Where are the soldiers from Bihar, the Government should give explanation in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is ok, you may please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. How will there be zero Hour. Please associate yourself with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hansraj Ahir, Shri Arjun Meghwal, Prof. Ram Shankar, Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Rajendra Agarwal, Shri Virendra Kumar and Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi. All of you can associate yourselves with this subject.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAJ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam, we have also given notice. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay. You may raise this issue. This is Zero Hour. You please let them sit. You may raise this issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: If you go on Speaking like this when will they speak who have given notice. Allow them to speak, thereafter you will also be given an opportunity. Please sit down.

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): Madam Speaker, you gave me time in Zero Hour. I would like to thank you for this. I was given an opportunity to speak on Ladakh even before. Having regard to the situation there the situation witnessed there has never ever been evidenced. The painful situation prevailing there has seized the Media attention and the Hon'ble Minister representing the Government did have an opportunity to take stock of the situation. The Army, Air force, ITBP and Local Administration that are engaged in rendering assistance are doing a lot on their part. However it's too difficult to recoup the loss suffered as one is faced with shortage on two counts - the first is of Manpower and the labourers engaged there disappeared from the scene. Aside from this, the machinery and construction material called for is not being supplied as both of the ways that originate from Manali and Shri Nagar. ...(*Interruptions*)



MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seat.

SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Presently, both of the routes are closed down and the people there are in deep trouble. You visit the hospitals there and you will come to see that there are such mothers that have lost their children many of whom have been left heavily wounded and injured. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat and allow Hassan Khan Saheb to speak.

SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Such Children are in hospitals who have become orphan over might due to the calamity who are bereft of not only homes but also of the members of their families. There are such labour camps where out of 200 labourers barely 20 to 30 have survived the tragedy. Rest of them are still under the debris.

We are indebted to the Government and particularly to the parliamentarians who have shown empathy and have shown their willingness to extend their succor and support. However, sadly, we are running out of time as Lakakh will again be inaccessible for seven months after two months. It will be cut off from every part of every country. So therefore I would like to request this. August House through you that the Government be impressed upon to do the needful within two months as nothing whatsoever can be done after two months. There would be rainfall and in zero temperature all the routes will be closed down.

I am very much indebted to you all and particularly to this House that every political party has expressed Sympathy. Everybody has come forward to extend his support and we are very much thankful to those military personnel who have been deployed there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, Shri Hamdullah Sayeed. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, concern was expressed on the part of the House that horrible situation is prevailing in Ladakh. Yet I am afraid that the Government have not yet done anything. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let me conduct Zero Hour. Why did you stand up? Please let him speak. Please sit down and associate yourself by sending a slip.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government have not clarified anything nor have furnished any information. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing? Please sit down. Please allow him to speak. All of you may associate one by one. You may associate by sending a slip.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Order Please.

*[Translation]*

Everyone has to speak. In the first place let those speak who have given notice.

Shri Hamdullah Sayeed.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Hamdullah Sayeed in saying.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have said that I shall call you to speak. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: How will the House run?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Hamdullah Sayeed is saying.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad ji, please sit down. You take your seat. Please allow the Zero Hour to continue. You are speaking in vain and your words are not going on record. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)\**

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\*Not recorded.



[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Hamdullah Sayeed is saying.

(Interruptions) ...\*

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Respected Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the discontinuation of Air India flight which flies between Lakshadweep and Kerala. It has caused a great inconvenience to the local islanders. This flight service to Lakshadweep was started way back in 1987. Since then, it has been 23 years of the inception of the erstwhile Indian Airlines service between Kerala and Lakshadweep. But it has now been discontinued. When enquired from the competent authority, they said that Air India has incurred a loss of Rs. 4000 crore. But the loss that has been incurred by Air India in Lakshadweep-Kerala sector is hardly Rs. 7 crore which is not even one per cent of the total losses that have been incurred by Air India. The flight between Lakshadweep and Kerala which has been provided by Air India was only a 16-seater beach craft. It can accommodate only 16 passengers at a time. But in the case of a private airline, the Kingfisher Airlines which is flying in the same sector, it has a craft with carrying capacity of 72 passengers at a time. When Kingfisher Airlines which is a private airlines even after incurring losses has not discontinued or stopped the flight, I fail to understand why on earth the Air India which is the sole national carrier has discontinued and stopped the flight service in this sector. Not only that, Lakshadweep has been granted the status of Scheduled Tribe under Schedule V of the Constitution on account of its geographical isolation from the mainland.

Therefore, I would request that taking all these circumstances into account, the Government should immediately re-start the flight service between Lakshadweep and Kerala.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH (Sagar): Madam Speaker, this time the entire country is facing the problem of Mobile Network. I belong to Sagar Lok Sabha

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\*Not recorded.

Constituency where as many as 50 thousand consumers are having BSNL Mobile and as many as 25 thousand consumers are having land line. The system of BSNL has been lying dysfunctional for the last 4 to 5 months. Such situation prevails not only in any Lok Sabha constituency but across Madhya Pradesh and even all over the country. One can't talk anywhere with Mobile. One has to connect the call for ten times if one needs to call somewhere. Even then, one is not able to speak to the person concerned. People have to spend their money unnecessarily.

Madam, people are not getting facilities. In this connection I have to submit that this matter should be looked into as to why a public sector company, BSNL is riddled with so many drawbacks. It appears that somewhere the element of corruption cropping all around and I am of afraid that the system is being allowed to fail deliberately. This corruption is brewing to benefit the Mobile companies

Madam, in this connection I would like to ask the Government through you to look into it so that the truth may come up. This is a big problem and one is not able to talk anywhere. Mobile is not working.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Members, namely, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Ramsinh Rathwa and Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, may associate with this issue.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Respected Madam, I request the Government to urgently introduce a Bill to protect the rights of the nurses in India. The nursing community in India is suffering from various kinds of exploitations that are ranging from bondage system to long hours of work.

Even though the bonded labour is abolished in our country, this practice still exists in the nursing sector. Having understood the gravity of the issue, the hon. Chief Minister of Delhi convened a meeting in this regard. The Central Labour Commissioner was also present at that meeting. He assured that he will issue an order to all the States regarding the abolishment of bondage system in nursing sector. But the bondage system still exists in the country. It underlines the urgent need for an initiative from the Parliament in the form of an enactment of a law in this regard.

Another problem faced by the nurses is the absence of a standardized pattern to ensure a reasonable salary.



The nurse-patient ratio is also alarming in many hospitals. It should be noted that the expected ratio is 1:5, but in many hospitals it is 1:20. The medical benefits available to nurses are marginal or in some cases absolutely nil. Their lives seem to be in peril due to the negligence of hospital administration in providing adequate precautionary measures *vis-à-vis* treatment of highly chronic and infectious diseases. Even though they are working in hospitals, the hospital authorities are reluctant to provide medical assistance to their nurses. Recently, in June, 2010, a nurse died in Delhi for not getting medical assistance.

Meeting of the Indian Nursing Council held at Hyderabad on 31st July, 2010 passed a Resolution and submitted its proposal to the Government of India regarding the following matters:

- (a) To ensure reasonable salaries and other allowances to nurses.
- (b) Standardize the duty time of nurses at 8 hours per day and also provide for sick and other leaves.
- (c) To provide medical assistance whenever needed.
- (d) To ban bondage system (withholding of certificates by the hospital authorities).

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to introduce a Bill to protect the interests of the nurses in the country by including the above provisions in the same.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (Jalaur): Madam, these days a scheme is being undertaken in the State of Rajasthan in the name of Harit Rajasthan for afforestation by digging holes. The holes are of such big size that in case any vehicle passes through the road it directly falls into the bore-well. This causes huge disaster leading to great loss of both life and property. So many accidents have taken place in my district Jalore and in Sirohi because of these holes. Through you I would like to urge upon the Government that in the holes being dug hardly can one find any tree and in the event of being one, one finds nothing but thorns there, if the farmers are incentivized with amount and plants are grown along the fields, the dream of Green Rajasthan and Green country will be translated into reality.

Madam, Khejri and jar plants are very useful in Rajasthan. We can find a solution to the problems thereby harping on plantation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Just let me know what you want from the Central Government.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Madam, I want the Central Government to provide a relief to the public by filling the ditch and holes being dugout. I wrote to the State Government also and explained this to them. All the same, there is no response on their part and we are left with no choice but to take up the matter with the Central Government. I want that life and property of people should be saved by closing the potholes there and our problem will be solved when any action is taken through Centre on it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, I am grateful to you that you have given me the opportunity to speak on important issue-of public importance. I want to draw your attention towards the exploitation of Beedi labourers. Lakhs of Beedi labourers are in our area of Allahabad, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh) in which women, men and children also work. It should be made compulsory to provide Cards for Beedi labourers.

Secondly, the Owner deducts the cost of damage to Beedi from wages fixed for the labourer. They are financially exploited. Several Beedies reach Uttar Pradesh from other areas. Tax should be levied on them for entering Uttar Pradesh so that the Beedis manufactured in Uttar Pradesh may be consumed by more people in Uttar Pradesh. Tax should be levied on Beedis reaching from other areas. Government should make arrangement for free residential lease for accommodation of Beedi labourers. Financial grant given to Beedi labourers for construction of houses is very nominal. Our demand is to increase it to minimum one lakh rupees. Only five thousand rupees are given for the marriage of their daughters. This amount should be increased to Rs. 25000.

The amount provided to the labourers in case of accidental death under Group Insurance Scheme should be increased to one lakh rupees. Labourers whose age is more than 60 years should be entitled to pension so that their economical condition becomes strong. As I have said earlier there are lakhs of Beedi labourers in Allahabad, Kaushambi, Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh) and so a hospital of at least 10 or 20 rooms should be constructed separately in which X-ray, Ultrasound and



Pathology facility may be provided. Grant/scholarship should be made compulsory for the education of the children of Beedi labourers. Bharwari in Kaushambi is a place where the mobile vans for health care facility and the mobile van for medical check- up do not go there.

I request the Government through you that the Government should give attention to these issues and implement the various schemes for the welfare of Beedi labourers.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you gave me time to speak.

Madam, I am raising an issue on which Minister had given a statement. Oil leak that has taken place near Mumbai is the biggest disaster of Indian Shipping. Minister had given information to the House in this regard but the follow-up action has not been taken. This incident took place on 7th August and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port and Mumbai Port are closed till date since this incident took place. A loss of 6 thousand crore rupees have been suffered due to this. No ship is reaching this port and none is leaving the port. One lakh containers are stranded at Jawahar Lal Nehru Port and Mumbai Port. There is no information about the time when these Ports will open. This Mumbai port was never closed in the 100 years of history of the Port. Both ports are separate and there is no coordination in it. No one has been held accountable for it till now. There is no coordination among the officers of Mumbai Port, JLNP and the Department. Experts have stated that it is a very big disaster after the Bhopal gas tragedy. 100 square kilometer oil has spread in the sea due to which it is difficult for ships to cross the sea. Fishing has stopped there. Fishermen are sitting in home. They do not have any work or any sort of employment. Even after such a big incident no case has been registered against the companies i.e. MSC and USC. No one has been arrested till now.

Madam, such kind of oil leakage took place in America in the year 1990.

At that time, a compensation of 22 thousand crore, 4.5 Billion Dollar was given to them and the compensation of 20 thousand crore, four billion dollar was given to fishermen. India should also demand compensation. You had raised this subject and this was correct that how compensation would not be registered. Till now the owners of MSC and USC have not even been summoned for enquiry. I feel a high enquiry should be conducted for it and only enquiry by an inspector is not sufficient.

Madam Speaker, I want to say through you that India should stake claim because these are foreign companies. Government should make efforts to start Mumbai Port and Jawahar Lal Nehru Port. No one has given attention to it and no Minister has visited the site and no higher officer has gone there. Such a lack of responsibility on the part of Government should be exposed in the House after due consideration.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Madam Speaker, I also associate myself with the issue on which Shri Gopinath Munde is speaking.

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Those who want to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Gopinath Munde may please send slips.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the serious issue of right of the primitive tribals. Eight thousand primitive tribals are living in Niyamgiri forest of Kalahandi. Under the Government of India FR Act of 2006, they should be given Community right over the forest assets. During last January, people in ten villages have applied in SDLC through FRC for their right in the mining area of Niyamgiri but they have not been recognized till now. I myself have submitted their application in SDLC on 12th Day of the last month but no action has been taken.

Madam Speaker, I want to say through you in the House that they are tortured so that they may not demand for Community right under FRC. The Vedanta Company has tortured those tribals utilizing Police. I am stating it with deep anguish. Yesterday, a conference was organized in Bandra Shivaji on 12th day of the month in which Forest Right At was to be discussed and these people were to participate in it. When these people came out from the forest on the 10th day of the month then 15 stengun carrying policemen in Civil Dress abducted Logoshikaka and his companion like Dacoits abducting people into forests. That was also not Kalahandi Police. They were prevented from coming here misusing Power and Police by calling the Raigarh Police. I want to raise this matter in the House with anguish.. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a matter regarding Vedanta Company. How the State Government is misusing Police.. ...*(Interruptions)* How the State Government is making efforts to trample the right



of the tribals to favour a company by using Police force instead of giving right to the tribals.

Madam Speaker, I want to request through you to the House and request the Government of India that they should be given their right under Forest Right Act. Tribals have been exploited for years. Nowadays, naxalites are also exploiting them and they have their hideouts in Forests. Tribals have been exploited by the Government and the Officers Class and various Privileged persons. Tribals should get their right, otherwise FR Act should be abolished. I would like to make a submission to all the Members that Niyamgiri is a primitive tribe, Lodhi Manjhi is a poor man. He has committed no crime. He was arrested without any reason and was released the other day after my intervention. The tribals should not demand community right in the mining area, that is why there has been a conspiracy. This is a very sensitive issue.

Madam Speaker, I am making my submission on behalf of those innocent people that it is necessary to do justice with them. You please be good enough to do justice to them. Thank you.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Joynagar): Madam, I want to associate with him.

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILIA (Warangal): Madam, I also want to associate with him.

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): Madam, I want to associate with him.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Tarun Mondal, Shri Rajajiah Siricilla and Shri Badruddin Ajmal, Shrimati Jayaprada are allowed to associate with him.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam Speaker, I express my deep sense of gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to raise this important issue in the House.

Madam, O' that I were allowed to speak two more minutes before, it would have been much better as the issue I am going to raise relates to the Ministry of power and Honourable Minister of Power was present there.

Madam, nearly 33 yrs. ago, a 40 Megawatt Hydroelectric Power Project was initiated at Bagge in

Mandi district of Himachal Pradesh. It has been 33 years since. Crores of rupees have been spent on it. As long as 11.78 Km long tunnel has been ready under this project. Water was proposed to be channelized to 12.2 Kilometer log canal out of this tunnel. That is also ready. Besides, the gate which was projected to be made after Channelizing water into 14 kilometer long tunnel is ready now and it has been rusted for almost 33 years.

Madam, it is largely due to faulty decision by Bhakhra Beas Management Board and the neglect by the Board that the project is yet to be completed. A control gate was proposed to be put in place to check the influx of water in the main tunnel that too has already been put in place and now it's being subjected to rusting.

Madam, through you I would like to bring it to the notice of Honourable Minister that, when this project was scheduled to be put in place 33 years ago, had it been completed as per the schedule, this would have resulted in the benefit of at least 500 crore rupees and nearly 300 to 400 people would have been employed. Madam, the entire country is aware of the fact that the country is currently facing acute shortage of power. We are not excelling at the desired pace of development due to acute shortage of power and even today thousands and lakhs of villages are such where there is no power. I would like to know from the Honourable Minister through you whether the project will be completed. If so, the time by which? Why couldn't it be completed at the earliest possible and for what reasons the project was kept on hold for 33 years? I would simply like to submit that this project is in the National interest and this project may go a long way in replenishing the shortage of Power.

Madam, Honourable Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Water Resources Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs Shri V. Narayanasami are present here. Therefore, I would like my question to be replied and this project may be completed at the earliest. Thank you.

SHRI MAKANSINGH SOLANKI (Khargone): Madam Speaker, thank you so much for giving me an opportunity to speak. Once again I would like to draw the attention of the House to the sanction of sufficient funds for the Khandwa—Dhar via Khargone—Dadwai broad gauge Railway line in the Budget.

In the last session I had raised the issue of the problems in terms of railways in our area. In the



presentation of Railway Budget 2008-09 the Honourable Minister of Railways had proposed laying of Railway line in Khandwa-Dhar via Khargone-Badwani Broad gauge, survey of which has also been conducted. For the last 64 years. A Railway line is called for the in the tribal and backward regions. Therefore, I would like that sufficient amount of funds be allocated in the Railway Budget for the year 2010-11 in order that the distance between Khandwa and Gujrat be curtailed on the completion of this railway line. Besides, with the laying of Railway lines in this region will facilitate setting up of small industries leading to combating unemployment and also it would save time. With the development of the region the demand of the public will be fulfilled.

[*English*]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

As the House is aware, every year thousands of people are going for Haj Pilgrimage from Andhra Pradesh and also from all over the country. There is a heavy demand from the Muslim minority people to avail of the Haj Pilgrimage and this demand is increasing every year in Andhra Pradesh and also in other States. A lot of applications are pending in this regard but the limit is very low particularly for Andhra Pradesh. The Haj quota number for Andhra Pradesh is limited to 6700 only but the demand is more.

Our hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Rosaiah ji has already written a letter to the Government of India seeking an extra 2,000 seats for Haj Pilgrims in Andhra Pradesh to get additional quota for the State Haj Pilgrims.

I would, therefore, request the Government of India to kindly intervene in the matter and take urgent steps to increase the Haj quota not only for Andhra Pradesh but to all States by removing the private operators in the current year itself. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Madam, I would like to associate with it....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you want to associate with it? You please send the slip.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): I would like to associate with the hon. Member on this issue....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: I also associate with it.

SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA: I am associating with the hon. Member in the matter of increase in the quota for Haj Pilgrims....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, you all associate with it. You please send your name.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Madam Speaker, in the recent past all of us have extended our warm felicitation to Tejaswini through you for winning a gold medal in the world championship held in Germany. I wanted to speak on the day itself but couldn't give vent to my emotion in words.

Tejaswini received gold medal. Our children are toiling hard on their part yet I would like to bring one thing to your kind notice that out of senior and junior shooters to be sponsored by the Ministry, the name of 50 children was asked for and the National Rifle Association was informed that we would send as many as 50 children. Name of those 50 children were sent by the Association also. Three days before they were scheduled to leave for Germany. Madam Speaker, to our dismay and shock. It was said that they will not be able to send 15 junior players for want of sufficient budget for the same. At the most this involved 30-35 lakh rupees. The way we are discussing Olympic here, crores of rupees are likely to be incurred thereon. On the other hand just three days before, when it came to sending these children, it was stated that we are running out of sufficient funds and there is budgetary constraint. Further, it was said that in case they are willing to go, they will have to bear the whole expenses on their own. These young children are in fact prospective gold medals. Likewise shooting competitions are very expensive affair. The cost of ammunition called for it at the initial stage is borne by the parents. Alongside, I would like to submit here that a senior player among these little boys has also won a bronze medal in pistol shooting.

However, they don't have got a coach in Pistol shooting. They are told to afford a coach on their own.



Where on one hand there is gross misuse of funds, these junior children are subjected to troubles for want of ammunition as well as a coach on the other. At some stage or the other, the Ministry should intervene in the matter. We have such talented and promising children as is Tejaswini who has proved himself by winning a gold medal. If we happen to say such things just before 3 days to go, this will demoralize them. The Ministry should take note of it and should raise concrete steps to contain it. Even now certain mechanism can be evolved to reimburse the expenditure incurred by those 15 children. Madam, I want that this issue should reach the Honourable Minister through you.

**MADAM SPEAKER:** Shri Ram Singh Rathwa, Shri Virendor Kumar, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh and Shri Dilip Kumar Mansukhlal Gandhi associate themselves with the subject raised by Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

**DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur):** Madam, I want to draw the attention of this House towards professor G.D. Aggarwal who was the professor of I.I.T. and is now sitting on hunger strike. He is sitting on fast to prevent the construction of Lohari Nagpala Dam. Earlier when he went on the hunger strike Ministry of Power had given an assurance that they set up a committee and if it gives us correct report then we will O.K. this project and till then it will remain suspended. After that he broke the fast on the thirty-eighth day. Committee was also set up and National Ganga River Basin Authority was constituted. All the expert members, all nine members have submitted their report against the Lohari Nagpala Project. Technical Committee was sent there to assess the work that has been done and whether that damage is retrievable. They told that damage was done but it is retrievable. Almost the environment norms from the beginning to the end have almost been flouted in respect of that dam. Until we conduct cumulative impact assessment on Himalayan rivers because every environment has a carrying capacity and if we keep on constructing dam on them without caution then what will happen. Country needs power and I too understand this but doesn't this country need water. I fail to understand the logic behind attaining power security by compromising water security and whether we are utilizing it or not. Minister of Environment had stated before protesters on 16th July that reasons are purely fiscal, not environmental. He had stated in the fiscal

report that 40 percent work on this dam has been completed. Therefore, we want that rest of the work should be completed. Answer to an enquiry of RTI has mentioned the expenditure of five hundred crore rupees on it. Expenditure of five hundred crore rupees under the project of 29 hundred crore rupees means expenditure of 17 percent amount. He stated that forty percent work has been finished. 13.85 kilometer long tunnel was constructed in which only 2.56 kilometer long tunnel was constructed which equals approximately 17-18 percent work.

Firstly, 40 percent work was not completed there. Secondly he stated that I am against this dam, but there are people in the Ministry who think otherwise. I want to say that there is our national river—the only river whose source is under our control and there are other rivers in regard to which China is planning otherwise and we are more concerned about it, but the only river whose source is under our control and what are we trying and what are we trying to do with our river. I want to submit to the Government that the condition of Professor G.D. Aggarwal is now worsening because he is sitting on hunger strike over this since 20th July. He is a Scientist and is on the hunger strike not on sentiments but he has gone to such an extent on purely scientific basis. Government has stated financial reasons for the same. Religious leaders who have mobilized there have offered to reimburse the money to him for the financial reasons but the Government have rejected their offer. I fail to understand that when any project is not environmentally, economically, culturally, socially viable then how the Government can O.K. it and say that we want to construct it further. I want to submit that all the projects regarding the Himalayan rivers of Ganga shall be suspended till the Cumulative Impact Assessment is conducted on all of them because we have to ensure water security before the power security. Water which flows into Ganga reaches my constituency through pipeline in Rajasthan which is used for drinking. I will request the Government that Prof. G.D. Aggarwal should be asked to end his hunger strike and he should not be suspended till the cumulative assessment is conducted on all these rivers.

**SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):** Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you gave me the opportunity to speak in Zero Hour. I want to draw the attention of the House and Government towards the ill-treatment meted out to the passengers by Air India Authority. This incident is related to the Airport at Ahmedabad, Gujarat on 22 July, 2010. Runway of Airport was closed because of a fault in Hydraulic system of Jet Airways Flight. Air India Flight Number AI-144 arriving in



Ahmedabad from Frankfurt which was to arrive at 9.10 p.m. at night was diverted towards Mumbai Airport because of the closure of runway at that time. After landing of the plane at the Mumbai Airport all 250 passengers were ordered to sit in the plane for the whole night i.e. from 10 O'clock in the night to 7 A.M. in the morning. No arrangement was made for them for eating and lodging in any hotel. Passengers were made to sit in the plane all night and nobody was given the permission to alight the plane. Several aged persons, small children and ladies were amongst the passengers whose condition had worsened. Aged persons were harassed, children were crying and ladies were anxious. Kith and kins of passengers in Ahmedabad were not given true information. Most troubling is the fact that till the plane was at the Mumbai Airport passengers were not given the facility of food and bottle of water was also not provided to them. Next day, the plane landed at the Ahmedabad Airport after 39 hours. When the passengers lodged a complaint in Authority they were given bad treatment.

I want to request the Government through the House that legal action should be taken against the officers responsible for this cruel behavior and culprits should be punished so that the image of India does not deteriorate due to bad behavior of persons. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, associate herself with the subjects raised by Shri Mahendra Sinh Chauhan.

*[English]*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam Speaker, we are all aware that India is a victim of subversive activities being perpetrated by anti-national forces at the behest of a hostile neighbour, and we have been inflicted day in and day out.

Recently news have come up that Pakistan telecom companies are installing mobile towers along the Indo-Pak border. It has a serious security implications because it has been found that Pakistan SIM mobiles are very much active in various locations inside the Indian territory. Not only that, as much as 30 kilometres deep inside the territories of our country, the signal of Pakistan mobile tower was being received. It is a matter of serious security implication. We are leading the world on information technology; but why we are not able to stop the mischievous intentions and the activities being perpetrated by our hostile neighbour. Violation of

ceasefire agreement is very much rampant also along this border.

Even along the Bangladesh border mobile towers are being installed. The smugglers are exploiting the same mobile tower facilities being installed along the Indo-Bangla border. That is why, it is a matter of serious concern because, I think, it is a technological aggression against our country. It is tantamount to infringement upon the sovereignty of our country. That is why, I would urge upon this Government to take up this matter with the Pakistani Government – but it must keep in mind – not meekly but boldly.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, I do not want to interrupt the proceedings of the House. But for the last one week, I have been trying to raise a very important matter during 'Zero Hour'. I have also apprised you about it. After the conclusion of the list of Members for raising 'Zero Hour' matters that has been listed today, please allow me to raise a very important matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Madam Speaker, I want to tell about the Press Report which was brought out in Business Bhaskar of 21st July, 2010. UPA Government is again going to target the bread and butter of small shopkeeper through Multi Brand Retail.

Madam, we all know very well that our country is also a developing country besides being a Agriculture dominant nation. Our country is witnessing the problem of unemployment for a long time because of burden of overpopulation. People do not have such amount to start big business therefore a major part of population of our country is directly linked with Multi-Brand Retail. Share of retail in GDP of our nation is approximately ten percent and every year growth from eight to nine percent is also being witnessed. If the figures are analyzed then more than five crore businessmen, small businessmen are getting employment from retail and more than 20 crore other persons are such who are dependent on retail trade for their bread and butter.

Madam, if the Central Government gives permission to Multi-Brand Retailer and the FDI then its benefit will go to the big companies of the world like Walmart, Carrierfort, Tesco and Metro. On the contrary, it will directly affect the business of more than three and a half poor and medium Category businessmen. Today, three and a half crore countrymen are involved in this retail trade.



Majority of them belong to the Unorganized Sector and are raising their families by opening small and big shops in villages and streets. Today, price rise has made the life of poor family miserable in the entire country and it should become clear from the policy of this Government that the policy of Government is not for the poor public but for the capitalists. If the Government does not change its policy then all the businessmen from small and medium category shall hold demonstrations and go to Parliament to save their employment.

SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Madam Speaker, thank you very much. Bundelkhand is the most backward region of Uttar Pradesh in the country and Chitrakoot is the most backward one in the region. Honourable Minister of Power had announced the setting up of an NTPC Power Plant with the capacity of 4 thousand Megawatt in Bargardh region.

Madam Speaker, in the last session, I had requested Honourable Minister of Power in this regard while raising matters under Rule 377 and in reply he said that a power plant with the capacity of 4 thousand Megawatt is being set up there and negotiation is on with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding the acquisition of land for this purpose. I have been made aware of the fact that plant has been shifted to Madhya Pradesh. That power Plant is not being set up in Uttar Pradesh. Honourable Rajiv Gandhi in his tenure had laid the foundation stone in that very backward region of Bargarh to set up a glass factory there. Even after incurring expenditure of several crores of rupees in the glass factory machinery was not installed there. That factory is yet to take off. The power plant with four thousand megawatt capacity which was scheduled to be set up in that backward region has been shifted somewhere in Madhya Pradesh rather than being set up in Chitrakoot district While there is abundance of water there. Honourable Minister is in agreement with the fact that water is received from Pratappur Pump Canal. Already there exists a railway track there which was equipped with the facility of receiving coals. All the resources were available there. That was being utilized in the infertile offer land rather than in fertile land. People were ready to offer land yet it's beyond one's comprehension how come that power plant got shifted elsewhere from Uttar Pradesh.

Through you, I would like to demand this House and the Honourable Minister of Power to set up Power Plant with 4 thousand Megawatt capacity in Bargarh region of Chitrakoot district. ...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Goshi): Madam, associating myself with Shri R.K. Singh Patel I would like to submit that the State of Uttar Pradesh has been subjected to neglect for the last three years.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Madam, I would like to submit through you that projects have been lying pending in Jharkhand for several years and several requests have been made to the Ministry of Railways in this regard. However, every time we happened to witness negative response from the Railways and step-motherly treatment has been noticed towards Jharkhand. Announcement were made to link Giridih - Parswanath - Madhuban, even survey was contemplated, yet there has been no progress on work front so far. As on today even Kodarma - Giridih - Hazaribagh Rail line project has been lying pending arid at present the repair work of bridges on the feeder routes of level crossing corridors on Kodarma - Barkakhana - Gadwha road, Barkakhana - Gomo - Dhanbad Division is pending. This matter was raised under Rule 377 as well. We have also been raising the issue of Ramakunda halt since 1996, however, no action what so ever has been taken so far. Fussro railway crossing where I reside has been closed down and now coal truck Road that was constructed by the Government of India and the coal India and which is a connecting link between Bengal and Jharkhand has also been closed down recently. In Chandrapura where from one would cross Railways lines 10 years ago, motorcycle etc. would cross, that too has been closed down. This is a negative attitude of the Railways that VIP parking should be closed at Dhanbad Junction which holds the distinction of being the only coal-block in Jharkhand. We took up this matter with the Ministry of Railways and it was stated that this has been closed for security reasons whereas the fact remains that neither has any FIR been filed there nor has there been any accident. Alongside, Angarpathra, Katrasgarh Railway crossing has also been lying closed for almost a year - which has hampered the movement there and people have to cover the distance of five Kilometers more to reach there. I would like to request through you that orders should be issued to the Ministry of Railways to take immediate action on these matters as they touch upon the lives of the masses and are very much in public interest.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (MUMBAI NORTH): Madam, I am very grateful to you as you have allowed me to raise the issue in the Zero Hour which I wanted to raise



in the Question Hour. Honourable Minister of Health and Family welfare is present in the House. This is also a very good thing. He is a senior leader of our party and he is very sincere and active Health Minister by all accounts. Through you, I would like to draw his attention ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak, your turn will come.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, I have not risen to speak on some political issue, it is an important issue relating to Mumbai. This matter is related to the arbitrary functioning of MCI and corruption therein. Good action is underway to check arbitrary functioning and corruption eclipsing MCI. Previous chairman has been arrested and sent to Tihar Jail. A new body has been formed there. However, the larger question is as to whether the new body is really functioning properly. A news item got published in the Times of India. Yesterday that a historical hospital of Mumbai which came into existence way back in 1926 and holds the distinction of being an eighty eight year old hospital named as Edward Hospital and Medical College has once again been served a notice of derecognition. For the last three years i.e. since 2007 such notices are being served on this colleges. It is such a Medical college which produces as many as 180 doctors every year and serve people the world over. There must be so many doctors is Delhi who studied in this college. I failed to find out as to why notice and threat of de-recognize being served upon them. It was made to learn that it is due to a few posts of Lecturers lying vacant therein.

Which posts of those lectures are lying vacant. Those posts are reserved for SC and STs. Only those posts are vacant and a back log thereof has been prepared. This is not the work of Hospital rather. It's the duty of the Government. If new candidates belonging to SC to ST apply for the post of doctors or lecturers, they can be recruited. If they are not willing into join there, the Hospital can't be held responsible for the same. Seeing that on what grounds this hospital is going to be de-recognized? I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister in this regard. I would like him to reject the demand of derecognizing such a hospital that its related to the historical background of Mumbai. I am aware of the fact that MCI (Medical Council of India) is an

autonomous body and the Ministry doesn't interfere very much in it. However, the functioning of MCI. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. You have already raised your point. Now please sit down as a good many members are yet to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Sanjay Ji, let me speak as the month of Ramjan has set in and I have to go early...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I would conclude in a minute. The alleged arbitrary notice is not related to king Edward Memorial Hospital, Mumbai only but also for the ones based is Chandigarh and Jammu. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon' Minister of Health and family welfare to direct the authorities concerned to press into action to salvage this Hospital.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I would like to express my gratitude to 682 you for giving me an opportunity to speak. This is the first Friday of Ramjan Mubarak. I have to leave. I will not take considerable amount of time. I would like to draw the attention of the House through you that such a tragic incident has taken place in leh Laddakh. How sensitive the Government is can well be seen in the extant case where in as many as 600 people have lost their lives whereas the Government in admitting the death of only 282 people.

Many of those defence personnel belonged to Bihar, however, they were national soldiers. Around 33 soldiers that were deployed along the national border were swept away to Pakistan. You are very much aware of the way Pakistan behaves with our soldiers. Until today neither the Government nor the Minister of Defence has expressed any condolence so far nor has any support been made by them. Honourable Minister of Health and Family Welfare is present here. He himself hails from Kashmir. Family members of the soldiers belonging to Bihar are coming in our contact. We want your protection on this issue. It seems that this Government has no concern for those soldiers. Whether the members of their family will go to Pakistan to search them. I would like the Government to give a statement on the subject immediately in this House. Information relating to the soldiers flooded to neighbouring countries should be furnished, as their bodies have not yet been recovered. There is an outrage across the country therefore the Government should work



up to this issue. This is my request to the Government through you. I would like the Government to issue a statement on this incident immediately but the Government is maintaining its silence. What is the mystery behind their silence. We want to know it. Therefore, the Government ought to respond to it. It is not an ordinary issue. Those 33 soldiers were engaged in national security. They were not tourists. They have drowned in the water bodies. So, the Government should immediately respond to that.

**MADAM SPEAKER:** Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shri Rajendra Agrawal too associate himself with this issue. Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare wants to say something on this issue.

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD):** Madam Speaker, though the Minister of Defence should respond to it, however, it is not that we did not visit there. Two Cabinet Ministers of the Central Government Shri Farooq Abdullah Saheb and I visited there the very next day. We took stock of the losses caused by Natural disaster in Leh. The senior members sitting here must be aware of the fact that in hilly areas particularly in Laddahh flights are not operated after two o' clock. Even Helicopters are not operated. Even then, we both decided to reach there in a helicopter and landed there at six in the evening and surveyed all around. Brigadier of the army and Air force personnel were there who escorted us to the site of occurrence. That entire area wherein there were 25 soldiers, three loaders who liave been caught therein. That is around 20 to 25 ft. covering the distance of approx half a kilometer wide and equally long. The army is engaged in rescue operation. The way to border is near PoK.

This is exactly the same area that we retrieved from PoK way back in 1971. The,incident took place in the same region. I would like to inform the House that it's not that nobody made his/her appearances there.

[English]

**SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur):** Madam Speaker, I wish to draw the kind attention of this House towards an important issue pertaining to the problems being faced by the tea and coffee growers in the country.

At present, almost the entire production of coffee, rubber and cardamom comes from the three Southern States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Coffee

industry had plunged into a financial crisis due to unremunerative prices during the period from 1999 to 2005. Heavy rainfalls in 2006 to 2008 led to severe infestation of coffee plants and diseases like white stem borer and leaf rust resulted in significant crop loss of more than 35 per cent. As a result, the coffee farmers have been pushed to a debt trap. They have approached the Government for a comprehensive debt relief package.

Their demands from the Government are that all loans of growers in the scheduled commercial banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks up to 20 hectares be waived; waiving off 70 per cent of the debt burden of growers; and withdrawal of cases pending before the Debt Recovery Tribunal. As regards partnership firms, I wish to point out that in the case of individuals there is no tax, but if it is a partnership, the Government is putting tax.

Another issue that has been agitating the minds of plantation growers is taxation – the rate and structure of taxation of agricultural income. Initially, income from agriculture including plantations was not taxed. But, now as a measure of augmenting their revenue, State Governments have gone on increasing the Advance Income Tax rates. Tamil Nadu has repealed the Advance Income Tax and there is no tax in Tamil Nadu today. But in Kerala there is 50 per cent tax and in Karnataka though slowly they have come down, it is still there up to 30-35 per cent.

**MADAM SPEAKER:** What do you want from the Central Government?

**SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:** I want them to get relief from the Central Government. The plantation income should be equated with that of industrial or agricultural level. They are really in a crisis and they are committing suicide. The Government can help them by reducing the tax rates. The discrimination between the States also has to be put an end to. There should be coordination between the States and the Centre. While the Centre is reducing taxes, the States are discriminating and are charging different rates of taxes. It is putting more burden on them.

I urge upon the Government to take a serious look into this, give relief to the planters by solving their problems.



[*Translation*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention towards Amarnath pilgrimage located in Jammu and Kashmir. This pilgrimage continues for a month beginning from Guru-Purnima until Shravan-Purnima. Hindus from home and abroad undertake this pilgrimage having pious and sacrosanct emotions in their hearts. Having said that, I find it very unfortunate that once the pilgrim begins turmoil sets off in Jammu and Kashmir and passengers are faced with severe crisis.

MADAM SPEAKER: You had given a notice of the other issue.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: madam, I had given a Zero Hour notice and I had given an Adjournment notice. You did not call for me. Now I am speaking in Zero Hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak on Dengue.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, both the issues are important. Please allow me to speak on both the issues.

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not possible. Please stick to the subject.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, none of the members has spoken on Amarnath Yatra. This yatra will be over on 24th August and I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to the chaos.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Please sit down.

Shri Ramk Kishun.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, you did not allow me to speak on the issue of urgent public importance. I walkout in protest.

13.16 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Yogi Adityanath left the House.*

SHRI RAM KISHUN (Chandauli); Madam, I express my deep sense of gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Indian Railways is the lifeline of our country. Millions of people from the length and breadth of the country come here. During the last one-month so many incidents of robbery, loot and poisoning have come to light. Not just that, Railway property worth 500 crore has been damaged due to being subjected to Naxal attacks. There is a sense of fear among the Railway

passengers. Passengers are severely affected with poisoning and several people have even lost their lives. So far, as many as 2 dozen trains have been looted by the robbers. Our trains remain hijacked by the naxalites or social elements for several hours. Our children, women are the passengers of this country. They are reeling under a sense of panic and great fear. I would like to demand the Government as well as the Minister of Railways to step up Railway Security. There is a need to put an effective check on such incidents to allay a sense of fear among common people. In Moughal Sarai Railway Yard ten to twelve people fall prey to poisoning everyday. I would like to urge upon the Minister of Railways to put an effective check on the occurrence of such incidents as well as the loss of property in Railways.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Madam Speaker, in Andaman Nicobar Islands there is a boat service life line to facilitate people to travel from one Island to the other. This apart, there is a passenger cum wheel services and boat services as well. As per Government of India report the Government have to spend as much as 50 thousand rupees per person from plan and non-plan fund in our island. But in the name of services our ship service is in paralysed state. I would like to give you a precedent. Passengers wheel service from Chalam to Bambuflat, Middle state to Nilambur, Uttar Jetti to Gandhi Ghat Jatta is awfully irregular. The infrastructure facilities like landing ramp, sleep way and Jetties are not enough to cater to the population that existed 50 years ago. There is a severe shortage of Dry docks. The Dry dock made during the Japanese reign is still continuing. For want of adequate number of Jetties, ships and landing ramps incidence of manhandling, dhama, strike etc. are on the rise and a number of cases are being trialled in the courts. Cargo trucks, tourists buses, vehicles and passengers remain stuck for the hours for transits from middle state to Nilambur and from Uttara Jetti to Gandhi Jetti.

The most worrying factor is that there used to be a boat service for son of the soil, progeny of Andaman, from Mitaigari settlement to Jangalighad. The boat service confined for 40 years. The Boat service has since been discontinued after Tsunami. Millions of rupees have been spent. Jetti was built, but Jetta, white elephant is standing along Jangalighat. Boat service has not yet started from there. There used to be boat service from Mayaband to Hanspuri that has since been discontinued. So is the case with boat service from Kaligaht to Mayabandar. Kachal dweep where our minister visited, the then Harin Pathak had visited, boat service has been discontinued.



There is a circle in the Island. Boat services have not yet been discontinued. There is a circle in the Island. Boat services have not yet been commenced from there. God forbade there comes Tsunami and there is no way out. They do not have even means of communication. So, I would like to urge upon the Government that the Union Cabinet Minister should once visit Andaman and Nicobar. Not even one Minister of the Government is sitting here. The problem of the area which I have referred here should be solved at the earliest possible.

[English]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Thank you, Madam. With your kind permission, I am raising an important issue with regard to repatriation of Reang refugees.

The influx of Reang refugees of Mizoram has been a great and grave concern for Tripura. This has been creating social, administrative, and law and order problems. The influx of Reang Tribals started from October 1997 due to serious ethnic problems in Mizoram. At present, the State has more than 40,000 persons from 6,138 Reang families of which 800 families have arrived after 13th November 2009. The State Government has time and again taken up the issue with the Government of India as well as the Government of Mizoram and series of meetings — at different levels — have taken place, but without any result. Instead, new families have come over from Mizoram from November 2009.

The National Human Rights Commission, after a spot visit, had emphasized that it was the Constitutional obligation of the Government of Mizoram to take back Reang refugees and ensure their peaceful settlement. Out of the 2,746 new Reang migrants, who had arrived in Tripura after 13th November 2009, the Government of Mizoram has agreed to take back 259 families only and have actually taken back 184 families comprising 884 migrants only so far. As a humanitarian measure, the State Government has extended relief benefits to these families and sought for Rs. 1.87 crore for reimbursement up to March 2010 for these new families, but the State is yet to receive the amount.

I would, therefore, strongly demand that the Government of India must take urgent pro-active steps

to ensure repatriation of Reang refugees and their peaceful settlement in a time-bound manner.

13.21 hrs.

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS—*Contd.*

- (ii) **Re: Reported non-grant of Central Government permission for renewal of seats of 3rd year BDS course of Dental Wing, SCB Dental College and Hospital, Cuttack.**

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you, Madam, for allowing me to raise this important issue at a time when the hon. Health Minister is present in this House.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to the issue of non-grant of Central Government permission for renewal of third-year BDS course in the Dental Wing of the Sriram Chandra Bhanj (SCB) Dental College and Hospital, Cuttack.

The seats for the third-year BDS course in the Dental Wing of the SCB Dental College and Hospital, Cuttack, which was already granted, has been reduced this year by 30 seats. The Dental Council of India has given four reasons for reducing it, and the Government is insisting on it. One reason that is given is that adequate floor space is not there. How much is their requirement? The requirement is 50, 000 square feet of space, and already 30,000 square feet of space is there. Another 20 square feet of space is under construction, and it will be completed by the Month of November.

But citing that example, the enhancement of seats is being stopped. Second is relating to the purchase of dental chairs. We need 100 dental chairs — already 50 dental chairs are there 40 are in the process of procurement, already allotment is there, and it is going to be available in the month of October. But still citing that example that this shortage is there, seats are not being given. Third is adequate posts are not there. The Government has already sanctioned the posts, and the Public Service Commission is going to recruit the personnel, and it is going to be done within this academic year. There is hardly any problem in that. The fourth is about adequate and sufficient library material, which is required. That is in the process, and the Government of Odisha has assured the Central Government. The Secretary of Health and Family Welfare has written to the Government of India.



The larger question is without giving a hearing to the Principal of the Dental College, this decision has been taken. A letter was sent that he should be present here and that letter was received later. I would urge upon the Government to please consider it. Do not play with the lives of the students of the dental college of SCB Medical College and Hospital. I would like to get a response from the Minister. The State Government and I have appraised the Government. Please respond to it. It would be helpful.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): I associate myself with whatever he has stated.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send your name to the Table.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, the hon. Minister is here. Please allow the hon. Minister, if he is willing to say something. I request the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, to respond to the queries which were raised.

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister wants to respond, please sit down.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Let me tell this House that we do not interfere in the working of MCI, which was there earlier, and now with the Board of Governors, at any stage. We have not recommended even a single case. I would also like to inform the hon. House about a dental college in Jammu which was having some deficiencies which were brought to my notice when I was the Chief Minister. It is almost three years since then and at that time we were assured that they would fill up the gaps which were there. Till date they have not done that. This time the Dental Council recommended the de-recognition of that college and as Minister I have signed that.

I wanted to set an example. If we want education, it should not be mere education, but it has to be quality education. Sometimes, the State Governments come to MCI or the Board of Governors or the Government of India saying that it is under Government control. I think it is the responsibility of the Government to provide quality education and to create infrastructure and full

faculty. It is much more important because if the Governments cannot provide the faculty and infrastructure, how can the Medical Council or the Dental Council blame the private sector? Persistently and continuously, whether it is the medical colleges or Government colleges of my State or Odisha, or for that matter any State, they cannot ask for concessions under the garb that they are run by the Government. It means the Government itself is not providing quality education.

Whatever the hon. Member has said, he raised four or five points, the Medical Council will not go by the Government's promise that they will conduct the elections, they will go to the Public Service Commission and the Public Service Commission will appoint, I think these things are common. It is not only for you, even in case of my State also, instead of taking concession every time, we should build the infrastructure and appoint the faculty.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): The work is in process and the Government has written a letter. The Under Secretary has written a letter.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you can meet the hon. Minister later. Maybe, the hon. Minister should invite the hon. Member to his office and discuss the matter. On this issue, Shri Kailash N. Singh Deo and Shri Arjun Charan Sethi are allowed to associate.

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[*Translation*]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you that you gave me the opportunity to speak on an important point.

I think that not only the entire House but all people are annoyed. When the whole world is recognizing the brilliance of India's contribution in the computer field, it is difficult to understand the problem with the computer system of Railway Enquiry. When this system was manual then someone would receive the phone at enquiry whether it was the first call, second call or third call and one would not know which train leave at what time but since the time 139 phone no. been given for enquiry, whenever you call a voice is heard asking for pressing of a particular button for Hindi, another button for English and pressing other buttons for other things. Besides, when somebody wants to have the information regarding



departure time of trains like Sabarmati Express or Rajdhani Express then who is sitting with the number of Rajdhani or Sabarmati or Shivanga or Kaifiyat train. If the phone call is answered then one gets the information that the train has already left an hour ago or the latest information is that the train is coming one and half an hour late. Sometimes it happens when you dial 139 number then the extent of callousness is such that if your phone is received then you would immediately hear a voice that your voice is not coming and the phone is kept. If your phone is received on calling again and 'you say hello then the attendant would say your voice is not audible, Thank you. You call again and the attendant says that your voice is inaudible and phone is kept.

Madam Speaker, therefore, I want your protection that Minister of Railways was sitting and now he is absent from the House. We are sitting in Parliament and today lakhs of passengers are harassed due to it. You keep on dialing phone for enquiring and phone is not received and train will be missed. I think that the concerned Ministry should be issued guidelines in this regard.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet at 2.30 p.m.

13.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Thirty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Deputy Speaker Sir, Ruling side hardly maintain its presence in the House at all. Whether these people have been sentenced to Kaalapani or have been banished ... (Interruptions) They are never present in the House. They are not present in the Zero Hour and in the other discussions either ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item Nos. 8 and 9.

Shri Lalji Tandon – not present.

*Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010*

Shri Basu Deb Acharia – not present

Shri Prabodh Panda.

14.36 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
DISAPPROVAL OF INDIAN MEDICAL  
COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE, 2010  
AND  
INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2010

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move the following resolution:

“That this House disapproves of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010 (No.2 of 2010) promulgated by the President on 15 May, 2010.”

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 be taken into consideration.”

The Medical Council of India (MCI) has been a Statutory Body created by an Act of Parliament empowered to carry out inspection of Medical Colleges as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and make recommendations to the Central Government for grant for permission to establish a new Medical College or to start a new course of study or increase intake of students, etc.

The IMC Act, under section 10 (A), empowered the Central Government to grant permission to the Medical Colleges on the basis of recommendations of MCI. Medical Colleges which were found deficient of the requirements of the MCI were given an opportunity to rectify the deficiencies. In such cases, MCI carried out re-inspection for verification of any compliance report submitted by them.

From time to time, there have been complaints and representations against the nature of the recommendations made by MCI to the Government of India. Such complaints and representations were forwarded to the MCI for appropriate remedial action.



Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has always been of the opinion that the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 are inadequate to ensure transparent, credible and constructive decision making in the erstwhile Council.

My Ministry had introduced a comprehensive Bill in the Parliament in August 2005 to amend various provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The purpose of this Bill was to make the Council more responsible in its functioning and to empower the Central Government to take steps to make the Council more transparent and accountable.

The Government has suggested some important changes in the Bill which included restricting the number of terms in office of the President & Vice-President of the MCI. There were also provisions for removal of the President, Vice-President or any Member of the MCI on grounds of misconduct, incapacity or abuse of power. The proposed amendments also included a clause empowering the Government to issue directions to the MCI. However, Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare did not agree with most of the amendments proposed in the Bill.

Even as the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was examining the Bill in the light of the recommendations of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee, certain events involving the Medical Council of India (MCI) and its former President took place.

This was followed by extensive media coverage, both print and electronic, which severely affected the credibility of the Council. This evoked public demand for immediate action both inside the House and outside the House and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare were asked to take immediate action.

To achieve this, the Ministry has held detailed deliberations to explore various possible measures for improving the functioning of the MCI which only brought forth many divergent views and suggestions. One possibility was an altogether new body like the National Council for Human Resources in Health as an overarching regulatory body to streamline the working of the various Councils in the Ministry, the other being to strengthen the existing IMC Act with appropriate amendments.

More time was, therefore, needed to harmonize these different views and come up with an implementable and feasible model that has the consensus of all stakeholders. Meanwhile, the Ministry was of the firm opinion that certain immediate steps must be taken in respect of the Medical Council of India.

Under the prevailing circumstances at that time, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, vide an ordinance notification dated 15th May 2010, superseded the Medical Council of India and constituted the six-member Board of Governors to oversee the work of the Council.

It is in this backdrop that I would request the House to consider the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The ordinance was promulgated on 15th May 2010. The reasons and the explanations were given by the Minister.

It is understood that after the President of MCI's arrest by the CBI on 11th April, the Government opted for the ordinance route, rather than handing over the powers of the MCI to the Vice-President.

The allegation against the MCI was not a new one. Weaknesses, dysfunctional and the question of transparency, etc. were not cropped up all of a sudden. So, why did the Government not take any initiatives earlier – rather tolerated it – and why did it come up with issuance of ordinance all of a sudden, after all the happenings?

When the situation cropped up, at that time, was it not possible to bring this matter to this august House? They did not do it. So, ordinance is not the only route. Particularly in the case of Medical Council of India, as has already been mentioned by the hon. Minister, earlier during the UPA-1, an attempt was made to bring forward the legislation. It was referred to the Standing Committee and the Standing Committee did not agree. Now, they attempted to set up a Board of Governors of seven persons. It is not a solution. It might be a temporary arrangement. But the very important thing is that the Minister is – very rightly – interested to bring this matter within the ambit of National Council for Human Resources in Health, NCHRH.

Another news also appeared in the Press that the Prime Minister's Office is interested to bring this matter



under the Commission of higher education. Whatever may be, the question of autonomy comes in? Why the MCI was formed? It is a well regulated autonomous body and this is an attempt to encroach upon the right of an autonomous body. Without having a proper discussion and without scrutinising the matter in the Standing Committee, taking the route of ordinance is not a healthy one. This is not an ordinary thing. Now it has become a *fait accompli*. I know the fate of this Bill. The Government is in majority. Somebody from the Opposition may also support it. But this is not my point. I know the fate of this Bill. The Government has made the matter *fait accompli*. Without having a discussion in this forum you have already taken this route. This is my serious point of reservation, serious point of objection. I have reservation not just because of taking the route of ordinance but also because of its content.

Yes, there are weaknesses. You should remember that the Medical Council of India comprises of very distinguished persons of our country. They include a number of Vice Chancellors. If something wrong is committed by the President or the Vice President of MCI, not everyone should be condemned.

Dissolving this autonomous body is like an attempt to condemn everyone. If something wrong is there, you can correct it, strengthen it and remove the lacuna but not to dissolve it.

So, I wish to highlight these two points and I think the House will agree to it. I would request the hon. Minister not to press it here and refer it to the Standing Committee so that they can scrutinise it, apply their prudence, their wisdom and after that we can discuss this matter in the House itself. With these words I move the Resolution for disapproval of the ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motions moved:

“That this House disapproves of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 2010 (No.2 of 2010) promulgated by the President on 15 May, 2010.”

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Council Act, 1956, be taken into consideration.”

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, I stand to support this Bill because I am a Member of the Congress Party and a Member belonging to the UPA Group. But I would like to say with all humility, as a human being, as a doctor, seeing the medical education in this country, I

would like to congratulate the Minister who has taken a very bold step. The Government in these 63 years has taken a very historic decision. This is not an ordinary decision. This is a decision taken by the Government in the interest of the people, in the interest of the health care systems in India.

Actually what is happening today is that we have so many Primary Health Centres but they do not have doctors. In the last three years, we have already spent Rs. 53,000 crore through Rural Health Mission. But this money is not going to the Primary Health Centres. In spite of the fact that the Union Government is trying its best, it is not reaching the Primary Health Centres. The doctors are not available. Why are the doctors not available today? The main reason is the medical education in the country. Medical education is controlled by the Medical Council of India through an Act of Parliament of 1956. What was this Medical Council doing? Today, the rich people of this country pay capitation fee of Rs. 50 lakh and join the medical college. The rich people of this country pay Rs. 1.50 crore and join the post-graduate courses. The rich people of this country pay Rs. 2 crore and join the super-speciality course like DM, cardiology, etc. These rich people after becoming the doctors are not going to the rural areas and they are not going to the people who need attention. They are sitting in the urban areas because they paid capitation fee. They are the rich people and they are only interested in making money. Nobody bothers to go to rural areas. People in the Primary Health Centres are suffering.

The Medical Council of India is supposed to look after the standard of the doctors. What is the standard of a doctor today? After becoming an MBBS doctor, he is not able to treat diseases like diabetes, heart attack – which is normally seen everywhere-and fevers like typhoid or malaria. This is the standard of doctors which we are produced in the country through our Medical Council. What are the ethics? The Medical Council is also supposed to look after the ethics of the people. We read in the newspapers that a doctor who is a cardiologist, was asking his patient to get a stent which costs Rs. 30000 to Rs. 40000. Instead of using one, he was asking the patient to get two stents and he was making money out of this. There are some doctors who while doing surgery are stealing the kidneys of the poor people who are coming for treatment and selling them outside. This is the type of medical ethics we are having today which is controlled by the Medical Council.



What was the Medical Council doing? It was only helping the private profit making medical colleges. There are so many profit making medical colleges. The entire Medical Council of India connived with these profit making medical colleges and they started giving permissions one after another. For giving a seat or a programme, they are collecting huge amounts of money. I would like to say with all responsibility and with all humility that Medical Council of India has become a 'Money-making Council of India'. Such a useless body continued for more than half a century. I congratulate the Minister for that. I never expected that he will take a decision like this. God entered in him and made him take this decision. It is a very bold decision. It is not an easy decision. It is a historic and a very bold decision which the UPA Government under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad has taken. I congratulate the Minister for that.

There are service making premier institutions in the country like Christian Medical College, Vellore. This institution was started by an American missionary. This hospital was started with \$ 10,000. Then, she made it a medical college which has more than 60 years of history. This College is having 60 undergraduate MBBS seats. But this College is not given permission to go for post-Graduate courses. This College was not given any permission at all. This is the best medical college in the world and the best medical hospital in the world but it is not given permission by the Medical Council of India. It is because this is a 'Money Council of India'. As they could not pay money, they did not get the permission.

I would like to cite the case of a Muslim boy from Vizag, Andhra Pradesh. His name is Siddiqui. He got a little money which was given to him by his father. He wanted to start a three-star hotel but instead of starting a three-star hotel, his mother advised him to start a hospital.

The hospital was to be started in a backward area near my place by name Cudappah. He took loan for a sum of Rs. 100 crore from a bank. He built the medical college and had been waiting for permission for the last five years. The poor Muslim boy instead of approaching a Muslim person, approached me. I thought his was a very genuine case and I went to the Medical Council of India to represent this matter. The boy after having invested a sum of Rs. 100 crore for starting a medical college and a hospital in a backward area of

Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh was not given the permission by the MCI. I was sitting in the MCI, the MCI people were sitting there and this boy was not even offered a seat. He was humiliated and not given permission for five years. I mentioned earlier that God prevailed on the hon. Health Minister Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad that he has scrapped this Medical Council of India through an Ordinance and instead has brought in the Expert Body. The Expert Body is doing a very good job. They have given permission for 65 medical colleges in 100 days time. They have created 6,000 new seats in our country. They have done a very laudable job. I congratulate the hon. Health Minister that he could achieve the student teacher ratio. Earlier students were not getting seats in post-graduate courses in medical colleges. He changed the teacher-student ratio through a Government notification. Earlier it was 1:1 and he has made it 1:2. With that change, about 3600 post-graduate seats have been created in this country. This is one of the best things that could have happened. No Health Minister earlier could do this and therefore, I would like to congratulate the hon. Health Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad on the floor of the House.

Sir, my next point is about the technical education in our country. Thanks to the Late Rajiv Gandhi for bringing in an Act of Parliament in 1987 through which the AICTE was formed. That brought revolutionary changes in technical education in this country. Today a rickshawpullar's son can enter into an engineering college; today the daughter of an agricultural labourer can enter into an engineering college. They have created 10,000 new institutions in this country. There are 15 lakh seats. There is no dearth of seats today. Anybody can enter into an engineering college without paying capitation fees. We have brought in so many revolutionary changes in technical education. But the same kinds of changes are not visible in respect of medical education because of the presence of this Medical Council of India run by few people for making money, which has now been done away with.

Sir, what is happening in our neighbouring country, namely, China? They have brought in revolutionary changes in the field of agriculture. They have brought in agricultural reforms. They later on brought in economic reforms. They also brought in health reforms. Today in that country in every village there is a X-ray machine; today in every village there is an ultrasound machine; in every village there are doctors available. In our country we do not even find a X-ray machine in a



Taluka headquarters. In a year they are producing 17 lakhs und-graduate MBBS students. In our country we are only producing 30,000 under-graduate MBBS students in a year. Likewise, they are producing 4.5 lakh post-graduate students in a year? How did they achieve this? They changed the student-teacher ratio. Till 1998, the student teacher ratio in China was 1:7 and in 1998 they changed it to 1:20. In India earlier it was 1:1 and now they have made it into 1:2. With that small change in student-teacher ratio in China lakhs of students are coming out of medical colleges every year. There is no dearth of doctors in rural areas in China. They have brought in revolutionary changes in the health sector. Similar kind of a change also has to come to India.

Sir, I am happy about the Ordinance that has been brought about by the Government in this regard, but the Bill needs certain changes. Our maternity mortality rates when compared with China are no where near them. We are 100 per cent above them. In respect of maternal mortality rates we are no where near China. Average life span here is 78 years, but the life span of their people is much more. We have to give good health care to our people. We need to have good changes in the medical education. Unless we provide better medical education and bring in good doctors we cannot provide good health care system to our citizens. So, I strongly support and also salute this Government for bringing about these changes through an Ordinance, which would be replaced by the Bill.

15.00 hrs.

But you are going to send the Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No....(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Then it is all right. Probably, it may come as a suggestion. If it is not sent, then it is excellent. But small changes are required in the Medical Council. There should be full control of the Government over it. We brought changes in technical education through AICTE Act. The changes brought to the AICTE Act, 1987, may also be brought in the Medical Council also. Unless we have control over this, the same thing will get repeated and the historic decision which you have taken is likely to be diluted. If the doctors wanted to do something else, they can come to politics or Parliament in a different route but they need not do

politics in the Medical Council. It is not only the doctors but also the NGOs, the social scientists, Heads from eminent institutions like Christian Medical College, the Medical Institutes of Ludhiana and Chandigarh should also control it. Only then medical education and doctors may improve thereby improving the health care system in India.

With these words, I support this Bill and I congratulate the Minister and the Government for bringing this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me the opportunity to speak on Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Just now I was listening to Honourable Member Panda ji and Chinta Mohan ji. It is a very serious matter. It is enshrined in the Constitution that every individual in India should be provided better health facilities. But, today we have to take note of the facilities we are able to provide them. I think that Minister has come with this 1956 Amendment Bill to us in a hurry. I have not yet thought it. This Bill has been introduced hastily to remove corruption of such magnitude. It has been mentioned in the Bill that it would prove to be effective in putting a check on the corruption in new curriculum and tests. Government should take very seriously the corruption charges levelled against the Chairman which have come to light and calling his name would not be good.

Complaints which come to the Medical Council of India are dealt with by the Council to remove corruption or such kind of discrepancies. We should consider their complaints. I think that a monopoly like situation had developed in the earlier Council. Discrepancy in their work emerged after the intervention of Honourable Prime Minister. Secretary, Director etc. of Ministry of Health had conducted enquiry into it at short intervals. But I would like to know whether enquiry was conducted into it? What action had been taken against those persons indulged in corruption? The Government should take step in advance for it and should monitor what the Council is doing? Just now Chinta Mohan ji was saying and especially was appreciation and the Minister. He was referring to the place where number of seats was increased and what was given and what was not given there.

Today the condition of various medical colleges opened privately according to the directions of Medical



Council can be seen. Those who possess money and those who are big shots are educating their children by giving donation but if the common man wants to educate their children then he cannot educate them and this is the situation as on date. We have not been able to provide any arrangement for it till date. What is the reason that veteran doctors are going abroad from the country? Now you see the condition of our Allahabad Medical College. I had said earlier also that when you go to Allahabad then see the condition of Medical college there. It was being said that when the Allahabad University has become Central University then Government of India should take control of it. Then the UP Government considered to take control of Medical college whereas the Central Government was providing approximately 900 crore rupees for its revival. But today the condition is very bad. Senior doctors and good experienced doctors are resigning and leaving the country.

Chairman Sir, now Chinta Mohan ji has rightly said that persons getting admission by giving donation would not able to give service after completing their education. They would not be able to give better health services in villages and we have to look into it seriously. In the main clause of the Constitution it has been fated that we would give better health services to all but today the situation is very bad. This Ordinance should have been considered by the Standing Committee first. Comprising of Honourable Members of Parliament and Chairman. Discussion is held on it and various witnesses come. After this a very good conclusion is arrived at. If you had brought this Ordinance accepting its recommendation then it would have been better but this was not done. You had done this in a great haste. We demand that it should be returned to Standing Committee. You may amend this Bill according to the recommendation of Committee.

Chairman Sir, we have seen that many such news have appeared in Newspapers and Television which are ashaming us. Fingers were being raised in such a way against Medical Council of India which used to be so prestigious. It was definitely a disappointing situation.. *...(Interruptions)* That enquiry is still on, therefore, I will not explain elaborately. An account is in his wife's name and an account is in his daughter's name. Now it is a matter of enquiry that what amount of money has been recovered from them.

I would not like to go into it in detail. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur):  
He took care of the entire family. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: He was looking after his family. I think that he did not take care of the family of the country. You have declared a new body in it. Six members have also been given their rights. I want to say that All Medicine and Health Council shall provide such arrangement by our various Government and Non-government colleges. You would have to put your view in detail. We are running this Health Mission on such a large scale, giving money but where is this amount going? Today if someone has money, he is getting better health services in private nursing home. Nobody wants to go to Government PHC, CGHS or Hospital. If he has money then he directly goes to private Nursing Home. Now the Government doctors go to Private Nursing Home. It is advised in the Government hospitals to go to Nursing Home. If the common man has money then his health is taken care of and if he does not have money, then he dies. We have to oversee all these arrangements. We are sending crores of rupees to states. Now what is the situation there? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): This happens in All India Institute of Medical Science also. Their doctors also suggest that you get treatment from a private doctor. *...(Interruptions)* Honourable Minister Sir, I am taking it very seriously. You may please take cognizance of it.. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When you are given the time to speak then you speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Honourable Minister is a very senior and serious Minister and we respect him very much and he has got a very good Ministry. We all hope that all are blessed with good health alongwith a committment to service of mankind. You will do good work. *...(Interruptions)* Health of M.P is also checked regularly *...(Interruptions)* But I would submit that earlier Health Mela used to be organised in our Parliamentary Constituency and you have stopped it. *...(Interruptions)* One year has passed and it did not take place in my area. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, people come to such Health Mela from distant places. If Specialist Doctors are sent there then people would be benefitted and voters would be healthy there. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Alright, kindly take your seat. You have brought the matter to the cognizance which is a very good thing.



SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This arrangement should be made more effective. This Mela continues for two-three days. Amount which you are giving is not utilized effectively. Few check-ups are done as a formality and few drugs are given. Big arrangements are made on the day of inauguration as a show-off but all this is dismantled on our return and only distribution of money takes place among the organizers. Such different problems are there. I request the Honourable Minister to pay attention toward this. I conclude my peech with these word.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Sir, it is a very important subject. First oif all I want to tell that it is written in Article 21 of Our Constitution which I would like to read with your permission:

[English]

"Protection of life and personal liberty is the fundamental duty of the Government."

[Translation]

Constitution Bench of Supreme Court held in the year 1957;

[English]

Right to live is my inherent right. It further held: Right to live does not mean animal living.

[Translation]

Medical college also comes within its jurisdiction. We should view it in that context. All very well know that if there is any system that has collapsed or any system that has been adversely affected the most that is the medical system. Villages do not have medical system. Biggest problem is in the rural region. I have filed an PIL in Allahabad on quacks. In every Division there are 22000 quacks in each of three districts. They are quacks and administer wrong injections. Ask Jain Saheb about a matter in Jhansi. They are called Village Doctors and in every village there number is one or two. They do not have any certificate. They are the agents of all the spurious drugs being sold in India today. They sell spurious medicines of salt and business of thousands and crores of fake medicine is transacted through these quacks. I was practicising law in Allahabad High Court but when I went to my constituency Hamirpur-Mahoba, Bundelkhand region in Elections I myself talked to CMO. There are posts for 160 doctors in my district.

But, as on date 68 doctors are posted there and more than 100 doctors do not go there. They stand with folded arms and say what I should do.

I have a suggestion in this regard. I am giving a food for thought because I know Ghulam Nabi Azad Ji for at least 20 years. He has himself told that he is prepared to provide all the money for cancer and heart ailments. I want to tell this with great appreciation that whenever we wrote a letter to him or Prime Minister grant came immediately, money came and our work was done. There is no problem in it.

I want to share my experience to adopt the formula of Sweden and other countries for medical services in rural area. You open small medical colleges and three types of medical colleges. First type should be that where only basic diagnosis for simple fever, etc in undertaken you conduct a course of three years for it. Open these medical colleges at small places. Provide reservation for it is that area. A student of MBBS Class 2 will settle in that area and would become a good doctor. After that when some serious illness occurs then you make provision for. M.D. and M.S. from Tehsil level to District Headquarter. You have to provide this 2 Tier and 3 Tier system. I have made myself very clear.

Deputy-Speaker Sir, subsequently I want to say through you that our country does not need AIIMS. We want such doctors in villages who can diagnose fever, malaria and jaundice and basic delivery and Gynacological diagnosis can be done. Suppose the grade of PMS for three years for medical colleges in Uttar Pradesh is 60,000 rupees. This 60,000 rupees is given to that Doctor who complete MBBS in five year course in Medical College and finishes MD in two-three years. Then he gets that grade after studying for eight years. You provide posting to him at Tehsil and District level in Clinical term of medical college in three years. Give them 15 to 25 percent reservation so that they can come to class one if they study.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Such as there are Barefoot doctors.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Barefoot doctors are below compounders and that was the idea of Rajnarayan. I want to say that those who know how to administer injection should know basic diagnostic and must have the knowledge of basics, that is, Primary Medicine. Like Army, when war breaks then doctors who go in the field belong to basic diagnostic. You do this and provide for three year degree course.



Deputy-Speaker Sir, I want to say that there is a landmark judgment of Allahabad High Court in Uttar Pradesh which says that doctors in Medical college cannot do private practice but its implementation is not taking place. It has been followed by our State Government so seriously that doctors doing private practice have either resigned or they have stopped private practice. Today medical colleges have become centres private practice.

Deputy-Speaker Sir, first point which I wanted to state is that multiply the number of doctors in small medical colleges. Heart Specialist or Cardiologist is not needed at that level.

Second point which I want to say is about the ordinance which you have issued and the art which you are going to enact. I am reminded of a very beautiful song of a film, that is "Sab Kuchh Lutake Hosh Main Aye to Kya Hua". There is no point in realizing after losing everything. But on this occasion I want to say that I congratulate the Minister of Health on at-least realizing the problem it is better late then never.

The work of Medical Council is not limited to Syllabus and Prescription only. Today Medical ethics does not exist in our India. Doctors with big names prescribe 15 types of tests for simple fever or common cold and their commission is fixed in it.

Your Medical Council should monitor medical ethics also. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the difference between a lawyer and a doctor. ...*(Interruptions)* If a lawyer loses then an appeal can be made but if the doctor loses then the case is final. Therefore, the responsibility of doctor is manifold more than the lawyer because if a lawyer loses then there is appeal second appeal, review but if a Doctor loses then one has to head toward Nigambodh Ghat. Therefore, a proper system is very necessary.

Now, I want to state in brief about the Ordinance which has been issued. It has been written in Clause 2, Sub-Clause (3): 1

*[English]*

Clause 2, Sub-Clause 3 says:

"The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute the Board of Governors which shall consist of not more than seven persons as its members, who shall be persons of . eminence and of unimpeachable integrity in the fields of

medicine and medical education, and who may be either nominated members or members, ex officio,\* to be appointed by the Central Government, one of whom shall be named by the Central Government as the Chairperson of the Board of Governors."

*[Translation]*

This is a Core-Team but this Core-Team will not do. This is for whom. It is for the patients and name of a representative of public and patient should also be included. Because

*[English]*

who will be the judge? Who will authorize their barometer?

*[Translation]*

Who is eminence? I would like to say that it is the IAS officer who has passed with the subjects like History and Mathematics takes a decision regarding the machines that are to be purchased. It is not that if a professor of eminence is selected by medical secretary, he will become the henchman. Make it a senate body, make it a large body, the purpose will not be served by only seven people as the medical system deals with matters of life and death, please broaden its spectrum. For the last ten years I have been aware of the dirty tricks played by the chairman of Medical council, because I have filed more than a dozen writ petitions of medical council of India, Everyone knew the gentleman, because of whom this Act was brought but no action was taken. My desire is that there should be 15-20 persons in it instead of the seven like the senate, the university body, which will bring about broad representation, there should be professionals, representatives of the parliament, educationalists in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

There should be complete transparency in its deliberations. Finally I would like to say that I believe that the intention of the minister of health is good. His intention is very fine, that's why I am expressing my pain without going into its nitty gritty. You should make it in such a way that such an action should not be repeated in future. It should be referred to the standing committee, I don't have much idea about its procedure but make it foolproof as the health of entire India is depending on it.

Finally I would like to say that follow-up action should also be taken. It should be time-bound as for the purpose for which it was brought, action should be taken on that also in a time-bound manner.



SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Sir, hon'ble minister has brought a Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and you have given me an opportunity to speak for which I express my indebtedness to the Chair. Honourable Minister is a well known skilled politician of the country. He is a very experienced and diligent person. The House believes that through this act minister will play an important role in addressing the disorder spread in Indian Medical Council.

Sir, after all what prompted the need to move this amendment? From the year 1956 the MCI has been doing its work in the country and when irregularities came to light then the Government came into senses. Subsequently a new bill was brought to make amendments in the act. Sir, you are also a seasoned leader and Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar. In the year 1977 when we were first elected into the assembly, then a belief was prevalent about the health department the perhaps only God could bring improvements in this department. What was the reason behind this? In the profession of doctors, irrespective of the treatment being major or minor, everybody is in need of it. Doctors have access to all corners. From the high echelons of the government to the lowest strata, doctors have access. When one has to conduct the business through them, it is difficult to rein in people with high access. I have full faith in the intention of the Government. Despite Government's sincere desire to avert it, irregularities are taking place there. We have to get to the root of this issue. Vakil Sahab has rightly said that in the constitution right to life comes under our fundamental rights. We cannot give up our lives on our own. Man has got no right to commit suicide. When the right to life is covered under the fundamental rights then the Government in a welfare state, should provide guarantee for good health for every citizens. The day on which the Government decides that the basic responsibility of the treatment whether of important people or normal people, lies with it, on that day the irregularities in MCI and other places will automatically come to a halt. Earlier there were Government run hospitals, Government run medical colleges. Government had complete control over them. In order to save its skin, the Government have opened up the doors of private medical college. Who accords recognition to them? MCI gives recognition to them or the proposed board will give recognition to them. If you want to take admissions to MBBS course in low level medical college, one has to shell out minimum 25 lakh rupees. Seats are limited in M.S if you have not cleared it through competition, More than one crore rupees..  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you please conclude. You can continue the next day.

15.31 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS—*Introduced*

(i) High Court of Tripura Bill, 2010\*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Private Members' Business.

Shri Khagen Das.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a High Court for the State of Tripura.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a High Court for the State of Tripura."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.31½ hrs.

(ii) Flood Control Bill, 2009\*

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Flood Control Board to suggest measures to control floods and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Flood Control Board to suggest measures to control floods and for matters connected therewith. "

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, Dated 13.08.10.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



15.32 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*](iii) **Sculptors, Artists and Aritsans of Rural Areas Welfare Bill, 2009\***

[English]

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of Sculptors, Artists and Artisans in Rural Areas and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"The leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of Sculptors, Artists and Artisans in Rural Areas and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

(iv) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
(Insertion of new article 16A)

[English]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item no. 15. Shri Yogi Adityanath—not present.

Item no. 16. Kumari Saroj Pandey—not present.

Item no. 17. Kumari Saroj Pandey—not present.

Item no. 18. Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

15.33½ hrs.

(v) **Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
(Insertion of new section 29AA)

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of People Act, 1951.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of People Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

(vi) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.34½ hrs.

(vii) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
(Substitution of new article for article 48A)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

**(viii) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2010\* (Amendment of Schedule)**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, I beg to move:

"that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.35½ hrs.

**(ix) Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2010\* (Amendment of section 2, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. "

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

**(x) Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2010\* (Amendment of section 2, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.36½ hrs.

**(xi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\* (Amendment of article 117, etc.)**

[English]

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

**(xii) Palliative Care (Education and Training) Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of palliative care as an integral part of health care system of the country; education and training in palliative care in medical colleges and institutions; treatment facilities in hospitals and for matters connected therewith."

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.



*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of palliative care as an integral part of health care system of the country; education and training in palliative care in medical colleges and institutions; treatment facilities in hospitals and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.37½ hrs.

(xiii) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
(Insertion of new article 45A)

*[Translation]*

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

(xiv) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
(Insertion of new article 279A)

*[Translation]*

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.38½ hrs.

(xv) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2010\***  
(Amendment of section 6)

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005."

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

(xvi) **Displaced Farmers (Rehabilitation and other Facilities) Bill, 2010\***

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for rehabilitation of farmers who are displaced as a result of acquisition of their land for setting up of industrial units, sharing by such farmers in the profits made by industrial units and fair matters connected therewith.

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for rehabilitation of farmers who are displaced as a result of acquisition of their land for setting up of industrial units, sharing by such farmers in the profits made by industrial units and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Chairman Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

(xvii) **Anganwadi Workers (Regularisation of Service and other Benefits) Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for regularization of the services of anganwadi workers, conferring the status of permanent employee of the Government on them and for matter connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for regularization of the services of anganwadi workers, conferring the status of permanent employee of the Government on them and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Chairman Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

(xviii) **Commission for the Formation of the State of Vidarbha Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (CHANDRAPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

introduce a Bill to provide for the Constitution of a Commission for the formation of a separate state of Vidarbha by reorgansiation of the existing state of Maharashtra and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Commission for the formation of a separate State of Vidarbha by reorganization of the existing State of Maharashtra and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Chairman Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

(xix) **Central Bureau of Investigation Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Bureau of Investigation for prevention, investigation and prosecution of certain offences and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Bureau of Investigation for prevention, investigation and prosecution of certain offences and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

(xx) **High Court at Calcutta (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Murshidabad) Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Calcutta at Murshidabad.

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.



MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court at Calcutta at Murshidabad."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

15.43½ hrs.

**(xxi) Special Financial Assistance to the State of West Bengal Bill, 2010\***

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of West Bengal for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of West Bengal for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Supriya Sule—Not present.

5.44 hrs.

**(xxii) Economically Weaker Class (Provision of Certain Facilities) Bill, 2010\***

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain facilities to persons belonging to economically weaker class and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.

\*\*Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for certain facilities to persons belonging to economically weaker class and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Mr. Chairman Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.44½ hrs.

**(xxiii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010\* (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)**

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

**(xxiv) Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010\* (Insertion of new section 32A, etc.)**

[English]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in the Gazette of India. Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.8.2010.



SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I introduce the Bill.

15.46 hrs.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2009—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up further consideration of the Bill. Before I call hon. Minister Shri M. Veerappa Moily to resume his reply, I have to inform the hon. Members that the time allotted for discussion on the Bill has already been exhausted. If the House agrees, we may extend the time till the Bill is disposed of. I hope the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, I have a submission to make hon. Minister had earlier given his reply to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, please allow me to speak. He had requested the Member to take it back. By such time as he rose to speak, the time was over. This has been debated and discussed four times more of the time than it was allowed. I want that more and more Private Members' Bills should be taken up. A time limit should be fixed for it. It must not be that the discussion on the Bill should be allowed to be continued from three more sessions at the expense of the other Bills.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister wants to speak. So, the House may certainly allow him to speak.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for extending the time to provide an opportunity for me to continue my reply which was started last time.

I have already congratulated one of the most enlightened Members of this House Shri J.P. Agarwal for moving this Bill and 18 other hon. Members who have participated in the discussions. I have heard very keenly the ideas which have been floated. In fact, I have gone on record to say that I have no dispute on the Bill. I have no dispute on the arguments which have been

advanced by every Member on the Bill. But, this is the goal. You have ultimately enlightened us to work out a roadmap to reach out to that goal. I think, to that extent, Shri J.P. Agarwal's Bill and the support which has been extended by all the hon. Members will serve the purpose. I must congratulate once again Shri J.P. Agarwal for bringing forward this Bill and the other 18 hon. Members for launching a very good argument.

I do not think I need to analyse the features of this Bill. Still, for the purpose of the recollection of the hon. Members, I would like to illustrate only a few features of the present Bill. Clause 2 of the Bill requires every voter to vote compulsorily at elections. Of course, a few exemptions have been illustrated. Clause 3 of the Bill requires the Election Commission to ensure protection and safety of the voters. Clause 4 of the Bill requires the Election Commission to send a list of all the eligible voters who have not cast their votes to the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be.

Clause 5 of the Bill provides for making arrangement for several polling booths at convenient places for the purpose of casting of votes. Clauses 6 and 7 of the Bill provide for making appropriate arrangements for the persons engaged in election duty and special arrangements for senior citizens, persons with physical disability and pregnant women to vote at an election. Clause 10 empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purpose of the proposed Bill.

As I have already said, every objective which has been reflected in the Bill is highly laudable. In fact, the arguments which have been offered in favour of the Bill, if I may be given the liberty to illustrate them, include that voting is a civic duty compared to the other duties performed by citizens, for example, those relating to taxation, compulsory education or jury duty etc. Again, I must tell you that if the citizens think to vote, that is the basic thing. In fact, citizens are the foundations of this great democracy. Casting vote is really a fundamental duty which every citizen should perform. I think, nobody can say that this is not good.

In fact, this has to be built into the psyche of the voter, psyche of the citizen. That is how a sense of duty and a sense of patriotism will have to be imbibed. Maybe we may have to take decisions not only in this political arena but also we need to incorporate, right from class I, it in the educational syllabus and in many



other things. That is how ultimately the psyche has to be developed.

One German philosopher, Mr. C.G. Karl Jung, gave one statement and I would like to not exactly quote him but tell what he meant to say. He said that human psyche is an important element. No drought, no flood, no big diseases will be that harmful, particularly when we have far advanced technology, medicines and other things, but there is no remedy as far as the human psyche is concerned. It was the human psyche of Bin Laden which demolished the World Trade Centre in America like an earthquake. So, human psyche is very important. In fact, we need to develop that kind of human psyche where one can see how we can live with democracy, breath with democracy. We have to see how we can definitely cultivate that kind of habit and consequently try to cultivate the habit to vote. That would be a comprehensive approach. Merely giving a right to vote is not the only political element which has to be viewed into it. This is what I would like to say.

Another thing which is in favour of the Compulsory Voting Bill is that the Parliament will reflect more accurately the will of the electorate. The will of the electorate will have to be totally manifested by 35 crores of people. Keeping many out of the mainstream of the exercise of franchise, can we say that the will of the electorate has been reflected properly? That is the argument on which Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal and rest of the Members spoke.

The other thing is that the Government must consider total electorate in policy formulation and management. That is a question of participation in the democracy. If the people are not prepared to participate even at the elementary stage of formation of the Government, can we say that there is participation of the citizens as a whole in the process of governance?

The next point, which you have said is that the candidates, can concentrate their campaigning energies on issues rather than encouraging voters to attend the polls. Yes, it is a big investment, namely, to enlighten the voters and to canvass for voting. Ultimately, it rests on taking the voters to the polling booth. Is it necessary for us to motivate them? Is it necessary to coerce them? Is it necessary to tempt them? These are all the basic things, which you have very rightly observed. I think that all of them will come to the polls the day we stop

canvassing for votes. Perhaps, that is the ideal democracy, which can be there in India and we can do this. It will happen in India one day or the other that people will definitely imbibe this kind of a fundamental duty to democracy and come to vote. This should happen and all of us should work towards that direction.

The last point, which you have canvassed or rest of the hon. Members have canvassed, is that the voters are not actually compelled to vote for anyone because voting is by secret ballot. You know that he has the liberty. Ultimately, all that is important in a democracy or success of a democracy is fearlessness, which liberates a person. Yes, freedom movement does it to a certain extent, but ultimately, not fearing poverty and not fearing threat is the real liberation, which you should find in a democracy like India, and we need to arrive at it. Hence, I am not going to give any arguments against it. Nobody has talked against it. Hence, there is no point that, as a Minister, I should come and say that the Bill is flawed on these grounds. So, there is no question of giving an argument against it.

But let me come to analyse some of the highlights of this Bill, and it reflects what is the intention and the content of the Bill. The total number of voters in the 2009 Lok Sabha elections were 71.66 crore, which was the largest electorate in the world. We are proud of it. The total voters casting their votes was 41.66 crore. It means that there is a gap of almost 30 crore voters who did not participate in the process. We are claiming that we are the largest Parliamentary democracy and the largest electorate in the entire world, but 30 crore voters kept out of this process. It is a tragedy of democracy and it is a travesty of democracy. We need to set it right. It is not a new phenomenon, namely, compulsory voting. It has been prevalent in about 20 countries and it has succeeded. No country, which has taken recourse to compulsory voting, has retreated or withdrawn from that position. So, it is a successful experiment.

It is also reported that there are a number of candidates in the Lok Sabha elections who have won by a margin of 13 per cent to 16 per cent votes. However, the margin will definitely depend upon the number of candidates. I do not want to narrate, but there are a number of candidates who have won elections, but lost the deposit amount or forfeited the deposit amount. If I can term it, it is some sort of pyrrhic victory, and we



cannot say that it is an actual victory. The deposit of the candidates shall be forfeited where the poll has taken place and the candidate is not elected, and the number of valid votes polled by him does not exceed 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled by all the candidates. It does not synchronize with the winning. This is how they win even if they forfeit their deposit.

The Election Commission is making all efforts to campaign for awareness. A lot of money is spent by the Election Commission, by the Government of India, and by the State Governments to create that kind of awareness. I do not say that there is only one reason for restraining from going to polls. There are several reasons, which are genuine, legitimate and some of them are imposed.

#### 16.00 hrs.

Sometimes, you find your name in the voters' list, but when you go to the polling booth, you do not find your name there because it has already been wiped out. We need to provide for the accountability of those people who prepare the voters' list. This is one of the reforms that I am at it. We are going to do that. There are people who are willing to vote, but their names are not found in the voters' list. These anomalies do appear.

In case of general elections to the Lok Sabha, the President issues the notification under Section 14 of the Representation of People Act calling upon the parliamentary constituencies to elect. Similarly, under Section 15 of that Act, the Governor of the State calls upon the Assembly constituencies to elect. There is a small error. It is not the Election Commission who declares the elections. It is the Government which does it. However, the Election Commission issues the necessary notification in respect of the election.

In 2009, the Representation of People Act was amended and made a provision for appeal to the District Magistrate in case of non-inclusion of names in the electoral rolls instead of the Chief Electoral Officer. I think recently we got that Bill also passed. Now, it will become an Act of the Parliament. We have done it.

I have already said that India is a country of unity in diversity. This word has a lot of significance not on the ideological books, but in respect of all our lives, and that includes the polity of this country.

Now, coming back to the present Private Member's Bill, I would like to say that elections are the foundation-

stone of any democracy. Rather I call it the 'festival of democracy'. We celebrate. It is a 'festival of democracy'. We enjoy it. That is how you herald the democracy, which is renewed again and again.

In fact, the conduct of free, fair and impartial elections depends much upon the performance of three stakeholders – they are independent and impartial electoral machinery, political parties and candidates, and the electorate. These are the three stakeholders. All of them must act responsibly. In a democratic set up, every individual enjoys certain rights which, *inter alia*, include the right to vote.

They enjoy that right. These three stakeholders must not only act, but also with responsibility. I think somewhere we missed accountability. This is what I am going to address in the days to come when I will come forward for a national consultation on comprehensive electoral reforms. I may hold it within two or three months. I am throwing up all these issues for discussion. Accountability is one such issue. How will the three stakeholders be held accountable? How to network it so that nobody fails? It is not only responsibility, but also it should be coupled with accountability. This is what the issue is. I would like all the hon. Members to participate in that great debate. I would like to do it for two days. We can have an open debate on that.

What happens now-a-days is that many a time we will have a discussion among the political parties. I think we will have to go beyond that. We will have to invite not only the stakeholders, but also the citizens of this country, who should also feel that they are one in having this kind of a great debate. We want to sustain democracy in this country. We want every citizen to come forward and reach out to the goal.

I do not know how far that perception is correct. One of the activists conducted a survey and they found that about 20-25 crores of electorate who belong to the middle-class, some of whom became eligible to vote after attaining the age of 18 years, consciously and deliberately have chosen not to vote. This is a danger.

If that is so, we need to have a perception study and assessment of that. We have not done that. We do a lot of things. But we need to analyse that kind of a study or a perception study or analysis of the attitude of the voters as to why they are not voting, what are the reasons for that. Unless we diagnose this, we will not



be in a position to find a solution to this. Holding the National Consultation is one such idea so that we will have a perception study. May be that is possible and we will have to make a very quick study so that that study can be made available for the National Consultation which we are holding in future.

The Right to Vote in a democratic set up should be construed to include the Right to Vote. It is the conscience of a person that does not allow him to cast his vote. Further I would like to say that electorates may not like to vote in the elections for a variety of reasons. He may not be satisfied with the developmental activities in the area. That is happening even now. And instances are that in elections where villages after villages boycotted the elections. They do not come to the elections because of the neglect by the representatives or the Government by way of protest against the lack of development in the areas concerned. That is also one of the reasons. Non-voting in such cases is to focus attention in a particular area. That is not a solution. That should not be the act of a responsible voter. I agree with that hundred per cent. In fact, it is also true that an elector may not be able to vote due to reasons beyond his control, such as illness, inability to reach the place of voting, sometimes he is prevented and his vote has been cast. That happens. Serious pre-occupation with unavoidable exigencies of engagements are due to pressure tactics often employed by political parties or groups in elections. These days, they are characterised by what is known as muscle power. No such studies have been made relating to reasons for low polling. I have already said that we would like to make that kind of a study on money power, muscle power, the caste power, the religious power. These are all having bad influences on the electorates. We need to eschew the atmosphere of a free and fair polling from all these influential elements; otherwise we cannot call it as a free and fair election. We need to address them and in fact, my reform agenda will address all those problems. I am not going to specify now.

Active participation in a democratic process by the people no doubt will strengthen the democratic traditions in the country. But such participation should better come out from the people voluntarily rather than by coercion or allurements. Coercion or allurements or temptation will have to be totally removed for a healthy development of a democracy. How to do it is a question that all of us should address and focus on that. It is in the best interest of this great nation. And a sense of duty in this

regard is to inform the people on their own and it is this sense of duty which should be the motivating factor in impelling people to turn up in polling stations in large numbers. The people have to be conscious about their rights as well as their duties and this consciousness should guide all their actions including the voting of elections. It will however, be unfair to blame the people for the low voting percentage; it is not a reflection on them. We all know that when we gained our Independence in 1947, our literacy rate was only 16 per cent. Everyone doubted whether this illiterate lot can exercise their votes properly. I must tell you that I have seen that unpolluted voters are those who are really illiterate. More and more literate we become, more and more influences creep into that. I found in my own study as a Poet, also as a literary person, a lawyer and also a Law Minister that the highest casualty of dowry cases are from educated mother-in-law, father-in-law and sister-in-law. Mother-in-law and sister-in-law commit this.

We say illiteracy is the bane of the society in India. What do you say for this? Is literacy a bane or a blessing? I do not know!

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Does the Minister say ignorance is bliss?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I never said that. I posed a question to the entire country. I am telling you our experience. This is what is happening. I find it so shocking that classism, casteism is more prevalent among literate persons. They think caste will get them the political advantage, caste will get them the social advantage, caste will get them the economic advantage. It is getting deeper into them. That can be dangerous. I am not supporting either side.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister says that we are not yet prepared for compulsory voting.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I have said I am prepared. But the question is there are constraints. Ultimately we need to do a lot of things. Understanding the ground realities, we need to cleanse the environment. It can be done. It is not impossible to do it if all of us put our minds together. I have already started it. It is the human psyche which is what we need to address.

It would, however, be unfair to blame the people. I am not blaming the people. There are examples of the



voters, barring sporadic incidents of total abstinence from voting, who have turned up in large numbers at election booths even braving risk to life to cast their votes at all elections. There are brave voters. They are prepared to vote and participate in the democratic festival.

The Election Commission has also been exhorting people to realize the importance of their precious vote. It is making all possible arrangements for their safety. Their measures have the effect of awakening the conscience of the people. The conscience of the people ultimately results in the conscience of the nation. The conscience of the people will reflect in the conscience of the nation. If the people have no conscience, the nation will lose the conscience. This is the issue that we need to address very clearly.

We need to add more teeth to the electoral system. A provision has been proposed in the fresh Bill for conferring voting rights to citizens of India absenting from their place of ordinary residence in India owing to employment, education or otherwise and are living outside the country. They are more popularly known as NRIs but really they are not NRIs in nature but they are the Indian citizens who have gone to other countries for employment or education or anything. They have a right to vote at the address which has been put in their respective passports. This Bill has already been cleared by the Standing Committee. After I get approval from the GoM it is coming before the Cabinet. Hopefully I will bring that Bill next time. Lakhs and lakhs of people will be added to the polling after that law is made.

Sometimes people do not have confidence in the contesting candidates due to various reasons and that leads to no polling. Who is to be blamed? Are the voters to be blamed or the system? We will have to correct the system. Sometimes those candidates do win. That will further strengthen their disillusion in the whole system. Erosion of confidence of electors in the electoral system of the country is quite dangerous for the country. But any attempt to force the voters to compulsorily cast their vote without making them feel that they have the option of voting for the candidate with a clean image, who will really work for them, will be fatal for democracy. So, we need to address it. More and more such type may be added. Then what will happen? Sometimes that kind of a discontent, that kind of disillusion, the frustration, may be a volcano which is boiling and may erupt. That

will be more dangerous to the democracy of the country. We need to prevent that. We need to address that.

They find that their aspirations are not really met. This would be the volcano. It may be from a group of people or maybe an individual that is growing but ultimately that may surface in the democratic set up. And that is how many parliamentary democracies have been destroyed and devastated. Our country, I hope, will not become that. Before it becomes or it reaches such a situation – some symptoms are reflected – we need to rectify that. This is what we seriously should address.

The Committee on Electoral Reforms of 1990 headed by Dinesh Goswami was appointed by the Government to go into various proposals on electoral reforms. It also went into remedial measures on low percentage of polling at the elections. I have gone through all the Reports. We have prepared a big note on that for the benefit of national consultations. In this connection, the Committee considered the question of making voting compulsory. We have also discussed and debated about it. This idea however was not accepted because of the practical difficulties involved in its implementation and the contradictory views expressed by the Members of that Committee.

In this connection, political parties, groups, and voluntary agencies have to play the greatest role in exhorting the people to exercise their voting rights, come what may, and contribute in strengthening of the democratic institutions. I find that many studies have been made, many activists are involved in that. I must say that many of the studies I have found were more negative in nature than positive. What should be constructively done to change the psyche, to change the system? How it can involve these people? Everything emanates from the love of the country, love for the country. There, we feel that it is our Government, our country that we are going to face. It is our democracy. If that kind of a sense of belonging among the citizens is not built, we may mechanically give the life, but at the same time, we land into a system of total distortion.

The role of the Government may be to accelerate the pace of development in all areas so as to relieve people from their basic problem. Let them think about the broader issues associated with their national identity. The remedy lies not in adding one more law in the Statute Book. It may at best be for an ornamental



purpose. We are passing laws after laws. But are we doing something to really add flesh and blood into those laws. We make the law and we think that our duty is over. But are we adding or contributing any flesh and blood into those laws? Any law, I would rather think, should not forget the social content, the economic content and the political content. We do not address that. Maybe on some day, we will bring in a law here, while passing it..... *...(Interruptions)* I am not convincing him; I am supporting him in undertaking concrete and effective measures to motivate people *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak when the time comes.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: We always say, 'one man, one vote'. Is not it? But can we say 'one value'? No, this is what I am addressing. We say, 'one man, one vote'. Are we saying, 'one value'? We have varied values. This is why we get lost. We have several identities; that does not matter. But that identity does not say that they should have unequal value for each citizen. We need to address some of them? So, I must congratulate the hon. Member, Shri J.P. Agarwal and 18 other Members who have contributed to the discussion. I would like them to join in this National Consultation. There is no solution in passing just this law and finish this?

We are trying to bring out many reform measures, as comprehensive electoral reforms. We will address all these issues which include compulsory voting also. But that stand alone law will not take us anywhere. It has to be accompanied and coupled with many other laws, not only laws, but also principles like 'one man, one vote and one value'.

What are those values? Those values have been enshrined in the Constitution. The rule of law is there, by which everybody is equal before the law. That man stands up, goes to the poll, elects a person – just imagine, he realize this.

I may narrate one of the incidents which I have said in my Ramayana, my epic poem. For 14 years, there was no King ruling Ayodhya – Bharata was not ruling, he was in a village; Rama was not ruling, but those 14

years really made the entire Ayodhya as Rama Rajya. Rama Rajya was not created by Dhasarata or Rama. Rama Rajya was created by the citizens; for 14 years, it is the citizens of Ayodhya who ruled that country, who made it Rama Rajya.

All of us may claim that I have given the ideal rule; I have given the Ethiopian rule; I have given the best rule, etc. But if you do not empower the citizens to understand their rights, to rule their own country – if that day does not come – I do not say that our Indian democracy is perfect.

I would quote one more instance from my epic poem and conclude my speech. Rama and Lakshmana were taken by Vishwamitra to Tataka Vana, where poor tribal people were being exploited. There, some of the women had been raped by Rakshasas and some of them became pregnant. Then Rama and Lakshmana went to them, equipped them with the capacity to build themselves. They said to one of the characters, Vanaja, that Rama and Lakshmana will not come back to this place again; in every house, Rama and Lakshmana should be born.

This should be the ideal India and the ideal democracy that we need to build. With this, I conclude and request my hon. Member, Shri Agrawal to be kind enough to withdraw this Bill.

He has the full and unanimous support for this. I hope that he would feel emboldened and would feel very happy that he has done his job perfectly well.

We will all discuss this again within 3-4 months. I would call a big debate in the nation, for a comprehensive electoral reforms, where this could be one of the issues that we would discuss. How we could make it happen? This is a road map that we would build up together.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGRAWAL (North East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister with all my heart. All my colleagues that are Hon. Parliamentarians and have taken part in it. *...(Interruptions)*. You are also one of them. I am happy that everyone supported it. I have studied the Bill presented and as regard to the facts, it took considerable time to collect them. At that time itself I laid that it is the need of the hour today when we talk of fundamental



duties and rights and when we go to exercise our franchise why is it that the percentage falls to 30,40,50 and 60 per cent. Those who ask for bread. You are in power and we are not getting jobs. Education is not being imparted, medicines are not being dispensed. I would like to know whether it is not their duty to ensure that there is hundred per cent voter. Had it been so, perhaps there would have been no need to introduce this Bill. If we put forward a demand, we should see on our part as to what is our duty towards the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, before 1947 nobody used to get salary from anyone. Mahatma Gandhi had no pay roll who gave a clarion call to people to fight for Independence. It was nothing but largely swirl of emotion of having the sense of belonging to the nation and r.n urge to be free. Today when some Government is to come to power, who is supposed to work for me and to lay down programmes and policies for us whether we stay at home or go on a tour along with our children or become forgetful of our bound duty that it is our duty to exercise our franchise to form the Government. It occurs to me that sometimes debate on non-participation of people in voting will be initiated. Why is it that people don't come to exercise their franchise? Majority is accepted in democracy. If 51 out of 100 do not vote, that election cannot be termed as a valid one. I had put forward some anomalies and shortcomings before you in response to which you gave a very befitting reply of 16 per cent. Something is amiss that in case of getting fewer than 16 per cent security is forfeited, how can one be declared to have won. You will have to set it right. I had raised other issue which you debet reply. Once again I have introduced a Bill not to ask for vote in the name of religion. No party can be formed in the name of religion. A party cannot be formed in the name of religion or sen. The entire House has supported that Bill of mine at the introduction stage. I hope I will definitely discuss it if I am given a chance. Everybody in the House has taken part in the debate and I would like to thank everybody for this.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the Bill?

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I hold hon. Minister in high esteem. Since he has requested. I withdraw my Bill. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I have a point of order. I had participated in the discussion and I had categorically asked the mover of the Bill not to withdraw the Bill. I told him that this is a utopian idea. At that time he stood up and said, "No, it is not a utopian idea, I believe in this". He is now withdrawing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is at liberty to withdraw it. He is the mover of the Bill and he is at liberty to withdraw it.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: The citizen of this country also has a liberty to vote or not vote. How can you compel a person to vote?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is at liberty to withdraw it.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I may tell you, what happens in a Long Jump! You just do not run, you stop and then take the jump. This is what he is doing.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I congratulate hon'ble Minister with all my heart for including all the points raised by me in his long speech. I am happy that you agreed to the fact that this issue needs to be debated comprehensively and thereafter we may bring about changes in that. After all these assurances I would like to take back my Bill. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not cover scope for others to speak up.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (WEST DELHI): Sir, people in large numbers migrate to Delhi. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: These things will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mishra ji, you are valiant but nothing can be done right now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith.

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\*Not recorded.



SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

16.29 hrs.

## CHILD WELFARE BILL, 2009

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No.41.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

I have introduced a Bill under the nomenclature of the Child Welfare Bill, 2009. The salient features of the Bill are as follow. The Bill seeks to establish adequate number of juvenile homes with all basic amenities for the welfare of children in every district of the country.

Clause 5 of this legislative document has sought that every child who is admitted into the juvenile home shall be entitled to the following facilities free of cost:

- (1) Accommodation, food and clothing;
- (2) Education including higher and technical;
- (3) Medical assistance; and
- (4) Any other facility which is necessary for the all round development of the child.

Clause 6 of this Bill has sought that the Central Government shall make provisions for reservation in posts and services under its control for children admitted to juvenile homes on attaining the age of 18 years.

This is an year when we are celebrating 150th birth anniversary of great poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore who once wrote that the civilisation must be judged and prized not by the amount of power it has developed but how much it has evolved and given expression to its laws, institutions, the love of humanity. But the fact is that in today's India, children are the victims of neglect, rape, torture, sexual abuse, inhuman labour and all other nefarious descriptions.

Child is recognised as an apostle of God who has sent forth day by day to spread to preach the message of love, peace and hope everyday. We have to have an introspection into why India in spite of all its resources, in spite of plethora of laws is not being able to protect the rights of the children. That needs to be pondered over. Just a few minutes earlier, hon. Law Minister in his deliberation uttered that only laws cannot make any real change and we have to infuse flesh and blood into the laws. Their lies the crux.

In our Constitution, children have been entitled the right to live, right to education, right to health and right to better life. There is no dearth of legislation in our country in respect of welfare of children. But the problem of India is that here laws are enacted but are not acted upon. There lies the problem.

I have to take recourse to some figures in order to substantiate my argument. India is known as the second populous country in the world. We hold only 2.4 per cent of land area but 17.5 per cent of world population. Now, India is a country having 1.18 billion population. Every minute India is giving birth to 34 lives.

At the same time there are 10 deaths taking place. There are 2040 births per hour and 603 deaths per hour. 48,960 births and 14,475 deaths are registered everyday, there are about 10.78 million births every year and the death rate is 0.40 million a year.

We have signed the Millennium Development Goal. But the objectives of this document are not being implemented. The situation, as it prevails today, suggests that achieving the objectives of the Millennium Development Goal is next to impossible to achieve within the prescribed time limit. In the population policy, the target set for infant mortality was 30 per one thousand by the year 2010. We are today in the year 2010 and at present the infant mortality rate of our country is 53 per thousand. Similarly, the maternal mortality rate was



targeted at 100 per thousand by the year 2010. But our achievement in this regard is a deplorable 254 per thousand. That is why it is a matter of great concern.

Sir, insofar as the child sex ratio is concerned, at birth the ratio is 1:12 male/one female and at under 15, the ratio is 1:10 per male/one female child. India is recognised as the youngest country in the world. We have a population of 31.17 per cent between the age of one and 14 years. But what is the plight of this generation on whom depends our future? We are extinguishing the lamps that are supposed to illuminate, the nation including us. Today the world is ours, it is the world of our children also. But tomorrow it would not be ours, rather this world would belong to our children, who are our future.

Sir, insofar as infant mortality rate is concerned, one-fifth of the world's new born deaths occur in India. The countries like Peru, Bangladesh and Nepal have done better than India as far as neo-natal mortality rates are concerned. Over four lakhs new born die within 24 hours every year in India. It is the highest in the world. Under 5 years mortality is the highest in the world with over 2 million children die before their fifth birthday, that is one child in every 15 seconds die. It is astounding to note that 90 per cent of these deaths are preventable.

What is the status of children in our country? That is an issue that needs to be contemplated on and it is in that context I mentioned that we need to have an introspection into the future of India.

Sir, India vowed to achieve millennium development goal of reducing under-five mortality rate by two-third by the year 2015. I have already told that it is next to impossible.

In so far as malnutrition is concerned, the World Bank estimates that India ranks second in the world in the number of children suffering from malnutrition after Bangladesh. 47 per cent of the children exhibited a degree of malnutrition, suffering from stunted growth. Every second malnourished child in the world is from India. Even in the prosperous States like Gujarat and Kerala, there is a rise in the number of malnourished children. 46 per cent under the age of three years are too small for their age and 16 per cent show signs of wasting. Anaemia affects 74 per cent of children under the age of three and shockingly, you can easily observe the discrimination being committed by the society as 90 per cent of all adolescent girls, are anemic.

Sir, it is disconcerting and alarming to note that 2,20,000 children are infected HIV with nearly 60,000 being added each year in our country. Child malnutrition is responsible for 22 per cent of India's burden of disease. Micronutrient deficiency is also prevalent. 75 per cent are noticed to be deficient from iron, 57 per cent from Vitamin A deficiency and 85 per cent from iodine deficiency. As per the National Health Survey Report to which I am referring to, nearly three-fourths of all infants between six to 35 months of age are anaemic in 19 States of our country. In the age group zero to three years, one-third of them are stunted and more than one-sixth are wasted. Two out of five are under weight. Prevalence of underweight is not only the highest in the world but it is nearly double that of Sub-Saharan Africa with dire consequences of morbidity, morality and productivity as well as economic growth.

Sir, a few days earlier, nobel laureate Amartya Sen told that India is swinging between Sub-Sahara and Silicon Valley. We are really swinging between Sub-Sahara and Silicon Valley as has been proved by the UNDP Report. In UNDP Report, multidimensional poverty index has been establishing the fact that there are more multidimensional poverty index poor people in 8 States of India, namely , Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and UP than the 26 poorest African countries combined together. As per MDPI, the number of poor people in 26 poorest African countries is estimated as 410 million but in India, only eight States can surpass the number and hold 421 million poor people. One-third of world's poor live in India. The economic status will reflect the health of our children.

It is amply proved that youngest generation in India are suffering from pervasive malnutrition. For most of these infants malnutrition would have started in the womb of their mothers itself. It is horrible to note that 54 per cent of pregnant women in India are suffering from anaemia. Not only that. In terms of Body Mass Index, it is found that one-third of women are below normal. The National Health Survey indicates that after surveying nineteen States, it is found that more than sixty per cent of children are immunised in eight States and the proportion of fully immunised children is less than half.

Early marriages are far from being eradicated in spite of banishment by law. In Rajasthan itself, 41 per cent girls get married between 15 and 19 years. Insofar education is concerned – I refer it because my Bill has



proposed to provide education, health, protection, care, homes, etc. – by the beginning of 2009, 20 per cent of all Indian children aged between 14 and 16 were out of school. The reason being inadequate facilities and severe impoverished environment of seven lakh rural schools of the country, which equally frustrate the children to have equal access to education. Our country has passed the legislation for free and compulsory education to the children. But the stark reality still contradicts, the stark reality still is in conflict with the hallowed objectives of papers that are produced before the people of our country. Fifty-two per cent of the children in India are either not attending the school or dropping out before Class VIII. We are far away from universalising the education.

The World Bank has established that 25 per cent Government primary teachers remain absent; 50 per cent are engaged in teaching while at work; 14 per cent of teachers being para teachers; and 10 per cent schools have a single teacher. If we want to turn our population into a demographic dividend we need to provide not only education by its mere definition, but also a quality education, which is a far cry so far as India is concerned. Only one in six schools in our country is equipped with toilets. Girl students are often reluctant to go to schools because of lack of toilet facilities. The most under qualified and un-trained teachers cater to the poorest and the most deprived sections of our society further widening the gap between the privileged and under-privileged sections of our society. There is a shocking absenteeism of teachers which incurs a cost of 2 billion dollars.

Sir, we are a signatory of the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child which was ratified by India in December, 1992. It states that the state parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing or work that is likely to interfere with the child's education, and to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual and social development. We have already signed it. But the fact is that less than 25 per cent of all enrolled children in India attend a grade that is commensurate with their age. Less than half of the children in grade three could read a text designed for grade one; and 38 per cent of the students in grade four could subtract or divide.

The other day, the hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal was referring about the Higher Education. He mentioned

that 12 per cent enrolment was achieved. On the other hand, the private education market is estimated to be worth of 40 billion dollars. We have come to know that this Government is proposing a new concept, viz, 'Outcome over Outlays'. I would like to know from the concerned Minister whether in terms of education of these children, in terms of health facilities of these children including their care and protection, whether the outlays have ever been enumerated so that we are able to know the outcome in commensurate with the outlays of the Budget.

Sir, in so far as child labour is concerned, a shocking 12.6 million children are engaged in hazardous occupation to make India a home to the largest population of child labour in the world. Where have they been engaged? If you go to Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu, you will find them in the match factory, in the fire works factory and in the explosive factory. If you go to Firozabad, you will find those little children are sweating in the glass and bangle industry. In the industry of beedi in Andhra Pradesh and in West Bengal, even the children of four years age are being engaged because their parents think that it is better to earn a supplement income. So they do not encourage those children to go to school rather engage themselves in the hazardous occupation. Those parents are also poor. They are also ignorant. They do not know in regard to the legislation which is supposed to provide vocational training and other facilities to their kids. The kids are preferred because the children are found as a cheap docile. They never claim for their entitlements as their adult counterpart. They are not tired and exhausted *vis -a vis* their adult counterpart. That is why the children are always preferred to those industries.

The carpet industry in Bhadoi, Varanashi, Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh where eight per cent of work force is from children. In the Brassware factories in Moradabad, you will find those little children. In the export-oriented garment and gem factories, you will find the children are polishing the gems and jewellery. In the mines and manufacturing unit in Mubarakpur, U.P., you will witness the same scenario. In the leather units in Agra, Kanpur, Durg, Tonk and everywhere the children of our country are performing their jobs to earn livelihood.

As far as the diamond industry is concerned, in Surat, the same scenario will be recurring. Why I am referring to this matter is because here we have enacted the law banning child labour but child labour is very much prevalent in every nook and corner of this country.



MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you take?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I will take a few minutes. I would like to refer to the hon. Finance Minister's inclusive Budget. A few months back, we have passed our Budget for the year 2010-11. In the Budget, it has been observed that the inclusive Budget for the year 2010-11 does not include children. Out of every rupee spent in the Budget, for children, he has allotted only 4.63 paise. The Children's share in this fiscal is Rs. 51,453.84 crore out of a Budget of Rs. 11 lakh crore. If we go in for the dissection of the Budget, I think everybody will be disheartened.

Share of Development Sector – I mean the budget for children in the Union Budget – is only .90 per cent. Only this much has been allotted. Share of Health Sector is .49 per cent. Share of Protection Sector is 0.04 per cent. Share of education Sector is 3.20 per cent. The total share of children is 4.63 per cent. We know that there is the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme to build 6000 high-quality model schools at block level as benchmarks of excellence....*(Interruptions)*

Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what I say. The first phase was launched in November 2008. Only 419 schools in 12 States were approved during the year 2009 but only 167 schools in six States have been sanctioned.

The Centrally-sponsored Scheme of hostels for SC boys and girls has been renamed as Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana from January 1, 2008. The Central assistance for girls hostels was raised from 50 per cent to hundred per cent. The target during 2009-10 was to construct 44 hostels for girls and 30 hostels for boys. Only Rs. 5.98 crore was released under the scheme against an allocation of Rs. 90 crore up to December 2009.

Now, I come to the Central-sponsored Scheme to set up girls hostels in educationally backward blocks with 100 seats in about 3,500 educational backward blocks. In October 2008, 647 hostels in 14 States were approved. So far, only 163 hostels in seven States have been sanctioned. What does it indicate? It indicates that till now, we are indifferent to the welfare of our future generations.

17.00 hrs.

There are 164 million children in the 0-6 age group in the country. According to the Third National Family

Health Survey conducted in 2005-06, over 37 million children below the age of 3 are underweight, while almost 50 per cent of under 5 children are moderately or severely malnourished.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), one of the world's largest programmes for early childhood development, has received Rs. 7,932.71 crore in the Budget, an 18 per cent jump over last year. So far, according to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, about 69 million children aged between 6 and 72 months are covered by the Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS and only 34 million children are covered by any kind of pre-school initiatives, including ICDS. This must be seen against the total number of children under six years, which is 164 million. According to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, it lays down a target of 1.4 million Anganwadi Centres, one in every habitation, there is still a shortfall of 95,731 Centres as of March, 2009. The much-feted Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Working Mothers is also witnessing the same deplorable condition.

As far as health is concerned, the 15 per cent increase in the health sector allocation for children is due to the allocation of Rs. 351 crore for the new Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme. This is to tackle the problem of low birth weight. There is also a 14 per cent increase in the Reproductive and Child Health Programme and 33 per cent of the health sector allocation remains externally funded. Despite investments in Polio eradication, according to the Union Health Minister Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, a total of 107 blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are still affected by the polio virus despite 15 years of campaign in which all other States and Union Territories have been freed of the disease.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is very well publicised. It is a good programme about which we are all aware of. There is a 15 per cent rise in the outlay for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to Rs. 15,000 crore and an 18 per cent increase in the outlay for the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. However, most of this increase is funded by the Education Cess.

Insofar as protection is concerned, over the years, in every Budget it has received the least attention. This year too it receives 0.04 per cent of the Budget. All initiatives till the 11th Five-Year Plan had been



ameliorative in nature, that is, they addressed children after they fell through the protective net. With the designing of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), the effort was to create a protective environment for children which would thereby address their needs so that they do not become vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. It is, indeed, heartening to see a 300 per cent increase in the allocation for the Integrated Child Protection Scheme. This year, the allocation for this scheme has been increased from Rs. 54 crore to Rs. 270 crore. However, this is still not enough to even implement the Juvenile Justice Law in our country.

Sir, the need of the hour is that we have to pay our attention to other areas also. Now, trafficking of children has been growing alarmingly throughout the country.

In the organ transplantation industry, children are being exploited as pawn to flourish this industry. Insofar as prostitution is concerned, you will find an abundant number of children being exploited. Even 'Slumdog Millionaire' has won the Oscar prize. But the 'Slumdog Millionaire' by Danny Boyle exhibited the horrible acts against humanity that are happening in India. Even children are purposely blinded for begging.

Last but not least, India is home to the largest population of street children. What are we doing for those children who are the future of our country? In our country, 50 per cent of wealth is being owned by the 10 per cent of population. Even in the city of Mumbai alone, you will find more millionaires than the entire Scandinavian countries combined together. A successful society will invest all its resources and hope in the success of children. An unsuccessful society ignores and maltreats its children. Here our children are being engaged in prostitution. Here our children are being engaged in begging. Millions of children found in streets are begging under scorching sun, under rain. Therefore we should be humane in our approach because children are the future of our species. How a society treats its children, is a direct reflection of how we look at our future. A moral and competent society is one that respects and upholds the rights of its children. If it fails, it will be called immoral and incompetent.

It is the right of the children to receive special care and protection. It is the right of the children to have protection from work which threatens their health. It is the right of the children to have a living standard which is adequate for his or her physical, mental, spiritual,

moral and social development. We not only are concerned with today's world but also concerned for future because we do not know how tomorrow's world will fundamentally differ from today's world. Therefore, we have to mobilize all our resources, all our powers, all our social, political, economic forces so that we can build a generation who are healthy, who should be educated, who should be mentally, physically and spiritually sound. In this legislation, I have proposed these kinds of measures.

I would like to quote hon. Justice P.N. Bhagwati. He said:

"A child is born. It is a soul with a being, a nature and capacity of its own, who must be helped to find them, to grow into their maturity, into a fullness of physical and vital energy and the utmost breadth, depth and height of its emotional, intellectual and spiritual being."

We should put our special emphasis to stop the children who are being trafficked, who are trafficked not only for sex trade, but also for non-sex trade as agricultural labour, as industrial labour and as domestic labour. They are facing impoverishment and they are facing poverty much beyond the description of modern society.

Not only these, but even in the name of adoption, children are being trafficked. Trafficking has assumed an alarming dimension, which needs to be resisted by our legislations, which are at the disposal of the concerned Ministry.

Insofar as child homes, rescue homes and remand houses are concerned, all are in pathetic condition. Juvenile Justice Act had been passed by this Parliament. But I do not know about the status of the implementation of this Juvenile Justice Act because today the juveniles are the victims in all respect.

I would request the hon. Minister that being a woman, she should be more soft and she should be more tender upon the children of our country because they are the victims of all sorts of neglect, all sorts of indifference.

If we are not able to build the generation to the best of our capacity, we will be losing our future. So, everything must be done without much late.

Sir, I am concluding my speech with a last quotation.



This is a quotation from UNICEF. It says:

"A child of today cannot develop to be a responsible and productive member of tomorrow's society unless an environment which is conducive to his social and physical health is assured to him. Every nation, developed or developing, links its future with the status of the child. ..."

UNICEF also exhorted, and said:

"The day will come when nations will be judged not by their military or economic strength, nor by the splendour of their capital cities and public buildings but by the well being of their people; by the levels of health, nutrition and education; by the opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labour; by their ability to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; by the respect that is shown for their civil and political liberties; by the provision that is made for those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged and by the protection that is afforded to the growing minds and bodies of their children."

Sir, we hope that we all must pay our fullest attention to the growth of our future generation. If we are able to build our future generation to the desired level, then there can be no denying that India will be prosperous; India will be able to carve out a niche in the Comity of Nations.

With these words, I am concluding my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the proposer of this Bill has elaborated this issue for nearly 50 minutes. However, raising the issue is one thing and its solution is quite another one. What is the cause of the problem and the remedy thereof? A renowned farmers' demagogue Choudhary Charan Singh wrote a book.

[English]

"The Economic Nightmare of India, its causes and curse".

[Translation]

Until and unless we know the causes how will we cure it? Sir, it is a fact that in independent India an amount has been spent on child development, rural development and further the welfare of women and if we go on computing them and say that such and such crore, thousand crore, lakhs of crores and millions were spent on it, but finally we should see as to what is the ground reality. This cannot escape our attention. Referring to that, he was saying that anaemia, malnutrition, disability, illness etc. pervades all around. To that I would like to ask as to what is the status of the land there. Since I am a farmer. I am aware of the fact however good is the seed, if the land lacks fertility, there can be no yield. If the land is fertile even the weak seed will give some yield and the fanners will not be disappointed.

Sir, after all why is it that the children in India are weak, disabled, handicapped and the illiterate ones. If we get to the bottom of it, we will have to first look to the mothers, such mothers seize my attention first as have been such mothers. My mother too happens to be one of such mothers. Therefore, when I cast my look upon these poorones, I get transported to recounting the past as to who I am, how have I grown up and how have I reached their state.

Sir, a flat had been allocated to me on 49 Bishwambhar Das Marg and the repair work was being carried out there. Those days I was residing in one room. The workers would work there. He himself used to be a mason and would fit brick and stones and his wife used to work as a plumber. Probably they belonged to Madhya Pradesh or to Purnia or Katihar districts of Bihar. The husband used to work as a mason and his wife would work as a female labourer. Their three children would play in that campus. Sometimes their mother would ask them to run and bring them brick and stone. They were 5,7 or 8 years of age and were too young to carry the brick. As a result, they would hold the brick to their bellies and would carry them like a monkey. They seemed to intimately join with those brick and stones, as a mother stays attached to her child. The mother and father would lay those brick. Once I happened to ask them as to why they were subjecting little children to work. In reply she said that it was a contract job and the work would be accomplished soon if the children extended their hand. The number of such children run into lakhs in Delhi itself.

Sir, in metropolitan cities like Delhi where the millionaires and billionaires live, lakhs of rupees are



spent in parties in a night over dinner in five star hotels. Lots of money is squandered on lunch, dinner and in marriage celebrations. IAS, IPS officers, leaders, businessmen and contractors attend such parties. On the other hand, these poor people are lying under the trees along the roadside. They are born of their mother under the tree, they grow up playing there. On coming of age, they get into matrimonial alliances with their counterparts leading their life in almost the same condition. Even their children are born in the same circumstances. I would like to know whether any Indian took pains to have a look on their pitiable condition. They were saying that this is child-right. I say that it is the right of children. But whose duty is it to ameliorate and improve those children? When will these children get their rights? They will get this right only when there would be someone to perform their duties. After all, where will resources come from?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was elected for the Lok Sabha in 1977. Before that I was elected three times for the Vidhan Sabha. I had never been to Delhi before that. When I first joined the Lok Sabha way back in 1977, I was allotted a residence in the North Avenue. I used to move around on foot to have a look of high-rise buildings. Once I visited India Gate, a vehicle was plying on the road. In that vehicle a dog was licking its tongue from behind the window. I went on walking further and further but I stood there looking that doing so. I started to think as to what it was asking for by licking its tongue.

I was pushed into contemplative zone. I started recounting the past with Dr. Lohia's point of view and it occurred to me as if the dog were telling me "hey man. You have become an M.P. You are draped in clothes and you are walking on foot. Look, how long my car is. I am sitting in an Air-conditioned car. I am sitting next to Madam and eat milk and bread. I am even privileged of having meat two days a week and eat fish as well."

My Madam makes me have a bath with various kinds of imported shampoos lest I should be infected with lice. Even when I suffer from colds, she takes me to doctor in her car and facilitates my medical care. O man, let me know whether I am better than you. Whether the countrymen would think about it. As much as 100-200 rupees are spent on the feed of the dogs owned by these top brass in this Delhi itself whereas in the same Delhi even 10-20 lakh children are not able to have the diet worth 50 paise or one rupee a day. Is this a feasible situation? How can there be two India in one India? How will this country sustain?

I would just like to submit that one must not just demand from the Government. Who is in the Government today? Let us have a look on the past, everyone of you has been in the Government at one point of time or the other. Someone is in power in the state and someone at the Centre. There came an opportunity to run the Government at the Centre as well. I do not hold any Government responsible. I hold the system responsible for it. Change this system. I am talking of the system which has victimized these children. I am talking of those children who unfortunately happened to be born in backward community and in scheduled castes, scheduled tribe community. They account for nearly 90-95 percent. Also, five percent of them belong to the upper castes that are feeble and poor. Son of a poor Brahmin also comes there and carry defiled pattals, washes off filthy plates and shivers with cold in the wintry heights. He has to sleep on the footpath and has to pass the night by covering his body with jute sacks. They have to sleep on the footpath being juxtaposed with dogs. Has anyone witnessed this poor?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, very humbly I would like to submit that millions of the poor, fanners, labourers, backwards, Dalits, sons of diligent and labourers persons will continue to be born and brought up like insects and worms in the existing economic and political scenario in the extant form and structure of Parliament and we shall be discussing the same and would be shedding tears over their fate. We would continue to claim that this much amount running into millions has been allocated for you. The sad part of the story is that the amount shall be released from here but nobody knows which of the persons shall be benefited out of the devolution of funds. One pipeline leads from Delhi to villages through which water flows and alongside there is another pipeline which flows back in return. Water flows from top to bottom and runs vice-versa, however, the ground remains dry, what will one get out of it. Who operates it? Economy shall not look up until corruption is curbed.

I would like to reiterate that we were talking of the poor in the villages whereas as much as 2,13,352 crore rupees taken as loans from public sector as well as private sector banks are placed in the NPA accounts and in debt accounts and are waived off. The Hon'ble Minister of Finance has quoted the figure of Rs. 2,13,352 in the House in reply to the Starred Question No. 142, dated 6.8.2010. Farmers' loan of Rs. 76 thousand crore was waived of which was given wide publicity the world over. Whether bread could not be managed for those children out of this money or the same could not be spent on



their clothing and education. These handfuls of people are looting the country. I fail to see why they are doing so.

Sir, there are Non-Governmental Organisations in the country. Which of the people are associated therewith? People from their homes are in IAS, IPS - some of them are commissioners, some are lieutenants, some are Generals, someone is Colonel, someone is in politics. Father-son nexus decides the price of the bullock. An officer from the same family is sitting in the office and the members of the same family and their spouses from an NGO and they are coining money out of the fund on the pretext of children welfare, women development. What happened with the amount allocated to a school after the name of Kasturba Gandhi? Record is maintained in the name of Dalit children but their money goes to the NGOs. What does NGO stand for, God knows?

In the year 2005-06, 2006-07 and in 2007-08 in this very House the Government accepted that a whopping sum of 28,876.90 crore rupees and 7,229 crore rupees were received from abroad from as many as 144 countries including Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Ghana etc. High profile people of the country don't hesitate to beg of even the beggars. How come these impudent people did good to the poor who are shamelessly engaged in minting money by selling coffins of the poor. I am afraid whether you can investigate the utilization made of money taken by the NGOs. Shailendraji was just saying the same. Who will investigate it? Be it Commonwealth Games, be it Harshad Mehta case or be it IPL. Whosoever made his/her appearances did nothing but rob the people of their wealth. There is debate and discussion in the House. We adjourn the House, create ruckus, even manhandling is resorted to and we demand for discussion under Rule 193. We do engage ourselves in discussion. In Haryana, there is a local term "Thuk Biloe"-this means keep on trying and you will get a nectar but in reality nothing is received at the end of the day. In brief, it gets one nowhere ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Neither will you get Mattha nor milk. Simply the waste will be there.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Lалуji's starch coming out of his mouth will also be coupled with foam. Some poor men will emit nothing, as he is empty bellied. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say with a sense of seriousness as to why all this happens. Money was released from here and from CAP ART. NGOs are funded from elsewhere. Grants are released for child development, for women empowerment, for the poor and

the same utilized by the NGOs. NGOs are selected by the collector I am not saying this. I would like to present the fact before you. Our country and society is Government oriented and the Government is oriented means the A public are subservient to the Government, so is the Government to the officers. Refer to Lok Sabha Debate dated 4th August, 1967 - Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia we are subservient to the officers. This country is subordinated to Parliament. Parliament is run by the Party having majority in the House. The party having majority is controlled by the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister is controlled by so many invisible entities and every power in some way or the other is linked with the collector, - IAS officers. We stand in the House and allege somebody with corruption-charges. We impose allegations of corruption in commonwealth. The Minister stands and saves the officers. We are subjugated to the officers. The officers loot the money, the bureaucrats siphons off the misappropriate funds and sucks the poor's blood. The bureaucrats have a greater pie of the cake. The bureaucrats let wheat in the FCI godowns go rotted. The children in our country go without food and a huge amount of wheat goes waste in the FCI godowns. Even the Supreme Court wants to know whether there is any remedy to this. Yes, there is a remedy. Everyone of us present in the House should be rigid on one thing asking for a resolution to the problem rising above party affiliations only then one can find an abiding solution to the problem....*(Interruptions)*

Shailendraji, we can do it. If we raise our voice, the same Bhartiya Janata Party about which it was said that they will not accept the census of backward classes. They have supported it and has led it ...*(Interruptions)*. You leave the temples why do we go to the temple. We visit the temple but don't get the statute built with the poor main's money. Leader come here in the name of the poor, the weak, the Dalits and the backwards, adorn themselves. They are equipped with accoutrements - they will have diamond's necklace, silky handkerchiefs, boy cut hair. Our statues and memorials will be built. People will be called upon. There shall be laudatory slogans. People will take the masses of respective castes in their fold; we shall eat in the name of the country and shall feed you as well. How will it go? I would humbly urge upon you not to touch upon that issue. Don't raise that point. No matter whether we sold the country in the name of Ram or did something else but the people of the country voted us to power. So please don't denigrate the people's mandate. There are a number of members who are trying to divert the debate on the wrong track. Why is it so? We the members of opposition parties, are



unable to concentrate on appropriate questions. Instead, we tend to raise inappropriate questions.

Shailendra Ji, the matter which belong to you and me, it does not belong the Pandey Ji (...*Interruptions*) It should be the prime objective of opposition parties to raise relevant question. But irrelevant questions are raised whose replies do not serve any purpose, however aptly they are replied to. The dignity of House is possible only whect the dignity of the country is maintained. The dignity will keep on deteriorating till the House and Country will be viewed as two different entities. Thus we have to maintain the dignity of the country and the House. (Lok Sabha Debates 26 April, 1996 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia).

17.32 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

The irrealant debate in the country is diverted towards the wrong direction. I promise from my side to eliminate poverty from the country. I am in Bhartiya janta Party and if the entire House pledge to impose a limitation on the expenditure, Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav would do his best to implement the same and would put his membership at stake. But let someone come forward to take initiative. Why did you say to me? Is this my responsibility? I would not say much but very humbly I would submit that we discuss on corruption, but when will corruption be eliminated from our country? Fruitless pleas wont help in this regard. While initiating a discussion in this House, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had mentioned a point to eliminate corruption. Whether the members of the House, the people of our country are prepared in this regard? "The rule of law does not prevail in India, India is being ruled in an arbitrary manner. Whatever Shri Lohia Ji had said in Lok Sabha on 21st December 1963, that is true even today. Whether the rules are not good enough or they are not being implemented. As a result, the working of the Government is filled with biasness. It is another question as to whether people are benefitted financially with this biasness or not. Biased treatment, arbitrary behaviors bribery, violation of rules, all these must be considered under the ambit of corruption. The scope of corruption should be made more comprehensive. I would also draw your attention towards the relationship between ruling and business. This relationship has become so polluted, dishonest and corrupt today, that has never been so in the history of the world. We have to see whether any daughter or son or relative of the persons ruling the country has even taken advantage of their position or not. It should be a criteria in India to

ascertain whether any person has taken advantage of the people occupying higher positions in the Government in his business. The relatives up to two generations of the Ministers should not involve in the business where such minister issues any quote, permit and license.

Unless you adopt such a principle, the relation between rulers and business would continue to be sour. Whether such morality, spirituality, nationality, humanity, generosity and kindness is there in the parliament, Lok Sabha, political parties and members of Parliament of India? That is why when I stand to speak in this House, I am only address the parliament but also the crores of people of India and ask them from whom they are expecting a change? You should not expect anything from Parliament, you should not expect anything from this political system, also don't expect anything from this administrative set-up, do not pick up arms to become naxelites and don't indulge in the politics of violence. If you have guts and you want to save the honour of your motherland, you must come to Delhi. Unite those people who are living here under the shade of trees, on the pavements, give them necessary strength and stage a gherao of Parliament like Gandhi Ji did years back. Their motto should be "we would not resort to violent means however be the atrocities. We would not go back until we get our due." The day, this power would be generated among people, there would be a complete change in the country. The children of the poor would be benefitted and there would a drastic change in their lives.

Sir, I would not take much time and would submit that Gandhi ji, Lohia ji, Deen Dayal ji, Ambeedkar ji, everybody spoke in respect of these poor children. Somebody brought forward Samta Samaj, somebody initiated Samras Samaj, some propagated the principles of Antim Manav etc. and some of them even came to the power. But their disciples forgot their masters. I would not mention particularly about any one. We erected the statue of Gandhi ji and garlanded it. We created the statue of Ambedkar ji and garlanded it. Similarly, statues of Lohia ji and Deen Dayal ji were also erected and garlanded. But nobody tried to adopt their ideas and principles in the politics. Therefore, these children would only get food, clothing and shelter when the health of their mothers is upto the desired level. How could you groom the children who are sick and handicapped by birth? When the mother is under nourished, when despite being pregnant she is forced to do labour work for eight hours a day, when she is doing hard work, by carrying heavy load on her head, and still sleeps with empty stomach. On one hand, a mother is forced to live on



bread with onion and salt and on the other people are incurring about two hundred rupees daily on their pet dogs. So, its time to wake up. Change this practice of those people who are incurring hundred of rupees on their dogs daily and thus forcing these poor children to remain hungry. Then only you can build a new India. Whether you can do this job? Whether we together can do this? We cannot. Because somewhere we get associated with them. That is why we remain under a tremendous pressure and could not take appropriate action. I, therefore, urge upon you to come forward and take oath to root out corruption from the country, fight against atrocities and faulty policies of the government. It is time to bring a revolution. Lakhs of poor are suffering badly whereas the affluent class is enjoying. We would not tolerate this anymore. When the mindset of this parliament would change, when there would be a transformation in the parliament, then there will be a complete make over of our apex institution. When the feeling of kindness, humanity and sympathy would spread among the members of Parliament, when we would be able to recognize the sufferings of the poor people, when we would be able to recognize our mother India, then there will be a positive charge in our mind set because a mother is always a mother, be it of a palace or of a hut.

"Yadeve sarv-bhuteshu matre-rupen sansthitha  
Namastasye- Namastasye- Namastasye- Namastasye,  
namo namah."

There is a great difference between the mothers of poor and affluents. On one hand poor mothers do not have food to eat, they remain empty stomach thus they are unable to feed their babies, on the other hand rich mothers have dry-fruits, fruits, green vegetables, butter etc. on the prescription of their doctors. Such a great difference occur between two classes.

That is why healthy, wise and nourished babies are born to the affluent mothers whereas poor mothers give birth to under-nourished and handicap babies. 95 percent pregnant women in the country have a very week health thus their babies are born under-weight and handicap. That country can never be powerful and affluent whose 95 percent pregnant women are under-nourished, are suffering from anaemia and when they are giving birth to handicap babies. As such, this issue relates to the affluent class which is just 5-10 percent in India. Come, let's change our selves, we should shuffour pleasures, shuiv our leisures, come, let's dedicate ourselves towards the rebuilding of this nation, towards the building of the future

of those poor children we should give every sacrifice to achieve this target and then only any positive solution could be find. Otherwise this debate is totally useless and nothing is going to come out of it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The children were waiting that you would announce welfare schemes for them. Anyway, Mr. Shailendra Kumar can say something on this. Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Respected Madam Chairperson, I am very grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak.

Madam, I express my gratitude to Shri Adhir Ranjan Chaudhary who has brought in a Private Member's Bill. Babu Hukmadev ji has very brilliantly given vent to his words in the House. He has portrayed a clear picture here and has expressed his views. The rich-poor divide has been very well portrayed and presented here. I would like to thank him for quoting Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Madam, very often we say that the 15th August is round the corner, we will go to schools, colleges and the other educational institutions, will make speeches after hoisting the flag that children are the future of India and the future of the nation is on their shoulders. In the same series the hon. Members have put forward their views. Issue of child labour has been raised. At times we do engage ourselves in debate, discussions and deliberations over the budget of Ministry of Labour and I have put forward my views in those fora. Only such children are engaged as child labourers whose parents are faced with pitiable condition. Their economic condition is very weak. They lead their life in penury. As Hukmadev ji has just narrated the episodes of children being engaged as labourers carrying brick and stones. They would also have been in the same boat or else they would not have compelled them to contribute in earning the wages. I really feel very sad for the children belonging to 5 to 14 years of age as their condition is miserable.

Parliament is the biggest Panchayat in Delhi and we are debating here. The hon. High Court has severely reprimanded the Government of Delhi and has observed that steps for the welfare of children should be raised. Even today as many as 60 thousand children, are engaged in digging. The number of child labour is to the tune of 60 thousand of which merely five thousand have so far been released. These are the statistics of Delhi. As many as 43 per cent children, are the victims of sexual harassment. Mumbai accounts for nearly 40 to 50 percent child labour.



Taking stock of the existing situation one would be baffled to find that quite often we talk of Ministry of Health, Child Development and of Women Welfare, all the same, nearly 49 per cent children are malnourished in India. If you get four children pathologically investigated, you will come to see that three out of four children are anaemic. So is the case with our mothers and sisters, they are also in very pitiable condition. We have already debated this issue.

I am glad that Smt. Krishna Tirathji, Namon Narain Meenaji and 7Qo Bhuraji are sitting here. They have joined Parliament, the highest Panchayat coming from such communities that have to struggle for the whole life. It is a very good thing. This is why they can well perceive our trials and tribulations.

As far as the report of Ministry of Women and Child Development is concerned, it has been stated therein that nearly 50 per cent children of the country are the victims of physical harassment. However, I would like to say that we are not able to do anything for them and end up after making our speech only. As Hukmadev Narayan Yadav ji was just saying here that nothing is being done on the ground for their development. Due to malnutrition many foetus either breathe their last in the womb itself or die immediately after being born or are born crippled and disabled. Hon. Member has just through light upon this issue.

The children in our country are very meritorious. If they are properly taken care of and are made equipped with proper education and fair opportunities, they can be potential leaders of the country. Seeing that their needs need to be latered to. Whichever Government comes to power gives a statement that ample opportunities are being provided for the all-round and multi-faceted development of children. All the same, we are unable to provide them protection against harassment. We fail to make proper arrangements for them. Even today, one comes to see that children are being subjected to child labour, sexual harassment, sale purchase of children, prostitution and the other illegitimate and illegal trades and we are not able to put a check on it. The number of such incidents is increasing day by day. Therefore, there is a need to strike a fine distinction between the juvenile and the matured ones.

Today's children belong to the 21st Century. Today's children of TV, computer and electronic age are wiser and more intelligent. We will also have to take this factor into account as to how to move up their skills and make them leaders of the nation in the seeds of time.

As far as the orphans, neglected and destitute children are concerned, it has been mostly witnessed that such young children are made to work employing the element of force or are forced to beg. In Delhi itself if you stand at some cross roads you will find children either selling toys or washing the rear glasses of your cars. Therefore, I would like to make my submission to the Hon. Minister and would request him to assess the situation. As far as their protection is concerned, though you have provided many reformatory houses and asylums where such children are kept confined yet you will have to revised their state of being as well. As far as I have been informed, these children houses and reformatory houses are controlled either by the Ministry of Social Welfare or by the Ministry of Women Welfare and Child Development. Earlier there used to be one Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment but now it has been bifurcated.

I would like to submit that the children homes where they are sent are in bad shape. Many of the children homes are in such decrepit and dilapidated condition of which roofs leak in the rainy season. The children are subjected to all the more trials and tribulations in winter, summer and in the rainy season. They don't have even proper and clean clothes to wrap up their body parts. Whatever provisions the Government make for them is siphoned off somewhere in between. Similarly, the provisions that are earmarked for them for food which should contain nutrients is not actually made available to them due to rampant unscrupulous activities of a few persons in the process.

The teachers you have appointed for their education should impart them technical education. Besides, while children complete their education they should be provided with jobs in services by according them special status—be it in the Government sector or in Private sector as these children are the destitute and orphans. They deserve considerate attention on the part of the Government.

Sometimes it has been observed that while many mothers and sisters adopt sons or daughters, it is verified and so many formalities are involved therein that they are unable to perform them. Therefore, this procedure should be simplified in order that these children may receive motherly love and affection and the future of the nation may be built up. This should also be provided for.

Child Welfare committees have been set up. The situation in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat,



Karnataka, Maharashtra is good. However, it must not escape one's attention that there are as far as 10 and 12 committees in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar respectively. In my opinion, it will be much better if more child welfare committees are formed here and an arrangement to this end is made in every district.

We do give primacy to child welfare in our development agenda and our hon. Vice President has expressed concern over it and has assured that their Government will accord priority to child development. If we introspect, we will realize how sensitive we are to their needs. It's common knowledge.

Today 56 per cent children suffer corporal punishment which severely affects their psyche. This also needs to be checked. At times, it is aggravated to such an extent that such news items are reported in the Television and in the Print media as well. It has been witnessed that as many as 83 per cent children are affected at the level of spirit, however, the relief is that they are treated lovingly by their parents at home. Child trafficking is done at the international level involving an annual sum of approx 2 lakh 50 thousand crore, this includes sale of Liver, Kidney, Retina etc. Some children are pushed into prostitution. This needs to be taken into account and checked. Only then can there be a bright future of India. India stands third in this regard. We use these children for illegal trafficking, prostitution, begging, vulgar films and smuggling of drugs. These children are caught but we have not been able to make adequate arrangement for them. You go to any Dhaba and you will find child labourer working there. You will find children washing plates, cleaning utensils and serving tea.

A survey should be conducted of all the houses of big names because these persons make these children do household work after taking them to their houses. These children include not only boys but also girls in lower age group. Therefore, a survey of these houses should be conducted. If child labourers are working there then a restriction should be imposed on them.

Till date, only 128 children have been freed in Delhi, which is very shameful. Though children go missing in thousands. We have been able to free only 128 children and this is a very shameful report and you have to speed up this process. These children are diagnosed with diseases like diarrhoea, pneumonia, measles, malaria etc. and these children die due to malnutrition. We have to see to it. Today, 40 percent children die to these diseases and you may also get these results of a survey if you conduct it.

In the year 2009, Prime Minister had said that while giving away the awards at the National Gallantry Award Ceremony there should not be any shortcoming in the care of children. Today, we have to make an assessment and conduct an enquiry into the allocation of budget and its appropriate utilization.

Supreme Court has stated very seriously by taking an initiative that a Child Welfare Board should be constituted in every district. Child Welfare Committees should be constituted in every district. Figures which are available, are very less and inappropriate. You have to do much work in this regard.

Child Police Officer should also be appointed. Like Women Police officers child police officers should also be appointed. If any case related to children is reported then Child Police should deal with such cases. Supreme Court has given a very good suggestion to you. As far as providing nutritious food is concerned, if you see the figures then you find that India is even behind Bangladesh and Nepal. It is very shameful. You find in the Mid-Day Meal Scheme that there are insects in the food and stale food is served. Children are falling sick. You have to pay special attention to it. If children do not get nutritious food then they would be deficient in vitamin and protein and these children can never be healthy and their brainpower cannot grow properly. They ultimately die due to malnutrition. Today children need to be provided completely nutritious food. India stands 22nd in the list of 51 countries of the world. Till date only 35 thousand children have found refuge in their country. These figures are very low and the Government need to give attention to it. There is a 2008-09 report of Delhi. 2210 children are missing from Delhi this year. If you see the daily figures then daily 17 children are found missing from Delhi only. Every year 72 lakh children become victims of slavery in the world. I am not talking of the world but in India we need to give special attention to it. I had raised this matter earlier in the Parliament also as to where these missing children are going. Who is responsible for their missing? Whether there is any such group active in the missing of the children and making them do wrong things. Till date, we have not reached at a concrete conclusion to dismantle that group by catching hold of them. Report of missing of children keeps on coming even now. Every year 45000 children go missing in India who are forced to become labourers and they are made sex workers. Their organs are smuggled. We have to give special attention to this end also. Central Government states that there are 1.2 crore child labourers in the country. Whereas 12 lakh children are working in



hazardous industries. We have not been able to free them from there. It is a matter of repentance and shame. As far as Hukmedeo Babu talking of total budget of India is concerned then we are spending only three percent on the education of these children and one percent on their health. It is very low. Population of India is approximately 1 billion 18 crore. Juvenile Courts have been constituted in only 17 districts of the country. Child Welfare Committees exist in only ten districts. It is a very shameful report. I was observing that report is being prepared in 66 districts and efforts are being made to constitute Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Courts in 66 districts. We are talking on 21st Century and now only efforts are being made in this regard. It should be pondered upon. We have always failed in providing their right to children. We have made provision for budget but nothing is being done. According to the Census of year 2001, there are 1 crore 20 lakh child labourers but this is not so. 6 crore children are made to work. Today, we have to take pledge to develop character and sense of responsibility in children. Parents and Government both are responsible for it and we have to make efforts in this

regard. With this, I express my gratitude to you and submit to Government to give special attention to all these things which have been presented here.

SHRI GORAKH NATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Child Welfare Bill, 2009.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You will continue. Therefore, you have been called.

*[English]*

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 16th August, 2010 at 11 a.m.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 16, 2010/Sravana 25, 1932 (Saka).*

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