

Friday, March 11, 2011
Phalguna 20, 1932 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Seventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 11, 2011/Phalgun 20, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we proceed with Question Hour. Q. No. 221—Shri Jagdish Thakor.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, a large number of farmers have come to Delhi.... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you can raise it during the 'Zero Hour'. You are such a senior Member. Please take it up in the 'Zero Hour'. Let us now proceed with the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, please allow me to raise it in the 'Zero Hour'.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I will. Thank you so much for the cooperation.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jagdish Thakor—Q.No. 221.

Renewable Energy

+

*221. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) the quantum of power generated from various new and renewable sources of energy in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, source-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is providing technological support and facilitating transfer of technology for the development of these sources of energy in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the fresh initiatives taken/being taken by the Government for promoting new sources of energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Around 8,582 MW grid-interactive power generation capacity has been set up through various renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and current year till 31.01.2011. Source-wise and State-wise details thereof are given in **Annexure**.

2. The Government already has a policy in place to encourage transfer of foreign technologies. Foreign Direct Investment and foreign technology collaborations in renewable energy sector are permitted through the automatic approval route. The Ministry also has an R and D scheme wherein financial support ranging from 50-90% of project cost is provided for collaborative R and D projects in association with Industry, to develop technologies/processes that help to tap efficiently the potential of renewable energy sources in the country.

3. The Government has been promoting renewable power projects in the country through a mix of financial and fiscal incentives that include capital/interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties, etc., apart from preferential tariffs being given in most States, which has led to the development of the above mentioned capacities. As regards fresh initiatives, the Government approved last year the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, with a target

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20.	Odisha	25.00					12.00				20.00									57.00
21.	Punjab				825						5.65	34.50	1.00			19.65	12.00	1.00		85.05
22.	Rajasthan	69.00				199.6	8.00		350.00						29270		40.00	6.80		966.10
23.	Sikkim						8.00													8.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	380.70	75.00		431.1	0.35	43.20	1.40	602.22		62.00				613.00	4.00	92.50	5.00		2310.47
25.	Tripura																			
26.	Uttar Pradesh		79.00				172.00				194.50					14.00				459.50
27.	Uttarakhand	29.45				22.80				5.00						1.20	12.00			70.45
28.	West Bengal										16.00	1.10								17.10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands																			0.00
30.	Chandigarh																			
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli																			
32.	Daman and Diu																			
33.	Delhi												0.01					2.09		2.10
34.	Lakshwadeep																			0.00
36.	Puduchery																			0.00
36.	Others																			0.00
Total		1663.50	204.75	266.00	11.75	1484.9	248.93	345.40	5.06	1564.55	306.49	447.60	8.11	4.70	1376.83	214.86	400.50	20.89	7.50	8582.32

MW = Megawatt SHP = Small hydro power, WTE = Waste to Energy, MW = Megawatt.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, during last three years and in current year in Gujarat installed energy resource production capacity has been stated to quite enough/considerable. I would like to ask as to where the projects have been Installed in Gujarat. What is the share of Government of India and State Government then.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon'ble member that from year 2007-08 three years and upto 30th January in current year there is about 1437 Megawatt installed capacity altogether. There is one more question asked by hon'ble member, there are two facts in it, firstly, the achievement

made in the field of wind power is 2035 megawatt but on the side of centre the achievement is lower in solar energy because Gujarat state has its own scheme wherein under the policy power purchase agreements for 958.5 megawatt have been made. Besides, proposal for 20 megawatt capacity in Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission has been sent to central Government, which has been accepted and its financial closure is likely to take place by mid-July, 2011. Its commercial production will begin by March 2013. Hon'ble member asked where the projects had been installed, In Gujarat they have been installed-at Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar and altogether 2036 megawatt energy has been generated.

SHRI JAGDHISH THAKOR: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister has told about four places. Just a few months

ago the Chief Minister has opened a 1000 Solar Mega Park in village Charnaka of the constituency Patan. There it was stated that production would be commenced from 400 megawatt and over next three years 1000 megawatt energy would be produced, and thousands of people were invited there. Though this project was not meant for Goodkhharh sanctuary even then it was installed there. People had been living in Charnaka village for generations before independence, those farmers were driven out from there and made to flee through police force. The farmers were deprived of their lands by force of police. The whole village was got vacated. Projects are installed in this manner, farmers are beaten up with lathis, even killed, such requests come up to Government of India then would the Government like to initiate any action? Moreover, I would like to know that 1000 megawatt planning has been made for village Charnaka, what planning does Government of India has for it at present?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I had informed that whatever Gujarat has from the side of Centre, that is separate. Gujarat did not show much interest in that reason being they have already placed a lot over there under their policy. I will not be able to provide information regarding that right now. But they have made, many power purchase agreements under their policy. It is such a subject wherein the gestation period of re- newable energy is quite long. When you take up a project, ultimately upto a long time its commissioning starts from there. But areas of concern which are there are every where. But we have come to know that reason for lesser concern over there is GETCO of Gujarat has no financial assistance for construction of evacuation lines upto a 100 kilometers and the matter of Bank guarantee is an additional burden. Apart from this compensation for land always remains an issue and in addition to this installation on private land creates more problems in Gujarat. Therefore, it takes time. But we are hopeful that at all the place projects which are taken up will be completed. But I assure the hon'ble member that what is due on the Centre's part under the programme here will not be delayed from here and in current year including last three years more than forty crore rupees have been contributed by the Centre there.

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Madam Speaker, it is a known fact that there is a large scope for solar power generation as the sun light is abundant all through the

year in our country. To meet the increasing demand of power, our Government has set a target of 20,000 MW of solar energy by 2022 and I hope by that time the demand will be much higher. Instead of allotting the power allocation through reverse bidding, will the Government have a transparent, quality-based policy in solar energy because the Chinese technology is said to be cheap, but not long lasting? Then, in what way our Government will extend further incentives to those who go in for putting up solar power plants in future?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, motivated by the fact that the Government wishes to encourage renewable energy sources essentially because it is an environment friendly source and this would, in a large way, help in our efforts for energy conservation and energy independence, keeping that in mind, as the hon. Member himself has acknowledged, the Government has launched, a year and two months back, last year on the 11th of January, the National Solar Mission which is, indeed, a very ambitious programme where we do intend to generate 20,000 MW by the year 2022. Under that, there are different phases. Under the first phase, the target till March, 2013 is to set up 1,100 MW Grid connected solar plants as also about 200 MW capacity equivalent Off-Grid solar plants. Today, the projects are actually taken up on BOT mode and thereafter it is, in fact, the States which get into other nitty-gritty of that.

The role of the Government of India under this scheme is to encourage this and we do hope that the process followed would be a transparent one as the hon. Member has said. But I must really compliment the State of Tamil Nadu in this connection as Tamil Nadu is one of the fast moving States as far as tapping renewable sources of energy is concerned.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Madam Speaker, the entire Solar Energy Programme is misdirected. The Government is thinking of raising 20,000 MW of solar power here and there which will never be done. Instead, it takes a simple solution to bring light to India. If you just give me a minute, Madam, I will explain. In Indonesia, all that they did was, they made separate solar lamps with renewable batteries and they gave them to each house. In this country, in a poor man's house, one solar energy lamp will make the difference between a child's home work and illiteracy and between longer hours and will change their whole life. TERI started a programme which they have taken up in 7

villages and the economic wellbeing of those people has gone up almost immediately.

Some State Governments have distributed cycles and that one cycle to a girl child as made the difference between no literacy and literacy. In the same way, instead of talking about 20,000 MW generation, which will never be done in solar energy let us take non-grid solutions, why not simply give one lamp to each poor person's house bring them light and allowing them to grow technologically and materially.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I agree with part of her suggestion which she said that this is what the Government should do. We note that. That is an important suggestion. I would also say that the Government is already engaged in doing that. I could read out the details as to what are the programmes which are off-grid of these solar energy projects.

But, I would beg to differ with all humility and respect to the hon. Member as far as she says that this 20,000 MW would never come about. We have got to be optimistic. Our programme is realistic and based on that it has been worked out for different phases...(*Interruptions*) If I were to be permitted to say, Phase I is operationalised. Of course, as I said the gestation period takes time. But I can give the details, of that 1,100 MW has been put in place. If the hon. Member, the House and you permit me, Madam, I can even read that out. The 2,000 MW would be by the year 2022; 200 MW by 2013; and here there is a long list. For solar photovoltaic cells, solar street lighting system the Government has the target. The Government is giving subsidy as much as 30 per cent.

Also, in certain cases in rural lighting, etc. the loan from the banks, which is actually refinanced through NABARD, is at an interest rate of up to five per cent. Besides the street lighting system, it is the home lighting system; it is solar lantern; it is SPW power plant; it is solar PV pump, and there are host of those things. You think of what can be done, the Government is at it and to cover the remotest villages, which, of course, you cannot connect to a grid system the only thing necessary is that you take the renewable sources of energy to them and the Government is at it.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, they want to develop the solar power projects, but the banks are providing the finance at a high rate of interest, that is, at 10 per cent to 12 per cent. Is the Government going

to give any direction to banks to reduce the interest rate on loan so that people will invest more money in these projects?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, as I said, in certain cases for rural electrification through these sources, we have alternative sources—the renewable sources—where the loan is granted at a concessional rate of five per cent. But otherwise, the incentives are in the form of fiscal as well as tariffs, which the Government of India is entitled to do from its side. The rest is with the banks because those are commercial ventures also.

We cannot deny the fact that the industrial houses which come into it, those are industrial ventures and there the banks extend that loan on some interest. After all, the money in the banks is not their own money, the banks do not print that money, the banks take the deposits from the people, they pay them the interest on that and therefore, they extend that loan on some interest, which I would not be really very competent to comment upon. But I can certainly say that the Government does wish to promote the renewable sources of energy.

There are a host of incentives again which are: about 90 per cent of the cost of electricity generation system, subject to a pre-specified maximum amount for each technology that is relating to the remotest village electrification at an overall ceiling of Rs. 18,000 per household, this is the subsidy given; 100 per cent cost of a single solar PV home lighting system for BPL household; family-type bio-gas plant between Rs. 11,700 to Rs. 14,700 per plant for the North-Eastern States, for the plain areas of Assam, up to Rs. 10,000, for Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, etc., up to Rs. 10,000, and for all other States, up to Rs. 8,000. Similarly, in the case of biomass gasifiers, in the case of biomass co-generation plants, urban waste to energy, industrial waste to-energy, solar energy systems, there is a subsidy of up to Rs. 30,000 given by the Government of India.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Madam Speaker, the Minister has in his reply, and rightly so, said that a mix of financial and fiscal incentives, which include capital and interest subsidies, of which he had already alluded to, is given for solar technologies which are imported.

My specific question to the hon. Minister through you, Madam, is this. Solar concentrating PV technology

has a very high efficiency of 35 per cent to 40 per cent as compared to ordinary PV which is about 17 per cent or even solar thermal which is from 19 per cent to 21 per cent. So the land requirement is actually halved if we use solar concentrating PV technology. But the incentive that is given is the same in both these cases. If we are trying to incentivise technology then why would we not want to give more fiscal incentive or financial incentive for better technology?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would note the recommendation, the suggestion of the hon. Member thankfully.

[Translation]

Priority Sector Lending to SCs/STs

*222. ⁺ SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rates at which loans are disbursed to the weaker sections under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) by the public and private sector banks;

(b) the amount of loan disbursed to the weaker sections including Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) communities for establishment of business during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further reduce the rate of interest on such loans or extend interest free credit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to restructure PSL in order to facilitate better credit access to the people belonging to SC/ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a), (c) and (d) With effect from 18th October, 1994, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances including advances under Priority Sector by all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public and Private Sector Banks. The Banks determine these rates themselves with the approval of their Board. With a view to enhance transparency in lending rates, the Banks are required to adopt Base Rate system introduced by RBI with effect from 1st July, 2010. The actual lending rate charged by banks includes the Base Rate and other customer specific charges as considered appropriate. Thus the lending rates may vary from bank to bank.

However, under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme the banks including Public and Private Sector banks are required to provide loans to eligible borrowers at concessional rate of interest at 4% per annum.

(b) Out of the total priority sector lending a sub-target of 10% has been fixed for weaker sections. Banks are being monitored as per these targets. As per RBI data, total loans outstanding to weaker sections, including loans to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST), of public and private sector banks as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

As on last reporting Friday of March	Total loans outstanding to Weaker Sections		Out of which loans outstanding to SC/ST	
	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks
2008	121740	7152	33426	950
2009	165829	14262	39057	1755
2010*	212214	25690	NA	NA

Source: RBI data. *Data provisional. NA = Not Available.

(e) With a view to ensure smooth flow of credit to SCs/STs, RBI has been issuing instructions to banks from time to time. The latest Master Circular on Priority Sector Lending- Credit facilities to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) has been issued by RBI on 1st July, 2010, whereby banks have been advised about the measures to be taken in order to step up advances to SCs/STs. These are as follows:

- (1) Beginning with the planning process at the block level, a certain weightage is to be given to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. Banks are to analyse the credit needs of these communities and incorporate them in the credit plan. Credit planning is to be weighted in favour of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and special schemes suited to these communities are to be drawn up. Utmost sympathy and understanding is to be extended while considering loan proposals of these communities. Banks are to create greater awareness amongst SCs/STs in order to encourage them to access credit facilities. Field staff should contact such borrowers to explain schemes and their advantages. Banks should not insist on deposits while considering loan applications under Government sponsored poverty alleviation schemes/self-employment programmes from borrowers of these communities. In case of rejection of applications of SCs/STs, it should be done at the next higher level instead of at the branch level indicating proper reasons for rejection. A special cell at the Head Office should monitor the flow of credit to SC/ST beneficiaries and a periodical review should be done. The Board of Director should also review on a quarterly basis.
- (2) Under the major centrally sponsored schemes there is significant reservation/relaxation for the members of the SC/ST communities. Under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) not less than 50 percent of the families assisted should belong to SCs/STs. Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), advances should be extended to SCs/STs to the extent of their strength in the local population. Under the DRI scheme, banks provide finance to weaker sections of the community for engaging in productive and

gainful activities, upto Rs. 15,000, at a concessional rate of interest of 4 % per annum. 40% of total DRI advances are to be given to SCs/STs borrowers. They may also avail Housing Loan upto Rs. 20,000 over and above the individual loan of Rs. 15,000.

- (3) While "adopting" villages for intensive lending, those with sizeable SCs/STs population should be chosen. Banks may also consider adopting specific localities (basis) in villages where these communities are concentrated.
- (4) Banks should render necessary institutional support to the National SCs/STs Finance and Development Corporations (NSFDC). Representatives of NSFDC and State SCs/STs Financial and Development Corporation (SCDC) are to be invited to State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) meetings along with representatives of National Commission of SCs/STs.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has answered my question that eighty percent people of the Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and weaker sections live in remote rural areas. Certainly, schemes of Government for their upliftment are not reaching them even today. I have observed a difference in target for it from the year 2008 to 2010, whether it is Non-Government bank or Government bank. I have observed the difference between them. Certainly it seems that the benefit of these schemes is not being provided to the Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe and weaker segments of the general category. What is the reason that even today people from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are backward? Whether it is Swarozgar Yojana (self-employment scheme) or Pradhan Mantri Swarazgar Yojana, they have not been benefited by it as much, as they should have been.

I would like to ask the Minister the extent to which he hopes to bridge the gap that has been generated in regard to what has been to them in the past three years?

SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA: Madam, in my reply I had informed the hon'ble member that in the year 2008 total outstanding amounts in regard to the dalits given by the Government sector banks to SC, ST was 33426 crores

of rupees. Out of the ten percent target to fixed for weaker sections of priority sector, 27 percent has been contributed by public sector banks in it and 13 percent is of private banks. In the same way rupees 29 thousand crores were given to SC, ST in the year 2009 and rupees 1,755 crores were given by private sector. In 2009 rupees 803 crores were given under DRI scheme. Target for SC, ST is forty percent. Public sector banks have achieved 39 percent in it. In the similar manner as hon'ble member has informed about two schemes Golden Jubilee Rural Self-Employment and Golden Jubilee Urban Employment scheme wherein 50 percent target is set for Rural Self-Employment Scheme through master circular of Reserve Bank of India. Till date 14 lakh beneficiaries have been benefitted from that out of whom there were 3 lakh 13 thousand S.C, S.T beneficiaries. Under this rupees 327 crores were given for Urban Scheme and 31 percent was given to SC, ST. I agree with hon'ble member that wherever there is any shortfall for that I have informed in my reply that how we have taken precautions at different stages so that maximum S.C and S.T may get loans from banks under various schemes. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme too has the provision for subsidy wherein S.C and S.T are included.

25 percent subsidy is given in Urban and 35 percent is in rural and margin money is also set below than that of general category. Such provisions are being made in various schemes as may provide maximum benefit to the SC and ST in various schemes there under.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your another supplementary question.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Madam Speaker, I did not get the complete answer of my question. I thank you for giving an opportunity to ask another supplementary question. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister that even today when the poor tribals, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, weaker sections go to banks for loans then they definitely become the prey in the hands of the middlemen. After becoming the prey in the hands of middlemen even if they get any loan facility, then the subsidy which should have been given by the bank to the beneficiary gets distributed among bank officers and middlemen. Certainly, here too people from scheduled castes, should tribes and weaker sections cannot march forward and they are unable to get the benefit of the scheme to the extent they seek and are entitled to. When guarantee is demanded from them by the bank then

tribals, schedule castes, Dalits, and weaker sections do not have any registry of movable or immovable property required for such guarantee/because they have lease which is not accepted by banks. Therefore, I wish to ask as to whether the benefit of the scheme could be taken on the basis of lease or if Government of India wants to provide the benefit of that scheme then will bank accept it as guarantee, so that the schedule castes, scheduled tribes and weaker sections may get the direct benefit of those schemes made for them? If hon'ble minister want to take any substantial step I will be thankful to him that Government of India is committed to the development of those people and certainly I will be grateful to you from the core of my heart. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have put your question, now you please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I appreciate and also encourage the enthusiasm with which the hon. Member put these questions. Her concern is genuine because she feels that the benefits which are intended for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should reach there and there should not be any pilferage or leakage.

She has three questions. First question she raised, why there is difference between public and private sector's lending percentage?

This is simply because; in India more than 75 per cent of the total banking business is controlled by the public sectors. Therefore, in the share of the total disbursement, the public sector must come more as compared to that of the private sector.

The second question which she raised is about the 'collateral security'. In most of these cases, there is no need of collateral security but if there is ... *(Interruptions)*. Please let me answer. If you know more than me, you can answer in my place! It is not necessary for me to answer. Let me complete my answer.

Yes, there may be some complaints but instead of making any sweeping complaint, if there be any specific complaint, it can be brought to our notice. There are various levels.

At the District level, there a District level Coordination Committee, where the Members of Parliament or their representative can participate in it. At the State level, there is a State level Coordination Committee, State level Bankers' Committee. Even I am myself taking the meetings along with the Chief Ministers and the Finance Ministers and all the banks who are operating in different Zones. Last year I have completed five such meetings. This year also I am going to do this.

Sometimes the complaint comes but it would not be proper to say that there is sweeping complaint. As and when the complaint comes, we shall have to address it.

As regards the third aspect, which is about collateral security, there is no need of collateral security in respect of these cases but if such instances have been brought to our notice, we will take appropriate action.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat. Let Gulshan Ji put his question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Thank you Madam speaker for giving me an opportunity to speak. I did not get the reply of my question because our minister is intelligent in giving reply in a round-about manner. I asked asked about disbursement while he told about outstanding. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Outstanding means disbursement.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR KAUR GULSHAN: How can anything be outstanding on them unless they get the loan in the first place. When loan is not given then where will be the outstanding.

Madam Speaker, there is an adage in Punjabi "Fools are also intelligent, if they have money." Rich people have plenty of resources to make up for any lack of intellect in them and that is why they are intelligent. These people have made fools of our people since it is past 64 years when India got independence.

MADAM SPEAKER: Gulshan Ji, you please put your question.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: The condition of our S.Cs and S.Ts is the same as it was earlier. Who is responsible for this? Government is responsible for this because no such scheme is framed for them which could have changed their condition and direction.

MADAM SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Madam, I am going to ask the question only, I have got this opportunity to put the question first time in last seven years.

MADAM SPEAKER: You give a notice and get the detailed discussion on this subject. You now put the question.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Madam, at least now please let me speak freely because I have got the opportunity to speak in seven years.

MADAM SPEAKER: Gulshan ji you give a notice for detailed discussion on this topic. Right now you put the question.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: This too is injustice to us. We are discriminated here too. ...(Interruptions). The schemes meant for them either fail to reach to them or they are diverted to some other purpose like when during the Common Wealth Games the S.C and S.T grant was diverted and that is why they continue to remain poor. A hungry man cannot be intelligent. Madam, if Government gives loan without interest and without collateral security, to make S.C and S.T self-dependent then they will not look to the Government sponsored schemes, but it does not happen. I read Tribune of 8th March wherein a report was published. Though we do not have enough time to read it in full even then, I would like to read two lines from it.

*Not recorded.

[English]

"Small and medium business can get loans up to Rs. 10 lakh without collateral security. However, most banks have failed to abide by this guideline."

[Translation]

Loans are given in lakhs of crores of rupees to corporate houses, subsidy is also given. Even, their debts are waived off but a poor person gets a loan for just rupees 15 thousand that too on four percent interest. The Minister told that collateral security is not demanded. Madam, what to say about anything, they are not even allowed to enter into the bank premises. We are down to the earth people and know the reality on ground. Those who prepare Bills and schemes/they prepare them sitting in A.C Rooms. We sit among poor people, listen to them, and know their reality. They get tired making frequent visits to bank.

MADAM SPEAKER: Till now you have not put your question. Please put the question.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Madam, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister to state what amount of loan has been given to corporate houses by Government banks, how much subsidy has been given to them and how much loan has been written off during the last three years alongwith the year-wise and company wise details thereof.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may reply only one part of her question.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I do not blame her because she is claiming that for the last seven years, she is speaking for the first time. So, instead of Question Hour, she could have chosen any debate where she could make her speech fully.

But in respect of last part of her question, which she wanted to know, a separate notice is needed. The question relates to the outstanding. So far as the outstanding is concerned, the loan which has been given to them and which has not been paid back is treated as outstanding. Therefore, it is not that 'the loan has not been paid and how could it be outstanding.'

Out of all the rhetorics, two substantive parts have emerged. First is, whether there is any requirement of the collateral security. Then, the question, which comes more than often is that because of being the tribals, they do not enjoy the individual property rights. Therefore, the second part is, even if they have property, whether that can be treated as a collateral security.

All these issues have been addressed. The question is of compliance. If there is no compliance, as I already stated in response to the earlier Supplementary that specific complaints will be addressed; and about the companies as to how many they are, how much they have given as loans and what the outstanding is, the hon. Member can give a separate notice; and I would give the answers.

DR. K.S. RAO: It is known to everyone of us that the banks can play a vital role in changing the living standards of the people, more particularly the poorer sections of the society. It is possible only if they identify the right borrowers, provide them the loans and recycle it frequently.

I am happy that Rs. 2,12,000 crore have been disbursed only to the weaker sections of the society. But I am of the opinion that if the Schedule Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the people were to be provided skill, then all this money could be put to better use; and they can also improve their income and living standards.

Therefore, I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he would instruct the banks or make it mandatory for all the banks to run more training institutes to provide skills, depending upon the local area needs, to all those weaker sections of the society and then link them up to the bank loans so that they can really change their living standards without which all this money might go waste. I also wish to know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking in terms of increasing the percentage of loans to these weaker sections of the society?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the current percentage is concerned, it is 10 per cent of the Priority Sector Lending.

So far as the question of providing training is concerned, there is a massive skill development training programme being conducted through the NSDC. I will give some details just after an hour or so, when I will be replying to the debate on the General Budget because this issue was raised extensively by some Members and I will respond to that. So, the hon. Member can wait for that. I will explain what has been done to develop the scheme.

One point I would like to emphasize is regarding whether the benefits are reaching or not, please look at the development of the Self-Help Groups which are formed substantially by the women, and with the help of bank finances, how in a small way without having any high technological applications, they are improving their

conditions. Regarding the scheme of providing assistance, we shall have to keep in mind the total amount which we get. The banks' monies do not come from the Plan. It comes from the depositors. Of that, they have to maintain certain percentage for the statutory requirement, SLR and CRR. After that, of the amount available, which is being provided for providing loans and advances, 40 per cent of them have been earmarked for priority sector lending. Of that 40 per cent, 10 per cent goes to the weaker sections of the society and 18 per cent is provided to the agricultural sector.

There is a provision for the small and medium enterprises. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are coming within the component of the weaker sections. One per cent of the total advance of the banks is provided under Differential Interest Rate (DRI). The DRI loan is substantially going to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. I know there is a shortfall. Many of the banks have not reached the target of one per cent and we are asking the banks to fulfil that target.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I am very much thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I have seen response to this important question, I would like to submit to the hon'ble minister that he has spoken for the concession for the S.C, S.T and weaker sections. I wish to bring to your knowledge that you have made the provision for the betterment and loan for S.C, S.T and weaker section for last 63 years but their condition is the same as it was earlier. They are weak because they are socially and economically weak. You have mentioned in it that you would help them.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to ask the hon'ble Finance Minister that poor children from S.C, S.T and weaker sections, who are willing to study, want to go ahead for higher education, when they go to banks for education loan, they are vexed very much. So much guarantee is demanded from them, they are asked for so many formalities that they get frustrated.

In spite of wish for education, they are unable to get education. They are unable to get loan from the bank. I would like to give you an example. Once I made a recommendation for a poor child who wanted to go for higher study. He was ready to pawn his home and entire property as security in the bank. He told that he had no one at his home to win bread and butter then how would he be able to return the amount of the bank. Bank wants its money back, it has nothing to do with home. I would

like to congratulate the Finance Minister that, by his interference that child could receive loan.

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to ask the minister if he would make arrangement for loan at zero percent interest, zero guarantee and without guarantee to the children of S.C, S.T and weaker section who are willing to get higher education.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, up to Rs. 2 lakh there is no question of charging any collateral security. ...*(Interruptions)*

I know somewhere sometimes some aberrations take place but aberrations are not the rule. The practice is that there should not be any aberration and whenever the aberrations are brought to their notice—that is why I said that there are different levels where the interaction can take place between the common people, the State Governments and bank authorities—these issues are to be addressed through them.

There are 87600 branches all over the country - I am talking of the public sector bank branches alone. If I take private sector and foreign banks also, the number would be nearly one lakh., It is not possible for anybody sitting in Delhi, howsoever powerful he may be, to control to these 87600 bank branches all over the country. That is why, at different levels like State level, district level and ultimately at the Reserve Bank level, which monitors these things, this has been worked out.

The Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services and Banking is also looking into it. The provision is that up to Rs. 2 lakh, they should not be charged. For the meritorious students' mere admission for higher education -technical and others - on the basis of admission certificate to the course in which they are admitted, they are getting the loan. The outstanding loan amount right now is more than Rs. 25,000 crore. This amount has gone to the students. I would also say that there is a gap between what we require and what we are in a position to give. That is the reality.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, since this subject is very serious.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, kindly permit half an hour discussion on this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat. You get excited very soon. Take your seat.

I am saying only that loan which is provided to the children of S.C and S.T categories for their education, self-employment and to improve their economic condition, should be provided properly.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You keep silence please.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You kindly sit down. That is why everybody is concerned about it. The whole house is concerned. If you give notice on this, we will discuss it in detail.

[English]

Shortage of Doctors in CGHS Dispensaries

*223 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) the sanctioned strength and position in actual of Unani/Ayurvedic/Allopathic doctors and other para-medical staff in the dispensaries under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) during the last two years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of doctors in such dispensaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the locations where shortages exist; and

(d) the steps taken to fill the vacancies expeditiously?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The details, as on date, are given below:

Staff strength in CGHS Delhi (all streams of medicines)

	Sanctioned Strength	Filled up	Vacant
Doctors			
Group A			
Specialists	128	107	21
GDMOs	670	636*	34
SAG	34	19	15
Ayurvedic	43	27	17
Unani	10	10	Nil
Homeo	28	27	01
Sidha	02	01	01
Para medical staff	670	547	123

*including 43 contractual appointees.

*Not recorded.

Details of sanctioned staff strength, etc., of CGHS cities outside Delhi are given below:

Chandigarh

Post (s)	2010-2011		
	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	2	3	4

Allopathic

Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	04	04	
Para Medical	10	09	01

Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala

Allopathic

Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	9	9	
Para Medical	15	14	1

Ayurvedic

Doctors	2	2	
Para Medical	1	1	

Pune, Maharashtra

Allopathic

Specialists	5	3	2
Doctors	33	30	3
Para Medical	78	74	4

Ayurvedic

Doctors	2	2	
Homeopathy			
Doctors	4	2	2
Para Medical	2	2	

Jaipur, Rajasthan

Allopathic

Specialists	8	6	2
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1	2	3	4
Doctors	14	13	1
Para Medical	33	32	1
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	02	02	0
Para Medical	01	01	0
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh			
Allopathic			
Specialists	16	6	10
Doctors	98	67	31
Para Medical	226	186	40
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	4	4	0
Para Medical	03	02	01
Unani			
Doctors	4	2	2
Para Medical	03	03	0
Homeopathy			
Doctors	4	3	1
Para Medical	03	02	01
Mumbai, Maharashtra			
Allopathic			
Specialists	13	6	7
Doctors	103	77	26
Para Medical	516	405	111
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	4	2	2
Para Medical	4	2	2
Unani			
Doctors	0	0	0
Para Medical	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Homeopathy			
Doctors	6	5	1
Para Medical	5	4	1
Nagpur, Maharashtra			
Allopathic			
Specialists	9	4	5
Doctors	39	36	3
Para Medical	59	41	18
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	04	04	Nil
Para Medical	03	02	01
Homeopathy			
Doctors	02	01	01
Para Medical	02	01	01
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh			
Allopathic			
Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	09	08	01
Para Medical	12	12	Nil
Bhopal			
Allopathic			
Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	2	2	Nil
Para Medical	3	3	Nil
Guwahati, Assam			
Allopathic			
Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	10	09	01
Para Medical	15	15	Nil

1	2	3	4
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	01	Nil	01
Kolkata, West Bengal			
Allopathic			
Specialists	8	2	6
Doctors	66	77	Excess of 11
Para Medical	146	123	23
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	02	02	
Para Medical	02	02	Nil
Unani			
Doctors	02	01	01
Bhubaneswar, Odisha			
Allopathic			
Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	06	04	02
Para Medical	07	07	0
Patna, Bihar			
Allopathic			
Specialists	8	2	6
Doctors	24	29	Excess of 5
Para Medical	31	24	07
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	02	01	01
Para Medical	02	Nil	02
Homeopathy			
Doctors	02	02	Nil
Para Medical	02	02	Nil

1	2	3	4
Meerut			
Allopathic			
Specialists	1	1	0
Doctors	22	21	01
Para Medical	112	98	14
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	02	02	Nil
Homeopathy			
Doctors	02	02	Nil
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh			
Allopathic			
Specialists	9	2	7
Doctors	30	27	3
Para Medical	48	27	21
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	02	02	
Para Medical	02	01	01
Homeopathy			
Doctors	N.A	N.A	
Para Medical	03	02	01
Chennai, Tamil Nadu			
Allopathic			
Specialists	18	8	10
Doctors	52	46	6
Para Medical	86	74	12
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	02	02	Nil
Para Medical	02	02	Nil

1	2	3	4
Dehradun, Uttrakhand			
Allopathic			
Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	02	02	Nil
Para Medical	03	02	01
Shillong, Meghalaya			
Allopathic			
Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	03	03	Nil
Para Medical	03	03	Nil
Ranchi, Jharkhand			
Allopathic			
Specialists	0	0	0
Doctors	06	06	Nil
Para Medical	25	25	Nil
Bengaluru, Karnataka			
Allopathic			
Specialists	8	6	2
Doctors	28	32	Excess of 4
Para Medical	44	43	01
Unani			
Doctors	01	01	Nil
Para Medical	01	01	Nil
Homeopathy			
Doctors	02	02	Nil
Para Medical	02	02	Nil
Ahmedabad, Gujarat			
Allopathic			
Specialists	2	2	0

1	2	3	4
Doctors	13	9	4
Para Medical	55	44	11
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	2	1	1
Para Medical	1	1	Nil
Homeopathy			
Doctors	1	1	Nil
Para Medical	1	1	Nil
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh			
Allopathic			
Specialists	10	5	5
Doctors	20	29	Excess of 9
Para Medical	73	52	21
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	02	02	Nil
Para Medical	02	Nil	02
Homeopathy			
Doctors	02	02	Nil
Para Medical	02	02	Nil
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh			
Allopathic			
Specialists	10	7	3
Doctors	39	36	03
Para Medical	125	109	16
Ayurvedic			
Doctors	01	01	Nil
Para Medical	01	Nil	01

NOTE: Excess of doctors in Kolkata, Patna, Bengaluru and Allahabad is on account of revision of sanctioned strength based on the norms fixed by the Staff Inspection Unit, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

(d) Requisitions are sent every year to UPSC for filling up the vacancies of doctors. A majority of the doctors selected by the UPSC do not join. To fill up the vacancies in Delhi, retired government doctors are appointed on a contract basis. A decision has now been taken to fill up vacancies of Ayurvedic doctors also on a contract basis. Necessary action is also taken to fill up the vacancies in Para-medical staff in CGHS.

[English]

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: What are the steps taken by the Government of India to improve the service and functioning of the Central Government Health Scheme?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Government of India, Ministry of Health has taken a number of steps during the past two or three years to improve the service and functioning of the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi and across the country. I would like to mention a few of them. The most important is the computerization of CGHS dispensaries. It has been completed recently, as a result of which, it has brought transparency and accountability. Now it is possible to monitor demand, supply and consumption and also inventory management of the drugs has also improved.

Accreditation of private hospitals and dispensaries, because we do not have enough of dispensaries across the country, is taking place. It is a must, so that the beneficiaries can have access to these private hospitals and dispensaries.

CGHS has written to all these private hospitals and dispensaries to obtain NABH and NABL accreditation, which is important for authenticity and also ensures that it is at par with the best of the institutes. We have also started holding of Claim Adalats and regular holding of Advisory Committees, setting up helplines, simplifying our referral system and reimbursement. We have also started health check-ups of above 40 years in Delhi, outsourcing of dental services, decentralisation and delegation of powers and engagement of a bill clearing agency through UTI. This was one of the most troublesome problems. It was very difficult. Once the people would go to the private institutions and if the private institutions were not paid on time by the CGHS, they would refuse to be empanelled next time. So, now the Government is depositing money with UTI in advance and UTI will transfer money to these private institutions and dispensaries through e-claim settlement. We have also started outsourcing of sanitation services in dispensaries,

appointment of authorised local chemists and, as I said in the beginning, empanelment of hospitals and diagnostic centres. We have also started, to overcome shortage of doctors, the appointment of General Duty Medical Officers on contractual basis and also removal of provision of Essentiality Certificate for claiming medical reimbursement. So, these are, I have mentioned few of them, the steps which have been taken by the Government of India to streamline CGHS.

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Madam Speaker, as we know, dispensaries are limited in number, as a result of which most of the Central Government serving and retired employees are suffering. At present, only 23 CGHS Centres are operational. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal before the Government for opening more centres of CGHS in the country. Even in the State of Tamil Nadu, there is only one such centre in Chennai. Is there any proposal to start one in Madurai also?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, we have these centres only in 25 cities across the country. In these 25 cities, there are 244 allopathic dispensaries, 85 AYUSH dispensaries, 369 hospitals and 147 diagnostic centres.

As the hon. Member said in the beginning, not many beneficiaries, be it the serving Central Government employees or the retired Central Government employees, are getting the benefit. This is true. Except for the Railways and the Defence Forces, the total number of serving Central Government employees is about 17 lakh and only 5.5 lakh, which comes to about 32 per cent, are getting benefit out of the CGHS dispensaries. Even in so far as the retired Central Government employees are concerned, pensioners are concerned, they are about eight lakh and only 2.9 lakh, which comes to about 37 per cent, are getting benefit through the CGHS dispensaries. So, I realize that the problem is there, but the Central Government employees also have Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules under which the private hospitals are recognized for in-patient treatment and private doctors are appointed as Medical Attendants for OPD treatment, but this scheme is only for the serving Central Government employees.

So, it is not possible for us to overstretch. We have already overstretched during the past 57 years. As a matter of fact, initially, in 1954, this scheme was envisaged only for Delhi, but over a period of time, in these past 57 years, almost every third or fourth year one city has been added and the last city was added

in 2007. Now, we have decided not to add any more cities. It is not possible to open any new centre because of overstretching as a result of which we are not able to provide good facilities, and there is also non-availability of doctors.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushila Saroj—*not present.*

Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, there are thousands of poor 5 8 labourers, backward, datils living in this country who pine to see the doctors. It is easier to see God but difficult to see a doctor. When doctor is not available who will give the medicine and if medicine is not given then what will he do? A person may die but he will not get shroud. There are Ayurvedic dispenseris in this country or ayurvedic treatment, Unani treatment which is available easily in villages, you educate people who practice ayurvedic procedure, generate employment for them, open maximum number of dispensaries and get them appointed there. This will generate employment for the learned people of traditional *Vaidya* treatise and their family and treatment will be easily available to the villagers, would you ponder over it?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, hon'ble member has put up a very good question and we will not think, we have already thought and we are going ahead. Rupees 15 thousand crores are provided under National Rural Health Mission to the State Governments for infrastructure. At district level, sub-district level, primary health centre, sub-centre where Central Government and State Government is unable to provide doctors, there is a scarcity, in such a situation, there is a provision of contractual appointments. Alongwith this, provision is made to appoint doctors of Ayush, whether they are of ayurved, unani or siddha. The best part of it is wherever these new dispensaries are located, which are funded by Central Government, whether it is district, sub district, CHC or Primary Health Centre, in the same building, new building, since they are situated at various locations, provision for Ayush, Ayurved, Unani or Siddha is made which is called co-allocation. We have strict instructions to the State Governments that co-allocation is mandatory in new buildings and buildings under construction, so that whenever a patient visits dispensary, both sorts of

medicines, Ayurved as well as Unani should be available under the same roof.

During last five years more than one lakh contractual appointments are made in districts, Sub-districts Primary Health Centres by dint of funds by Central Government. Around one third doctors are of unani and ayurveda here.

School Health Programme

*224. ⁺ SHRI P.C. GADDIGUDAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a large number of school going children are suffering from life style diseases, particularly diabetes in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any school health programme and also launched diabetic screening scheme for the school children across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith their status of implementation in various States;

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch any health insurance scheme for school children, for various ailments including HIV/AIDS, as being implemented in Karnataka; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Data regarding children suffering from lifestyle diseases including diabetes is not maintained centrally. However, the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has, in 2006, initiated a project for registry of persons with diabetes in young age group which is still continuing. Unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, obesity, genetic pre-disposition, etc. are the

main factors causing life style diseases including diabetes. There are two types of diabetes, Type I and Type II; the former is more common in children.

(c) Government of India has initiated following health programmes for school going children:

- (i) School Health Scheme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)—Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)-II.
- (ii) School Eye Screening Programme under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB).
- (iii) Adolescents Education Programme (AEP) under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) Phase-III.
- (iv) School Mental Health Services under the District Mental Health Program (DMHP)

(d) The school health programmes are implemented by the State Government. At the National Level, School Health Programme guidelines were developed and disseminated to the States for implementation. Screening for diabetes in school children has not been initiated. However, in the routine check up, the suspected cases can be referred for further investigation.

(e) and (f) At present there is no proposal to launch any health insurance scheme for school children by Government of India. The Government of Karnataka has also informed that the State Government has not launched any insurance scheme for school children.

[English]

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Madam Speaker, in our Karnataka State, the World Kannada Conference is going on. Therefore, I requested you to permit me to speak in Kannada. I have been given that opportunity and I extend my hearty thanks to you for the same.

*Madam Speaker, in Karnataka right now we are having World Kannada Meet at Belagavi, therefore I have requested you to allow me to speak in Kannada. I extend my thanks to you for allowing me. Madam, it is a matter of great concern that the number of children with diabetes, particularly school going children, is on

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

the rise at a fast pace. Hon'ble Minister in his reply said that it was due to. changing food habits as our children are eating junk food, fatty food and also due to lack of physical activity.

Madam Speaker, on the one hand we are saying that we are very much concerned about the health of our children as they are the future of our country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question. Since there is little time left, you should give the Minister time to reply to your question.

*SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Hon'ble Minister in his reply has mentioned that the process of registering the persons with diabetes among all age groups including children is still on as carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research. At the same time the National Rural Health Mission has initiated a health care programme for school going children.

Madam, through you I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government is going to introduce a uniform programme or enact a law involving the ministries of Health, Human Resources Development and Law to take care of health and the well being of our children as it is the need of the hour.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, insofar as diabetes is concerned, most unfortunately, our country is going to be the- diabetes capital of the world. That is why I said, 'most unfortunately'. We have been getting warnings from WHO from time to time. They are giving us the numbers. But not withstanding that, when we got the last warning last year, I thought that we should not depend on foreign countries for monitoring and surveillance and that we should start on our own in our country. So, we have got a scheme approved by the Cabinet. Under this scheme, under a pilot project, 100 districts in 21 States across the country have been chosen where the screening of general public above the age of 30, and pregnant women of all age groups, will be screened. They have also selected about 33 cities with a population of above one million across the country. Of course, in the cities, people in slum areas only will be screened. In both these 100 districts and 33 cities, we will be screening about 15-crore people in one year. This will be the largest scheme that any country across the globe has ever started. In the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, we would like to screen the people in the entire country.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

In the meanwhile, it has come to our notice that diabetes has also started increasing among the children. So, we would like to start a pilot project and complete it in another six months time. We have chosen six districts - one from Southern India, one from Northern India, one from Eastern India, and one from Central India. We would like to know the profile of the entire country. And we would like to screen all school-going students. So, I think within six months we will come to know the profile of the children with regard to prevalence of diabetes among the children; and within one year we will come to know the profile of the entire country, about the pregnant women of all age groups, and men and women above the age of 30 years.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Power Generation

*225. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for power generation capacity during the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been scaled down;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has urged the States to 'strictly monitor the execution of power plants under commission so as to achieve the power generation targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has put in place a special monitoring mechanism to oversee capacity addition programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Planning Commission had originally fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW for the 11th Plan; comprising 59,693 MW thermal, 15,627 MW hydro and 3,380 MW nuclear. However, during the mid-term appraisal for the XI Plan carried out by the Planning Commission, the capacity addition target for

the XI Plan was revised to 62,374 MW; comprising 50,757 MW thermal, 8,237 MW hydro and 3,380 MW nuclear. Several factors were taken into account while revising the target. These included assessment of the preparedness of the projects in terms of stage and pace of construction, manufacturing capacity of BHEL to supply main plant and balance of plant and likelihood of commissioning of projects during the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan.

(c) and (d) State Governments have been requested from time to time to strictly monitor the execution of power projects scheduled for commissioning during the year to achieve the target. These review meetings are held in the Ministry of Power at various levels including at the State Power Ministers' Conference. Moreover, a Group under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry has been formed to monitor the schedule of BHEL supplies to power projects targeted for commissioning during the year. States have also been invited for these meetings.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Power has put in place a strong review and monitoring mechanism to oversee the capacity addition programme. Rigorous monitoring of projects is held at different levels including the Ministry of Power, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Power.

[Translation]

Licences for Mining

*226. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States for grant of mining licences in respect of minerals specified in the First Schedule of the Mine and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

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

(c) the number of proposals approved during the said period, particularly in respect of the mines with more than five hectare of land, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of mines, out of the above, where the mining operation has commenced, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether some proposals are still pending for approval with the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise and the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b), (c), (e) and (f) Details of the proposals received by the Ministry of Mines from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mining leases in respect of the minerals specified in parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 7.3.2011), the proposals approved and returned during each of these

years and the proposals pending at the end of each year, including those in respect of mines with more than five hectares of land, are given State-wise in the enclosed statement I.

The proposals recommended by the State Governments are examined by the Ministry of Mines in the light of the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957, the Mineral Concession. Rules, 1960 and the guidelines framed thereunder, and where necessary, in consultation with the State Governments and specialized agencies like the Indian Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey of India and the Department of Atomic Energy. As such, no time-frame for their disposal can be indicated.

(d) The number of mines where the mining operations have commenced, State-wise, during the last three years and the current year (till 7.3.2011) are given in the enclosed statement II.

Statement I

Details of the proposals received from the State Governments for prior Approvals for Mining Leases (ML)

2007-2008

State	No. of proposals pending at the start of the period	No. of proposals received during the period	No. of prior approvals conveyed	No. of proposals returned to the State Govt.	No. of proposals pending as on 31/3/2008
Andhra Pradesh	107	44	31	52	68
Chhattisgarh	3	4	4	0	3
Goa	0	1	0	0	1
Gujarat	6	1	4	0	3
Jharkhand	11	6	10	0	7
Karnataka	12	45	16	2	39
Kerala	6	0	1	1	4
Madhya Pradesh	40	41	26	22	33
Maharashtra	47	21	8	15	45
Odisha	7	1	4	1	3
Rajasthan	5	10	5	3	7
Tamil Nadu	29	2	2	22	7
TOTAL	273	176	111	118	220

2008-2009

State	No. of proposals pending at the start of the period	No. of proposals received during the period	No. of prior approvals conveyed	No. of proposals returned to the State Govt.	No. of proposals pending as on 31/3/2009
Andhra Pradesh	68	45	28	37	48
Chhattisgarh	3	2	3	0	2
Goa	1	1	0	1	1
Gujarat	3	1	0	2	2
Jharkhand	7	6	7	0	6
Karnataka	39	15	23	9	22
Kerala	4	5	0	3	6
Madhya Pradesh	33	92	29	33	63
Maharashtra	45	18	13	7	43
Manipur	0	1	0	0	1
Odisha	3	4	3	1	3
Rajasthan	7	23	6	9	15
Tamil Nadu	7	1	4	2	2
TOTAL	220	214	116	104	214

2009-2010

State	No. of proposals pending at the start of the period	No. of proposals received during the period	No. of prior approvals conveyed	No. of proposals returned to the State Govt.	No. of proposals pending as on 31/3/2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	48	43	20	15	56
Chhattisgarh	2	14	2	0	14
Goa	1	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	2	2	1	0	3
Jharkhand	6	0	2	1	3
Karnataka	22	14	2	3	31
Kerala	6	1	3	0	4
Madhya Pradesh	63	35	17	41	40
Maharashtra	43	12	9	17	29
Manipur	1	0	0	1	0
Odisha	3	1	1	2	1
Rajasthan	15	4	10	4	5
Tamil Nadu	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	214	126	68	84	188

2010-2011 (upto 7.3.2011)

State	No. of proposals pending at the start of the period	No. of proposals received during the period	No. of prior approvals conveyed	No. of proposals returned to the State Govt.	No. of proposals pending as on 7.3.2011
Andhra Pradesh	56	30	1	57	28
Chhattisgarh	14	11	1	1	23
Gujarat	3	0	1	0	2
Jharkhand	3	1	1	2	1
Karnataka	31	14	6	12	27
Kerala	4	2	1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	40	14	5	12	37
Maharashtra	29	6	0	15	20
Odisha	1	1	1	0	1
Rajasthan	5	5	3	0	7
Tamil Nadu	2	10	0	2	10
TOTAL	188	94	20	103	159

Statement II

*Statement showing details of mines in which mining has commenced
State-wise and year-wise (Scheduled Minerals)*

State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Andhra Pradesh	5	4	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	5	9	4	1
Maharashtra	1	0	1	0
Odisha	2	1	1	0
TOTAL	14	14	6	1

[English]

Solar Cities

*227. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the criteria for the selection of cities to be developed as solar cities in the country;

(b) the names of the cities identified by the Government to be developed as solar cities in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether any task force has been set up to monitor such cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The criteria set by the Ministry for selection of cities to be developed as Solar Cities include a city population between 0.50 to 50 lakh (with relaxation given to North-Eastern and hilly States, Islands and Union Territories) and initiatives already taken by the city in promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency and also a high level of commitment.

(b) Based on proposals received by the Government from various States, in-principle approval has been given

to 48 Cities to be developed as Solar Cities in the country. Out of these, sanctions have been issued to 31 Cities which have engaged consultants for preparation of Master Plan. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No Madam. The implementation of Solar Cities programme is being monitored by State Nodal Agencies of Renewable Energy in respective States.

Statement

State-wise list of 48 Cities for which in-principle approval has been given

Sl.No.	State	Cities for which in-principle approval given
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijaywada*
2.	Assam	2. Guwahati* 3. Jorhat*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4. Itanagar*
4.	Chandigarh	5. Chandigarh*
5.	Chhattisgarh	6. Bilaspur* 7. Raipur*

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	8. Rajkot*
		9. Gandhinagar*
		10. Surat
7.	Goa	11. Panji City*
8.	Haryana	12. Gurgaon*
		13. Faridabad*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14. Shimla*
		15. Hamirpur*
10.	Karnataka	16. Mysore*
		17. Hubli-Dharwad*
11.	Kerala	18. Thiruvananthapuram
		19. Kochi
12.	Maharashtra	20. Nagpur*
		21. Thane*
		22. Kalyan-Dombiwali*
		23. Aurangabad
		24. Nanded
		25. Shirdi
13.	Madhya Pradesh	26. Indore
		27. Gwalior*
		28. Bhopal
		29. Rewa
14.	Manipur	30. Imphal*
15.	Mizoram	31. Aizawl*
16.	Nagaland	32. Kohima*
		33. Dimapur
17.	Odisha	34. Bhubaneswar
18.	Punjab	35. Amritsar*
		36. Ludhiana*

1	2	3
		37. SAS Nagar (Mohali)
19.	Rajasthan	38. Ajmer
		39. Jaipur
		40. Jodhpur*
20.	Tamil Nadu	41. Coimbatore
21.	Tripura	42. Agartala*
22.	Uttarakhand	43. Dehradun*
		44. Haridwar and Rishikesh*
		45. Chamoli-Gopeshwar
23.	Uttar Pradesh	46. Agra*
		47. Moradabad*
24.	West Bengal	48. Howrah

*Sanction issued for these Cities

Off-shore Wind Farms

*228. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has explored the possibilities of setting up of off-shore wind farms in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the off-shore wind farms presently under-construction in the country alongwith the estimated power generation capacity;

(c) whether any difficulties/hurdles are being faced in developing such farms;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services has made any detailed survey and mapped potential zones for setting up of such farms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (f) The Government is exploring the possibility of establishing off-shore wind farms in the country. A preliminary analysis of the data available with some organizations including Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) suggests that there could be offshore wind energy potential in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. The Ministry has constituted a Technical Committee to analyze the offshore wind data available with agencies such as Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Lighthouses and Light Ships Organisation, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) etc. as per the Internationally accepted protocols in order to identify the offshore wind areas and their potential. However, this will need to be validated by setting up of offshore masts to measure 1-2 years' wind speed data. Further, an analysis of the seabed would also be required to assess the kind of foundation needed for setting up of offshore wind energy projects.

The Ministry has sanctioned a project to C-WET, Chennai to carry out offshore wind resource assessment

in association with RISO, Denmark at Dhanushkodi, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu. The study envisages wind data measurement at 100 m with the help of Satellite Aperture Radar (SAR) system.

Maternal and Child Mortality Rate

*229. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) the present status of the maternal and child mortality rate in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government is monitoring the progress of the States in achieving the objectives of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and 5 which envisages reduction of child mortality and maternal mortality rate/ratio; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the available data, the status of Maternal and Child Mortality in the country is as under:

Indicator	SRS 2004-06	SRS 2008	SRS 2009
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	254/100,000 Live Births	—	—
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U-5 MR)	—	69/1000 Live Births	—
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	—	—	50/1000 Live Births

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Under the National Rural Health Mission, the Government of India monitors the progress of the States and UTs in achieving the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 through a variety of mechanisms which include:

- Health Management Information System (HMIS), a web-based monitoring system for flow of information on physical and financial progress from District to State and to the National Level.

- Joint/Common Review Missions in partnership with different stake holders, including development partners, State Government representatives and civil society etc.
- Annual appraisal of State Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) by the Ministry through sub-committees and committees to allocate resources to the States based on the physical and financial progress achieved in the previous year.

- Periodic reviews at National, Regional and State level.
- Evaluation Surveys commissioned by the Ministry at periodic intervals e.g. National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) and District Level Household Surveys (DLHS).

Gutkha and Pan Masala

*230. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether harmful ingredients have been found in gutkha and pan masala in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons suffering from diseases owing to consumption of tobacco products including gutkha and pan masala alongwith the deaths occurred therefrom in the country during the last year, State/UT wise;

(d) the action taken to check the mixing of carcinogenic products in gutkha and pan masala in various States and UTs; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to stop the sale of gutkha and pan masala across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per available evidence, there are more than 3000 chemical ingredients in smokeless tobacco products, such as Gutkha and Khaini. Out of these, 28 chemical ingredients are proven carcinogens. Other carcinogens reportedly present in smokeless tobacco include volatile N-nitrosamines, certain volatile aldehydes, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, certain lactones, urethane, metals, and radioactive polonium.

Results from various studies have found high levels of Nitrosamines in the branded Indian smokeless tobacco products available in the market. A detailed laboratory report on the constituents of different brands of smokeless tobacco available in India had reported substantive quantities of two potent carcinogens (nitrosamines and benzo-a-pyrene) and heavy metals in most of these products

(c) According to the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS), 2010, more than one-third (35%) of adults in India used tobacco in some form or the other. Among them, 21% adults used only smokeless tobacco, 9% only smoke, and 5% smoke as well as smokeless tobacco. As per this report, the estimated number of tobacco users in India was 274.9 million, with 163.7 million users of only smokeless tobacco, 68.9 million only smokers, and 42.3 million users of both smoking and smokeless tobacco.

No exact data on number of deaths occurring from consumption of tobacco products, State and UT wise, is maintained in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, as per Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004, an estimated number of 8-9 Lakh people die every year in India due to diseases caused by consumption of tobacco products.

(d) and (e) Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955 prescribes the standards of Pan Masala. The implementation of PFA Act, 1954, and rules made thereunder is entrusted to Food (Health) Authorities of State/UTs Government. In case of samples found not conforming to the standards prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955, legal action is taken by the State Food (Health) Authorities under the PFA Act, 1954.

Government of India 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 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 including Pan Masala and Gutkha by imposing various regulatory measures as given under:

- I. Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products. (Section-5).
- II. Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 year and ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of the educational institution. (Section-6).
- III. Specified health warnings on tobacco products. (Section-7).

Entry of Corporate Houses to Banking Sector

*231. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks have chalked out any strategy to meet the challenges posed by the entry of corporate houses in the banking sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to permit conversion of non-banking finance companies into banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the announcement in the Budget Speech of 2010-11 that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) would consider giving some additional banking licenses to private sector players, RBI prepared and placed a discussion paper on its website inviting comments/feedback on certain aspects from the stakeholders and public on 11.08.2010. The Discussion Paper has reviewed the international and Indian experience on issues listed below, together with possible approaches with the pros and cons of each of the approaches:

- (i) Minimum capital requirements for new banks and promoters contribution;
- (ii) Minimum and maximum caps on promoter shareholding and other shareholders;
- (iii) Foreign shareholding in the new banks;
- (iv) Whether industrial and business houses could be allowed to promote banks;
- (v) Should Non-Banking Financial Companies be allowed conversion into banks or to promote a bank;
- (vi) Business model for the new banks.

Detailed discussions on the above issues were held by the RBI on October 7 and 8, 2010 with associations of stakeholders from the Industry, Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Mutual Fund Institutions (MFIs) and some consultants. In addition, comments on the discussion paper were received from a large number of respondents which include parties interested in setting

up new banks, industry associations, banks, academicians, eminent personalities associated with banking and finance and members of general public.

The Draft Guidelines are under preparation. The same would be placed on RBI website shortly for public comments.

In the above backdrop, it is premature to assess the challenges to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) arising out of the entry of new banks.

[English]

Financing of Solar Power Projects

*232. DR. K.S. RAO:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the scheduled commercial banks finance New and Renewable Energy (NRE) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a bankers' group to finance solar power projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Most of the scheduled commercial banks are providing loans for grid connected renewable energy power projects, such as, wind, small hydro, biomass, etc. Loans are provided up to 70% of the project cost at a rate of interest varying between 10.5% to 12% depending upon capacity of the project, its location, and technology used. Several of these banks are also participating in the interest subsidy scheme of the Government for renewable energy off-grid applications.

(c) to (e) The Government has constituted a Working Group comprising of representatives of banks, Indian Renewable Energy Development . Agency, Ministry of

Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy with a view to identify and address aspects relevant for strengthening investment and credit in solar power sector. The recommendations of the Group have not yet been finalized.

[Translation]

New Pension Scheme

*233. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the New Pension Scheme (NPS);

(b) the number of persons who have exercised option to join the New Pension Scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of reluctance on the part of employees in joining NPS;

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

(e) the steps taken for popularization of NPS?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The defined contribution based New Pension System (NPS) was introduced by the Government with effect from January 1, 2004 for new entrants to the Central Government service, except the Armed Forces, replacing the then existing defined benefit pension system. The design features of NPS include its reliability, self-sustainability, un-bundled architecture and cost-effectiveness. The NPS has been extended to all the citizens from 1st May, 2009, on a voluntary basis.

(b) As on 28.02.2011, a total of 13,65,748 subscribers are registered under the NPS including 7,18,861 of the Central Government, 5,18,403 of the State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments, 21,293 of the Central Government Autonomous bodies and 1,03,039 from unorganised sector and under NPS-Lite. The State/UT - wise number of employees registered under NPS, as on 28.02.2011, is as under:

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Subscribers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	76,456
2.	Assam	28,545
3.	Chandigarh	2,221
4.	Himachal Pradesh	39,634
5.	Karnataka	75,991
6.	Manipur	9,414
7.	Odisha	22,425
8.	Bihar	23,550
9.	Haryana	35,024
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,282
11.	Madhya Pradesh	49,306
12.	Puducherry	6,823
13.	Punjab	12,914
14.	Chhattisgarh	53,989
15.	Uttarakhand	29,232
16.	Jharkhand	44,597

(c) and (d) NPS is mandatory for the employees of the Central Government entering service on or after 1st January, 2004 (except the armed forces) and for the employees of the State/UT Governments that have notified NPS for their employees.

(e) Government and the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) have taken various steps to increase the coverage under the NPS, which, inter-alia, include appointment of a wide range of financial institutions and the Department of Posts as Points of Presence (PoPs) to widen the distribution network, providing direct monetary incentive to the PoPs for promoting the NPS, and wide publicity to the NPS through media coverage and other means of publicity. In addition, PFRDA has also put in place a multi-pronged strategy for promotion of the NPS which includes development of easy to understand publicity material and a calibrated media campaign to increase awareness

about NPS. Further, to address the longevity risk of poorer sections of the country and to encourage the workers from the unorganized sectors to voluntarily save for their retirement, the Government of India had announced Swavalamban Scheme in the Union Budget 2010-11, wherein the Government of India shall contribute Rs. 1,000 per NPS account each year for a period of three years. The benefit will be available to people who join the NPS with a minimum contribution of Rs. 1,000 and maximum contribution of Rs. 12,000 per annum in accordance with the provisions of the Operational Guidelines for Swavalamban Scheme. In the Union Budget 2011-12, the Government has announced to extend the co-contribution by Government of India under the Swavalamban Scheme from 3 to 5 years for the subscribers joining the Scheme during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, besides relaxing the exit norms for the subscribers.

[*Translation*]

**Renovation and Modernisation of
Thermal Power Plants**

*234. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of thermal power plants renovated and modernized during the last three years and the current year, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the renovation and modernization of these plants along with the power capacity enhanced as a result thereof, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether proposals for renovation and modernization of thermal power projects is pending for approval;

(d) if o, the detail thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Details of thermal power plants renovated and modernized during last three years and the current year Project-wise and State-wise are given at enclosed statement I and II respectively. There has been improvement in Plant Load Factor (PLF) of many of the old thermal power plants where Renovation and Modernization (R&M)/Life Extension (LE) works were undertaken during the last 3 years and current year. Project-wise and sector-wise details of approximate expenditure incurred as informed by various utilities and enhancement in generation in terms of Plant Load Factor after completion of LE and R&M works are given at enclosed statement-III & IV.

(c) R&M works are carried out by the concerned power utilities for which no approval of Ministry of Power is required.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement I

*List of Units where LE Works have been completed during the last three years
and current year Project-wise and State-wise*

(as on 28.2.2011)

A. State Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Com.	Cap. (W)	Completion Year	Present status/Expected Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	UPRVNUL	Obra	1	1968	40	2009-10	Unit synchronized on 4th May 2009
2.			2	1968	40	2008-09	Unit synchronized on 2nd February 2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.			6	1973	94	2007-08	Unit ynchronised on 20th March 2008.
4.			9	1980	200	2010-11	Unit synchronized on 17th September 2010. During stabilization two failure occurred on 15th and 31st Oct. 2010. Resynchronization expected soon.
5.		H'Gunj	5	1977	60	2008-09	Work copleted, unit synchronized in May' 08.
6.	HPGCL	Panipat	1	1979	110	2008-09	Unit synchronized on 4th Nov. 08.
7.	GSECL	Ukal	1	1976	120	2008-09	Unit-1 was taken under s/d on 6.9.2006 for LE works, synchronized on 24.5.2008. Unit running at 100-105 MW load.
8.			2	1976	120	2009-10	Unit-2 was taken under s/d for LE on 12th Augut, 2008. Synchronized on 24.2.2010.
9.	MPPGCL	Amarkantaka Extn.	2	1977	120	2010-11	Unit-2 was taken under s/d for LE on 26.7.09 Synchronized on 26.8.2010.
Total State Sector (A)			9		904		
B. Central Sector (Gas Fired)							
Sl.No.	Name of utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Com.	Cap. (MW)	Completion Schedule (Actual/ Targeted)	Present status/ Expected Date of Completion
1.	NTPC	Anta GT	1	1989	89	2009-10 (Actual)	Work completed in Feb.-2010.
2.			2	1989	89		
3.			3	1989	89		
		Total	3		267		
Total Central Sector (B)			03		267		
Grand Total (A + B)			12		1171		

Statement II

List of Units where R and M Works have been completed during the last three years and Current Year Project-wise and State-wise

(As on 28-02-2011)

A. State Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit	Year of Commissioning	Capacity (W)	Completion Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab						
1.	PSPCL	Ropar	1	1984	210	2007-08
2.			2	1985	210	
3.			3	1988	210	
4.			4	1989	210	
5.			5	1992	210	
6.			6	1993	210	
		Total	6		1260	
Maharashtra						
7.	Mahagenco	Koradi	5	1978	200	2007-08
8.			6	1982	210	
9.			7	1983	210	
		Total	3		620	
10.		Chandrapur	1	1983	210	2008-09
11.			2	1984	210	
12.			3	1985	210	
13.			4	1986	210	
14.			5	1991	500	
			6	1992	500	
15.		Total	6		1840	
16.		Parli	3	1980	210	2008-09
17.			4	1985	210	
18.			5	1987	210	
		Total	3		630	
	Sub Total (A)		18		4350	

B. Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit	Year of Commissioning	Capacity (W)	Completion Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	DVC	Durgapur TPS	3	1966	130	2008-09
2.			4	1984	210	2008-09
	Total		2		340	
1.	NTPC	Vindhyanchal STPS	1	1987	210	2009-10
2.			2	1987	210	
3.			3	1989	210	
4.			4	1990	210	
5.			5	1990	210	
6.			6	1991	210	
	Total		6		1260	
7.		Korba STPS	1	1983	200	2009-10
8.			2	1983	200	
9.			3	1984	200	
10.			4	1987	500	
11.			5	1988	500	
12.			6	1989	500	
	Total		6		2100	
13.		Ramagundam STPS	1	1983	200	2009-10
14.			2	1984	200	
15.			3	1984	200	
16.			4	1988	500	
17.			5	1989	500	
18.			6	1989	500	
	Total		6		2100	
19.		Farakka Stg-I STPS	1	1986	200	2009-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.			2	1986	200	
21.			3	1984	200	
		Total	3		600	
22.		Tanda TPS	1	1988	110	2009-10
23.			3	1990	110	
24.			4	1998	110	2010-11
		Total	3		330	
25.		Talcher TPS	5	1982	110	2009-10
26.		Stg-II	6	1983	110	
		Total	2		220	
27.	NTPC	Singrauli	1	1982	200	2009-10
28.		STPS	2	1982	200	
29.			3	1983	200	
30.			4	1983	200	
31.			5	1984	200	
32.			6	1986	500	
33.			7	1987	500	
		Total	7		2000	
34.		Unchahar	1	1988	210	2009-10
35.		TPS	2	1989	210	
		Total	2		420	
36.		Rihand Stg.-I	1	1988	500	2009-10
37.		STPS	2	1989	500	
		Total	2		1000	
Sub Total NTPC			37		10030	
Total Central Sector (B)			39		10370	
Total of R&M (A+B)			57		14720	

Statement III

Project-wise Details of Units where Additional Generation have been achieved After Life Extension Works Completed during the Last three years and Current Year and Associated Expenditure

A. State Sector**Completed Units**

(Status as on 28.2.2011)

Sl.No.	Utility/State	Name of Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	PLF%				Additional Generation (MU)	Cost* (Rs. Cr.)		
					before LEP	Duration	after LEP	Duration		envisaged	incurred	
1	UPRVUNL/U.P.	Obra	1	40	0	unit was under long s/d since Jun' 1991	82.0	2009-10	287.3	94	94	
2	UPRVUNL/U.P.	Obra	2	40	0	unit was under long s/d since Dec' 2000	75.5	2009-10	264.6	94	94	
3	UPRVUNL/U.P.	Obra	6	94	37	Av. PLF of 2001-02 to 2003-04	66.2	2008-09	240.4	52.47	42.41	
4	UPRVUNL/U.P.	Obra	9	200	50	Av. PLF of 2005-06 to 2007-08	Unit under stabilisation		327	327		
5	UPRVUNL/U.P.	Harduaganj	5	60	0	Unit was under long s/d since May'1999	35.0	2009-10	184.0	19.53	22.84	
6	HPGCL/Haryana	Panipat	1	110	58	Av. PLF of 2004-05 to 2006-07	84.6	2009-10	256.3	120	78	
7	GSECL/Gujarat	Ukai	1	120	54.5	PLF of 2005-06.	62.8	2010-11 (Dec)	87.2	260	205.23	
8	GSECL/Gujarat	Ukai	2	120	52	Av. PLF of 2005-06 to 2007-08	62.3	2010-11 (Dec)	108.3	Included under Ukai Unit-1		
9	MPPGCL/M.P.	Amarkantak Extn.	2	120	48	Av. PLF of 2006-07 to 2008-09	Unit under stabilisation		62	62		
Sub Total			9	904						1029.0	925.48	

Central Sector Completed Units

Sl.No.	Utility/State	Name of Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Generation (MU)				Additional Generation (MU)	Cost* (Rs. Cr.)	
					before LEP	Duration	after LEP	Duration		envisaged	incurred
1.	NTPC	Anta	1	89	457	2008-09	659.75	2009-10	202.75	520.05	408.5
2.	NTPC	Anta	2	89	576	2008-09	594.00	2009-10	18		
3.	NTPC	Anta	3	89	554	2008-09	653.48	2009-10	99.48		
Sub Total			3	267					320.23	520.05	408.5

Statement IV**Project-wise Details of Units Where Additional Generation have been Achieved after R and M Works Completed during Last Three Years and Current Year and Associated Expenditure**

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of station	Unit No.	Capacity	Cost (Rs. Crores)		Present Status	PLF%		Additional generation MU per annum
					Estimated	Incurred		Before R&M	Av. after R&M	
1.	DVC	Durgapur-TPs	3 and 4	130=210=340	285.37	285.37	Work Compltd. (2008-09)	60.76	65.19	132
2.	NTPC	Vindhyanchal STPc	1 to 6	6x210=1260	131	43.98	Work compltd. (2009-10)	91.58	93.55	217
3.		Korba STPS	1 to 6	3x200+3x500=2100	137.85	84.28	Work compltd. (2009-10)	93.74	95.38	302
4.		Ramagundem STPS	1 to 6	3x200+3x500=2100	94	49.01	Work compltd. (2009-10)	91.11	92.36	230
5.		Farakka Stg-I STPS	1 to 3	3x200=600	102.83	55.12	Work compltd. (2009-10)	74.76	77.04	120
6.		Tanda TPS	1, 3 & 4	3x110=330	515.5	457.17	Work compltd. (2009-10)	57.82	89.57	918
7.		Talcher TPS Stg-II	5 & 6	2x110=220	254.24	132	Work compltd. (2009-10)	76.17	88.57	200
8.		Singrauli STPS	1 to 7	5x200+2x5=2000	238.83	142.58	Work compltd. (2009-10)	91.67	92.82	201
9.		Unchahar TPS	1 & 2	2x210=420	78.78	45.51	Work compltd. (2009-10)	82.65	94.99	454
10.		Rihand Stg-II STPS	1 & 2	2x500=1000	103	29.93	Work compltd. (2009-10)	92.25	93.00	66
Sub Total					1841.4	1324.95				

State Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Cost (Rs. Crores)		Present Status	PLF%			Additional generation MU per annum
					Estimated	Incurred		Before R&M	Period	Av. after r&M	
1.	PsPCL/Punjab	Ropar TPS	1 to 6	6x210=1260	101.64	44.56	Schees completed in March, 08 (2008-08)	84.52	2005-06	38.54	443.9
2.	Mahagenco/Maharashtra	Koradi TPS	5 to 7	1x200+2x210 = 620	57.3	30.94	Schemes completed in March, 08 (2007-08)	73.48	2005-06	76.96	188.91
Sub Total					158.94	75.50					

[English]

Ashram Schools

*235. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ashram schools set up for Adivasi children in the country ' during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of Adivasi children enrolled in these Ashram Schools during the , said period, State-wise;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20	1000	0	0	52	2600	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	31	13139	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Odisha	0	0	52	15600	0	0	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Trlpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1150
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2	120	0	0
21.	Uttrakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	405
22.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		97	16839	77	16850	54	2720	42	6025

[*Translation*]

Banned Medicines

*236. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

(a) whether the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] has recently banned certain medicines on the recommendations of the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) in the country;

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

(c) the names of the medicines which have been banned by the DCG(I) on the recommendations of the

DTAB during each of the last three years indicating the reasons for the same;

(d) whether certain medicines banned abroad are still being sold in the country; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken or proposed by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government has prohibited six drugs on the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted by DTAB in view of the safety issues involved in the use of these drugs by a Gazette Notification dated 10.02.2011 with immediate effect. The names of these drugs along with the brief reasons for their ban are furnished below:

1. Nimesulide formulations in children below 12 years of age-Nimesulide containing products are not permitted in many countries in children under 12 years of age. The drug has been considered to be hepatotoxic and children are considered more susceptible to hepatotoxicity.
2. Cisapride and its formulations for human use - Use of this drug is reported to be associated with increased risk of serious cardiac arrhythmia.
3. Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use - Use of this drug is associated with risk of hypertensive episodes like cardiac congestive failures and hemorrhagic strokes.
4. Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use -There is no clear evidence of efficacy of this drug in most of the conditions and there are safety concerns like transmission of blood born infections, immunoreactions and unwanted exposure to hormones associated with its use.
5. Sibutramine and its formulations for human use - Use of this drug is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular events such as heart attack and stroke.
6. R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use - Use of this drug is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular events such as heart attack and stroke.

(c) Apart from the aforementioned six drugs banned recently, the following drugs have been banned during the last three years:

1. Rosiglitazone, on 12th November, 2010 - Use of this drug is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular events such as congestive heart failure and myocardial infarction.
2. Rimonabant, on 11th December, 2009 - Use of this drug is associated with increased risk of psychiatric side effects.
3. Diclofenac and its formulations for animal use,

on 4th July, 2008 -Extensive use of this drug in animals was leading to harmful effects on vultures. The vulture population was depleting as it was observed that vultures fed on carcass of animals treated with diclofenac were dying.

(d) and (e) The decision to ban or withdraw a drug by the regulatory authorities is normally based on the risk assessment process, which is influenced by a number of factors such as disease pattern in a country, indications and dosages of the drug permitted, varying reactions of certain ethnic groups in a given population, availability of safer substitutes and overall safety profile of the drug. These conditions are different for different countries. It is for this reason that a drug banned/restricted in one country may continue to be marketed in other countries. There is a well laid mechanism in India to review the status of the drug formulations as and when any serious adverse event is reported in the International journals, WHO Newsletters or when a drug formulation is reported to have been banned/withdrawn in some countries. The use of the drug, so reported, is assessed in consultation with the expert committees set up for the purpose, based on available technical information, benefit-risk ratio, local needs and availability of safer alternatives etc. The Central Government prohibit manufacture and sale of drugs in the country under Section 26 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Translation]

Fluoride in Tooth Paste

*237. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excessive level of fluoride mixed in tooth pastes has harmful side effects on the health, particularly the teeth;

(b) if so, whether the Government has fixed any limit on the level of fluoride mixed in tooth pastes in the country;

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

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the government to limit the quantity of fluoride in tooth paste at the permissible level?

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

(b) and (c) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, prescribe that fluoride content in toothpaste shall not be more than 1000 parts per million (ppm) and the content of fluoride in terms of ppm shall be mentioned on the tubes and cartons of tooth pastes.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Indian Food Composition Database

*238. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any study on food nutrition to create Indian Food composition (IFC) database;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the benefits accrued therefrom;

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose alongwith the number of food items to be covered under the said study; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government is conducting a study on the nutritive value of food consumed in India through the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Indian Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad, with the aim to establish a data base of Indian Food Composition. Food items

from six regions of the country viz., North, South, East, West, Central and North Eastern India are being analysed. The data on composition of food would help in upscaling nutrition activities at the national, community and household level. This would also facilitate accurate interpretation of nutritional intervention strategies being implemented in the country. An amount of Rs. 25 crores has been approved for the same. In the first of the four phases, the study will cover 240 key foods identified to cover 90% of the Rural diet. Rest of the food items would be covered in the later phases,

(d) The study is expected to be completed by July, 2016.

[English]

Revival and Modernisation of NTC Mills

*239. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sick and closed mills under the National Textile Corporation (NTC) at present, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the details of rehabilitation packages/schemes approved for the revival, modernisation of sick and closed NTC mills;

(c) whether the Government proposes to re-open closed NTC mills under publicprivate partnership and has made any proposal to offer sick NTC mills to the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details and present status thereof alongwith the financial and operational implication of the said proposal;

(e) whether the revival plan/package has been approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) The State/Union Territory-wise details of closed mills presently with the National Textile Corporation (NTC) are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) sanctioned rehabilitation schemes for NTC in 2002, which were modified in 2006 and

2008. Details are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal either to revive the closed mills under public private partnership or to offer NTC mills to the State Governments.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The details of the revival plan for NTC approved by the BIFR are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise List of 46 N.T.C. Mills Lying Closed

Sl.No.	Name of the Mills	Location
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Adoni Cotton Mills	146, Alur Road, Adoni
2.	Anathapur Cotton Mills	Tadapatri, Anantpur Distt.
Bihar		
3.	Bihar Co-op. Weavers Spg. mills	Mokameh
Chhattisgarh		
4.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon
Gujarat		
5.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	Dadheshi Road, Ahmedabad
6.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad
7.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	Vartej Road, Bhavnagar
8.	New Manekchowk Textile Mills	Outside Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad
9.	Petlad Textile Mills	Petlad
10.	Rajnagar Textile Mills 2	Outside Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad
11.	Viramgam Textile Mills	Viramgam
Karnataka		
11.	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga
13.	Mysore Spg. and Mfg. Mills	Bangalore
14.	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills	Tolahunse, Davangere

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
15.	Hira Mills	Ujjain
16.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore
17.	Kalyanmal Mills	Indore
Maharashtra		
18.	Digvuay Textile Mills	Lalbaug, Mumbai
19.	Finlay Mills	Dr. S.S. Rao Road, Parel, Mumbai
20.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Mumbai
21.	India United Mills No. 4	T.B. Kadam Marg, Kalachowki, Mumbai
22.	India United Mills Dye Works	Veer Sawarkar Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
23.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Lalbaug, Mumbai
24.	Kohinoor Mills No 1	M.M.G.S. Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
25.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2	M.M.G.S. Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
26.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola
27.	Shri Sitaram Mills	N.M Joshi Road, Chinchpokli, Mumbai
Punjab		
28.	Dayalbagh Spg. and Wvg. Mills	Putlighar, Amritsar
29.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar
30.	Suraj Textile Mills	GT Road, Malout
Rajasthan		
31.	Shree Bejay Cotton Mills	Bijainagar
32.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	Udaipur
Tamil Nadu		
33.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore
34.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh		
35.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur
36.	Bull Cotton Mills	Mandu Road, Hathras
37.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kalpi Road, Kanpur
38.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	Nakur Road, Saharanpur
39.	Muir Mills	Civil Lines, Kanpur
40.	New Victoria Mills	14/1 Civil Lines, Kanpur
41.	Raebareli Textile Mills	Sultanpur Road, Raebareli
42.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Tulsidar Marg. (Talkatora Road), Lucknow
43.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	Juhi, Kanpur
44.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	Naini, Allahabad

West Bengal

45.	Bengal Fine S. and W. Mills No. II	Kalyani, Katagunj, Distt. Nadia
46.	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossimbazar, Murshidabad

Note: In addition, Minerva Mills lying closed at Bangalore stands re-located at Hassan.

Statement II*National Textile Corporation Revival Package Approved by BIFR*

Sl.No.	Particulars	Sanctioned Scheme-2002	Modified Scheme, 2006	Modified Scheme 2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Total cost of Scheme (Rs.crs.)	3937	5267	9102
2.	Cost of modernization (Rs.cr.)	736	530	1155
3.	Merger of subsidiary companies with NTC-HC to make it a single company.	Not proposed	Merger was approved	Already merged
4.	Raising funds through Bonds and their redemption (Rs. cr)	248.69 as OTS to Banks/FIs	No change	No change

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Mills proposed to be modernized by NTC (Nos.)	53	22	22
6.	Mills to be modernized through JV (Nos.)	Nil	30	18
7.	Mills proposed to be closed (Nos.)	66	67	77
8.	Total expected realization from sale of surplus assets (Rs/crs.)	3830	4740	6700
9.	GOI loans	Conversion into equity	Conversion into equity	Write off
10.	Interest on Govt. Loans	Waiver off	Waiver off	Waiver off
11.	Proposed spindles capacity (No. in lacs)	14.23	6.72	9.32
12.	Proposed looms capacity (Nos.)	693	590	670
13.	Proposed processing capacity (Mtrs./day)	1,60,000	50,000	80,000
14.	No of employees to be reduced to	38,146	12,480	11,462

Beach Tourism Projects

*240. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to find the ranking of Indian beaches for tourism purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government for Central financial assistance for the development of beach tourism; project-wise and State-wise including Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by

the State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism has not carried out any study regarding the ranking of Indian Beaches for Tourism purpose.

(c) and (d) Identification and development of Tourist Places including beaches is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/UTs on the basis of project proposals received from them in accordance with scheme guidelines subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. Large Revenue Generating Projects promoted by private sector and public-private-partnership projects are also eligible for financial assistance from the Ministry of Tourism under the "Scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects".

Ministry of Tourism accords due priority to projects proposed by States/UTs for development of beaches during the prioritization meetings held with them.

The number of projects and amount sanctioned to various States/UTs including Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for various tourism projects, for the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 30th September, 2010) are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Number of Projects and Amount sanctioned* during the 11th Plan Period upto 30th September, 2010*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		11th Plan	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	26.29	8	109.89	12	20.35	3	4.34	32	160.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	43.30	13	31.47	14	36.54	8	20.65	46	131.96
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	6	17.47	5	33.08	6	10.76	1	4.76	18	66.07
5.	Bihar	4	21.95	10	25.05	3	6.99	0	0.00	17	53.99
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.20	5	7.99	5	11.51	1	3.13	13	22.83
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	12.94	1	11.34	0	0.00	2	4.04	7	28.32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	3	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	8	20.76	1	0.15	9	44.91	4	9.37	22	75.19
11.	Goa	0	0.00	2	43.14	2	17.00	2	7.78	6	67.92
12.	Gujarat	4	5.81	7	21.33	1	7.33	0	0.00	12	34.47
13.	Haryana	10	22.50	6	24.70	6	12.37	3	32.68	25	92.25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	34.81	10	34.58	7	25.95	4	9.38	33	104.72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	32	70.60	20	38.67	25	49.75	11	43.43	88	202.45
16.	Jharkhand	5	11.31	0	0.00	3	0.25	0	0.00	8	11.56
17.	Kerala	11	41.24	12	42.69	7	12.98	1	40.52	31	137.43
18.	Karnataka	5	20.04	5	47.48	13	42.42	0	0.00	23	109.94
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Maharashtra	7	22.79	3	41.10	2	5.01	0	0.00	12	68.90
21.	Manipur	5	11.11	9	29.44	9	27.14	2	3.82	25	71.51
22.	Meghalaya	2	6.74	7	17.14	7	14.73	1	2.83	17	41.44
23.	Mizoram	6	26.93	4	3.18	7	24.06	2	0.36	19	54.53
24.	Madhya Pradesh	14	39.51	10	31.41	15	68.99	6	25.26	45	165.17
25.	Nagaland	22	32.41	11	25.40	13	24.60	5	14.70	51	97.11
26.	Odisha	13	30.87	6	41.15	11	26.29	2	4.39	32	102.70
27.	Puducherry	6	16.10	4	2.52	3	5.57	2	5.15	15	29.34
28.	Punjab	2	15.98	9	30.65	8	18.83	0	0.00	19	65.46
29.	Rajasthan	2	15.54	9	44.31	7	19.74	3	9.31	21	88.90
30.	Sikkim	25	55.91	20	66.78	20	42.53	8	2.04	73	167.26
31.	Tamil Nadu	11	27.61	16	36.14	10	16.27	2	36.52	39	116.54
32.	Tripura	11	11.11	6	3.61	13	20.67	10	32.94	40	68.33
33.	Uttar Pradesh	8	29.24	6	38.40	6	21.90	14	27.85	34	117.39
34.	Uttarakhand	6	21.01	2	44.68	1	0.55	4	9.70	13	75.94
35.	West Bengal	13	37.16	9	33.19	7	28.37	5	21.60	34	120.32
GRAND TOTAL		277	757.06	240	961.02	252	664.36	106	376.55	875	2758.99

*Included Projects relating to PIDDC, HRD and A and RT.

Contracts of the Soil Nutrient

2531. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has secured contracts for 4.7 million tonnes of the soil nutrient at \$370 per tonne for this financial year which is nearly 20 per cent cheaper than last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual demand of the country in this year, State-wise; and

(d) the amount spent in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Government of India is presently administering Nutrient Based Subsidy Policy for decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic (P and K) fertilizers w.e.f. 1.4.2010 in continuation of the erstwhile concession scheme for decontrolled phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers. The objective of this policy is to provide fertilizers to the farmers at affordable prices. The country is dependent mainly on the imports for meeting the requirement of the phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers. Accordingly, 90% of the requirement of the finished fertilizers/intermediates/inputs of phosphatic fertilizers is met through imports. The sources of Potash are non-existent in the country and entire requirement is met through imports. For the year 2010-11, the price of MOP has been benchmarked at US \$370 per MT for subsidy under NBS. Generally, import of MOP takes

place at contracted price for the entire year. Indian importers have contracted MOP import of about 4.7 million MTs for direct agriculture use and about 1.2 million MTs for use in production of NPK at US \$ 370 CFR per MT.

(c) State-wise demand is given in the enclosed as statement.

(d) During 2010-11, the revised estimate for subsidy on imported decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers including MOP is Rs. 16500 crores. The total outgo for MOP will be known only after the year end.

Statement

State-wise Requirement for MOP—All States-2010-2011

State	FG	Requirement (in Metric Tonne)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	MOP	500.00
Andhra Pradesh	MOP	660000.00
Arunachal Pradesh	MOP	100.00
Assam	MOP	130000.00
Bihar	MOP	230000.00
Chandigarh	MOP	0.00
Chhattisgarh	MOP	106000.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	MOP	127.00
Daman and Diu	MOP	43.00
Delhi	MOP	2000.00
Goa	MOP	1635.00
Gujarat	MOP	230000.00
Haryana	MOP	70000.00
Himachal Pradesh	MOP	7000.00
Jammu and Kashmir	MOP	36000.00
Jharkhand	MOP	15000.00
Karnataka	MOP	565000.00
Kerala	MOP	155000.00
Lakshadweep	MOP	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	MOP	145000.00
Maharashtra	MOP	675000.00

1	2	3
Manipur	MOP	3150.00
Meghalaya	MOP	670.00
Mizoram	MOP	1681.00
Nagaland	MOP	352.00
Odisha	MOP	190000.00
Puducherry	MOP	13000.00
Punjab	MOP	106000.00
Rajasthan	MOP	55000.00
Sikkim	MOP	0.00
Tamil Nadu	MOP	584000.00
Tripura	MOP	18300.00
Uttar Pradesh	MOP	370000.00
Uttarakhand	MOP	9600.00
West Bengal	MOP	400000.00
Total		4780158.00

Excess Export of Iron Ore

2532. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain steel plants export excess iron ore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per available information, The Tantra Raikela and Bandhal captive iron ore mine of Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. in Odisha is exporting iron ore, the details of which are given below:

(in Thousand tonnes)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
811	908	585

Iron ore exports from India largely consist of Fines, which do not have potential for full utilization in the country at present. The Government has announced the National Mineral Policy, 2008, which enunciates conservation as a positive concept leading to augmentation of reserve base through improvement in mining methods, beneficiation and utilization of low grade ore and rejects and recovery of associated minerals. In accordance with this policy, the IBM has revised the threshold value of iron on 16th October, 2009 from 55% Fe to 45% Fe grade.

[*Translation*]

Non-Governmental Organisations

2533. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) running educational

centres for tribal women in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of educational centres recognised in the year 2010 alongwith the number of proposals pending for approval till date in the said State; and

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) The details of financial assistance provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) running

Educational Complexes under the scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts" in Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No new project under the scheme has been sanctioned in Maharashtra in the year 2010. Only one proposal duly recommended by the State Level Committee has been received this year.

(c) It may not be possible to consider the project during the current financial year for reasons of fund constraints.

Statement

List of Organisations Funded during 2007-08 to 2010-11 under the Scheme of 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts'

					(Amount in Rs.)
Sl.No.	Name of the NGO's/vos with Addreses	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (up to 08/03/2011)
MAHARASHTRA					
1.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaou, Dist. Nanded, M.S.	1392200	0	27704-00	5144400
Total		1392200	0	2770400	5144400

Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project

2534. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to amend Energy Service Company's (ESCOs) cover to the developer of Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project;

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the time by which necessary directions are likely to be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No proposal relating to Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) cover for Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Benefits of Reservation

2535. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides reservation and other benefits of the Scheduled Tribes to such a child whose father belongs to non-Scheduled Tribes community and mother belongs to the Scheduled Tribes community; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such families in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) 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.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Cobalt Therapy Unit

2536. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had sanctioned and released Rs. 3.00 crores for the installation of Cobalt Therapy Unit at Bhiwani General Hospital on 26 September 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Cobalt Therapy Unit was installed at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science (PGIMS) Rohtak instead of Government Hospital, Bhiwani in violation of laid down norms;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has received protest letters from the public and other concerned quarters against this anti people action of the local authorities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measure taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Based on the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Development of Radiotherapy headed by

Director General of Health Services, this Ministry had released grant-in-aid amount of Rs. 3.00 crore to Government of Haryana for purchase of Cobalt Therapy and Brachytherapy equipment under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme for Development of Oncology Wing in Government Hospital, Bhiwani.

(c) and (d) As stated by the State Government, the said Cobalt Therapy Unit was taken to PGIMS, Rohtak instead of Govt. Hospital, Bhiwani on account of availability of infrastructure, specialized manpower and in public interest on the recommendation of an expert committee comprising of the Vice-Chancellor of University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, the Director General of Health Services, Haryana and Head of Department, Radiotherapy, PGIMS Rohtak.

(e) and (f) This Ministry had agreed to the recommendation of the State Government since the State Government had stated that it was in public interest. This Ministry has not received any protest letter in this regard. However, certain letters were received seeking information regarding this and required information was provided.

Import of Biological Products from China

2537. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the health laboratories set up by the Government have approved certain vaccines, diagnostic kits and other biological products imported from China in Indian Market without proper testing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check recurrence of such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Samples of diagnostics kits and other biological products imported from other countries, including China, are subjected to random testing to check their quality. Some administrative problems in the National Institute of Biologicals apparently affected the quality of its scientific working instances were brought to the notice of the Government in January, 2009 by the Director General of Audit, Central Revenue that the Institute had issued batch release certification for certain products of Chinese origin without complying with the

mandatory test parameters. Government has since taken several corrective measures, including change in the management of the Institute. Steps have been taken to test the biological products by the parameters specified in the pharmacopoeia/other guidelines and protocols, with proper documentation. Disciplinary action was initiated against the then Director of the Institute and he has since been repatriated to his parent Department. The procedures have since been fine-tuned so as to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

[Translation]

Scheme to Enhance Revenue Earnings

2538. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to release financial assistance from the Central Government under the scheme to enhance revenue earnings through tourism is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAJ): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance to States/UTs based on proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se-priority and subject to availability of funds. Ministry of Tourism also has a "Scheme for Large Revenue Generating Projects" to encourage large investments in tourism infrastructure from private sector as well as organisations having Public Private Partnership arrangements. The subsidy under the Scheme have a cap of Rs. 50.00 crore subject to maximum of 25% of total project cost or 50% of equity contribution of the promoter, whichever is lower.

The project proposals submitted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are finalized through a system of prioritization meetings with the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

[English]

Delay in Clearance of Import

2539. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports against the Customs and Central Excise, Kochi in Kerala which allegedly delayed the legal import goods clearance intentionally; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No Sir. No reports/complaints have been received in this regard.

Illegal Recruitment of Nurses

2540. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any illegal activities related with the recruitment of Nurses at the Government Hospitals in National Capital Region;

(b) whether the arrangement for recruitment of nurses at RML hospital in New Delhi including conduct of written test has been outsourced to a private agency;

(c) whether it is true that many candidates from all over the country seeking employment as nurses two years ago have now been called for test and interview followed by telephone calls from unidentified callers from a deal to get the job; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, no case of illegal activities related to recruitment of Nurses have been reported.

The arrangement of recruitment of Nurses at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital has been outsourced to a Government agency, namely M/s EDCIL, which is a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Human Resources Development. The test has been conducted on 9.05.2010 and the results were announced which are also available on hospital's website. The recruitment process has since been completed and the selected candidates have already joined the service.

Rehabilitation of People

2541. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of mining sector to the Gross Domestic product (GDP);

(b) whether there has been diversion of forest land for mining during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the amount of wastes generated by mining activities during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per available information, the contribution of mining and quarrying sector (excluding Atomic minerals and metals) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices in 2009-10 was 2.52%.

(b) Diversion of Forest Land for mining under FC Act 1980, from 1.1.2008 to 8.3.2011 is given below:

Year	Year 2008		Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011 (by 8.3.2011)	
	No. of Cases	Area Diverted	No. of Cases	Area Diverted	No. of Cases	Area Diverted	No. of Cases	Area Diverted
Approved	112	8227.06	77	4700.93	53	5370.01	7	438.49
In-Principle	29	2472.2	31	2406.52	48	8430.34	12	1544.98
Total	141	10699.3	108	7107.45	101	13800.4	19	1983.47

(c) As per available information, 71.66 Million Tonnes, 79.92 Million Tonnes and 72.68 Million Tonnes waste generated in the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Extraction of Mineral

2542. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the permits granted by way of licences to extract minerals, State-wise;

(b) the number of licences which have been granted to extract major and minor minerals in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the income earned by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The State Governments are the owners of the minerals located within their respective boundaries. They grant mineral

concessions (Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting Licence (PL) and Mining Lease (ML) under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. So far as the Ministry of Mines is concerned, prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5 (1) of the Act for grant of RP, PL and ML in respect of Atomic and Metallic Minerals specified in Parts 'B1 and 'C1 of the First Schedule to the Act. Subsequent to the prior approval of the Central Government, mining leases etc. are executed by the State Governments with the mining agencies after they obtain all statutory clearances and approvals. Therefore, details of approvals granted by the State Government in respect of minor minerals are not centrally maintained.

So far as the minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act are concerned, the State-wise number of prior approvals for mining lease during the last 3 years and the current year (up to 7.3.2011) are given the enclosed statement.

(c) No income accrues to the Central Government in this regard.

Statement I

Details of prior approvals for mining lease conveyed by the Ministry of Mines during 2007-08 to 2010-11 (up to 7.3.2011)

State	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011 (up to 7.3.2011)
Andhra Pradesh	31	28	20	1
Chhattisgarh	4	3	2	1
Goa	0	0	1	0
Gujarat	4	0	1	1
Jharkhand	10	7	2	1
Karnataka	16	23	2	6
Kerala	1	0	3	1
Madhya Pradesh	26	29	17	5
Maharashtra	8	13	9	0
Odisha	4	3	1	1
Rajasthan	5	6	10	3
Tamil Nadu	2	4	0	0
TOTAL	111	116	68	20

[English]

Accessible and Safe Tourism

2543. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide accessible and safe tourism at Archaeological Survey of India's sites particularly in Tirupati and other such areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned by the Union Government and expenditure incurred by the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) As per the information

received from Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Ministry of Culture, Government of India, they are taking all possible steps for making temple complexes accessible and also safe for tourists. The Temple of Lord Shri Venkateswara Swamy, Tirumala is not a centrally protected monument under the jurisdiction of the ASI. The maintenance and repairs is under the control of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam Board constituted by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

There are 137 centrally protected monuments/Sites in Andhra Pradesh under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India. Out of these 53 are temples and 36 temples are under worship.

Conservation, preservation, maintenance and environmental development besides providing tourist

related amenities i.e. drinking water, pathways, signage, toilet block etc. are undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India as per archaeological norms on need basis subject to feasibility and availability of resources.

(c) The expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments under ASI in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and allocation for the current year is as under:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
2007-08	Rs. 619.28
2008-09	Rs. 850.76
2009-10	Rs. 572.64
2010-11 (Allocation)	Rs. 535.00

As per the information provided by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the tourism projects located in temple complexes covered under Ministry of Tourism's Central Financial Assistance scheme, State Government's own budget and 12th Finance Commission grants, a total amount of Rs. 60.35 crore have been allotted and the expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 20.15 crore for the said purpose.

[*Translation*]

Arrest for Custom Evasion

2544. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people apprehended by the Department of Customs at the airports and seaports of the country alongwith the details of amount involved in such cases during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of people out of those apprehended against whom criminal cases were registered and the number of people who were set free alongwith the reasons therefore; and

(c) the number of cases of smuggling detected along the borders of the country and the number of people arrested in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid down on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Operationalising of Income Tax Offices Abroad

2545. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of tax collected and recovered through overseas units of income tax location-wise during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government will soon operationalise income tax office in 8 nations;

(c) if so, the details thereof, country-wise and time by which the offices will be operationalised; and

(d) the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The Government of India has already operationalised two Income Tax Overseas Units (ITOU) so far in F.Y. 2010-2011 in Singapore and Mauritius. These Units are not engaged in tax collection process directly.

In addition, steps have been taken to operationalise 8 more ITOUs in France, Germany, Netherlands, Cyprus, U.S.A, U.K., U.A.E. and Japan in the next financial year.

The mandate of ITOUs is to assist Indian Competent authorities, under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs)/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs), in its various works as well as to provide clarity on Indian taxation law in order to promote investment in India.

[*Translation*]

Acquisition of Tribal Lands

2546. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal land has been acquired by some industries in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of tribals rehabilitated in the above-mentioned states; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent the acquisition and sale of lands of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Health Insurance Scheme

2547. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes a public funded health insurance scheme in the country and has appointed a committee to examine the issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to include Indian Systems of Medicine in the said health insurance scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[English]

Creation of Jobs in US

2548. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether information relating to creation of jobs and making deals in investment and acquisition by the Indian companies in developed countries like the United

States of America (USA) is maintained by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise, country-wise for each of the last three years and the current year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Does not arise.

[Translation]

Funds for Scholarships to Tribal Students

2549. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allocates funds for providing scholarship to students belonging to tribal communities under various schemes/programmes for promotion of education among them;

(b) if so, the details thereof Scheme-wise and State-wise during each of the last three years including Uttarakhand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements four scholarship schemes for ST students namely (i) Post Matric Scholarship (PMS), (ii) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS), (iii) Top .Class Education, and (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF). Out of these schemes, only Post Matric Scholarship Scheme is being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations for promotion of education among STs. The funds are released to the State Governments/UT Administrations on the basis of anticipated expenditure in a particular year. On receipt of actual expenditure figures in next year, any unspent amount, if any, is adjusted or arrears, if any, are released in the next year grant. The details of grant-in-aid released to various State Governments/UT Administrations by this Ministry and utilization thereof during each of the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise Release of Grant-in-Aid to Various State Governments/UT Administrations and Utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships for ST Students from 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2284.39	2284.3	1662.13	1662.13	2919.27	2919.27	20036.25	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00000	0.00000	23.53	
3.	Assam	1857.14	1857.14	1696.18	1696.18	2510.12	2502.97	2881.26	
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	170.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.24	130.24	160.28	160.28	375.95	375.95	1253.96	
6.	Goa	13.80	13.80	18.96	18.96	54.26	54.26	29.11	
7.	Gujarat	315.97	315.97	387.36	387.36	3046.63	3046.63	5116.09	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	59.72	10.92	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	113.99	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Jharkhand	107.97	107.97	1058.48	1058.48	1267.0	1267.00	1855.54	
11.	Karnataka	456.87	456.87	1053.97	1053.97	1863.63	1863.63	3163.59	
12.	Kerala	29.79	29.79	298.03	298.03	284.40	284.40	457.08	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	583.41	583.41	1228.18	1228.18	3236.50	2416.28	2026.23	
14.	Maharashtra	2155.56	2146.11	2500.00	2038.46	1250.00	1250.00	6629.51	
15.	Manipur	1438.78	1438.78	1912.68	1912.68	2163.28	2163.28	2460.01	
16.	Meghalaya	2435.72	2435.72	1342.12	1342.12	1006.57	1006.57	2717.23	
17.	Mizoram	1370.20	1370.20	1421.20	1421.18	1571.26	1566.82	1633.93	
18.	Nagaland	1593.50	1593.50	1467.27	1467.27	1866.77	1774.33	1908.44	
19.	Odisha	95.97	95.97	461.75	461.75	566.79	566.79	1104.03	
20.	Rajasthan	4616.62	17.49	4654.00	3031.75	1661.31	849.0	800.00	
21.	Sikkim	25.63	25.63	25.13	25.13	37.88	37.88	56.41	
22.	Tamil Nadu	4.76	4.76	2.50	2.50	72.34	72.34	112.71	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Tripura	294.89	294.89	433.19	433.19	538.26	417.916	380.40	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
25.	Uttarakhand	32.35	32.35	230.52	230.52	188.98	188.98	531.69	
26.	West Bengal	44.79	44.79	389.28	389.28	603.80	268.52	302.00	
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.45	0.545	3.00	0.910	0.00	0.00	9.15	
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	1.73	0	0.85	
Total		20003.45	15298.735	22586.31	20330.45	27086.73	24892.906	55602.99	

*As per GFR, the time of receipt of utilization a certificate (UC) in respect of recurring grant is 12 months. Hence, UC is not due as on date.

[English]

Awareness Regarding Population Control

2550. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes/schemes formulated by the Government to increase awareness among the people regarding the need to control population;

(b) whether the Government proposes to telecast several telefilms on Doordarshan to create awareness about the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Government has several programmes to increase awareness among the people relating to control of population. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare uses the media to educate people on population stabilisation through Mass Media (television and print), Mid Media and Inter Personal Communication (through Song and Drama etc.).

(b) and (c) Yes. Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh has decided the schedule for telecast of population related short films at regular intervals, namely Prerna, Kami Ki

Kimat, Antral, Har Jaan Mayne Rakhti hai and People's Paradox. On 08/03/2009, 11/07/2010 and 08/03/2011, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh telecasted two short advocacy films on Doordarshan.

Population Control

2551. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the National Commission on Population (NCP) to control the population in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government has received suggestions/recommendations from different Quarters in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken on such suggestion/recommendations;

(d) whether the NCP has suggested to the Advisory Groups on controlling population in particular communities, groups, castes, uneducated persons in rural and urban areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) National Commission on Population (NCP), headed by the Prime Minister, has been constituted as a body to review, monitor and give directions to concerned Ministries/Departments for the implementation of the National Population Policy 2000 (NPP 2000). Besides undertaking an Annual Health Survey in 284 selected districts through Registrar General of India (RGI) and engaging Expert Groups to study the population profile of the State of Bihar., Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha whose recommendations have been incorporated in the overall design of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the following are the strategies for effective implementation of NPP 2000:

1. Increasing basket of choice by systematically introducing effective contraceptives in the programme.
2. Fixed day fixed place Family Planning Services round the year through growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.
3. Promotion of IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
4. Promotion of No Scalpel Vasectomy to ensure male participation.
5. Improving availability of contraceptives at the village level.
6. Attractive compensation package for Sterilization.
7. Compensate sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and provide indemnity insurance cover to doctors under the Family Planning Insurance Scheme.

(b) and (c) In its meeting held on 21st October 2010, NCP, in the light of suggestions from experts, representatives of political parties and participating Chief Ministers/Minister of State Governments, has identified key points for effective implementation of NPP 2000. Details of the key points are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As given in (a) above.

Statement

Key Points Identified by National Commission on Population for Population Stabilisation

A. According priority:

- (i) Population stabilization should be accorded high priority and brought back into the political discourse at all levels;
- (ii) The Chief Ministers should provide leadership to the promotion of small family norm;
- (iii) Social experts, social scientists and communication experts should be involved for behavioural change;
- (iv) A safe motherhood campaign should be carried out on lines of the pulse polio programme, involving all stakeholders, with focus on population issues.

B. Programmatic interventions:

- (i) The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign should be revitalized in a vigorous manner,
- (ii) A comprehensive strategy should be undertaken to meet the unmet need for family planning services;
- (iii) Public health services and facilities should be strengthened and attention paid to basic requirements such as clean toilets, water, electricity etc.;
- (iv) Post-partum family planning services should be strengthened at centres where deliveries take place;
- (v) The family planning strategy should focus on delay of age at marriage, delay in birth of the first child and promotion of birth spacing between children;
- (vi) Essential medicines must be available at all public health facilities. Rational use of drugs

for reproductive health should be promoted and a policy on rational use of drugs put in place;

- (vii) AYUSH doctors should be involved in family planning programmes.

C. Inter-sectoral coordination:

- (i) Different ministries such as the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Women and Child Development and Panchayati Raj should be actively involved in the population stabilization programme.
- (ii) Education, particularly of girls must receive utmost attention;
- (iii) Initiatives for women empowerment should be strengthened further. Education regarding family life should be made available to adolescent, so that they become aware of reproductive and sexual health issues at a younger age.
- (iv) Interventions to improve nutritional status particularly of pregnant mothers must be strengthened.
- (v) Charitable institutions and hospitals run by Government agencies, like the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Railways and Defence Services, should also be actively involved in family planning initiatives.

D. Other interventions:

- (i) Raising of the legal age of marriage of girls may be considered;
- (ii) Gender should be included in medical education, so that doctors are adequately sensitized on gender issues in maternal health;

- (iii) NGOs working among members of the Muslims community may be actively involved in enhancing awareness regarding the small family norms among Muslims. Theological resources may also be made use of appropriately, to dispel myths.

- (iv) Emphasis should be placed on research activities, in order to develop more innovative contraceptives., so that the basket of reversible contraceptive choices is expanded.

- (v) Overall availability of funds for the health sector as well as for family planning should be increased.

Deterioration in Asset Quality of Banks

2552. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steady deterioration in asset quality of banks in the last two years on account of heavy stress in credit card and personal loan product segments;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Details of overall Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) including Credit Card Receivables and Personal Loans and their ratio of their advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks as at end of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given below:

At end	Gross NPAs (Rs. Crore)			Gross NPA Ratio (%)		
	Total	Credit Card Receivables	Personal Loans	Total	Credit Card Receivables	Personal Loans
March 2008	55844	2852	7642	2.39	10.39	3.87
March 2009	68222	5094	11268	2.44	17.01	5.17
March 2010	81816	3653	9897	2.50	16.94	4.85

Source: RBI, off-site returns

It can be seen that the asset quality of banks in respect of NPAs in credit cards and personal loans has been improving as evidenced by decline in Gross NPA ratios as on March 2010 as compared to March, 2009

(c) To improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have taken various steps which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

Setting up of Helpline Investors

2553. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is considering to introduce/set up helpline for investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent by which this will be helpful in educating the investors in the country for informed investments by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) currently has four dedicated investor helplines. SEBI has also decided to set up, on pan India basis, a toll free helpline.

(b) The dedicated helpline numbers are 91-22-26449188/40459188 for investor assistance and 91-22-26449199/40459199 for investor grievances. A toll free helpline is decided to be set up by SEBI on a pan India basis in both English and Hindi, to start with.

(c) At present SEBI responds to the queries of investors through telephone, e-mails, letters, and in person to those who visit SEBI offices. FAQ on its websites also helps in educating investors. The toll free helpline on a pan India basis is an attempt to scale up this assistance.

Renewable Energy Policy

2554. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to announce a long term Energy Policy to promote environment friendly renewable sources of energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be adopted?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) In December 2008, the Government formulated an Integrated Energy Policy (IEP) covering all sources of energy including renewable energy sources. The IEP document has highlighted the need to develop energy supply options and diversify energy sources including an increased exploitation of renewable energy sources, especially solar. It has further projected that with a concerted push, renewable energy may account for 5 to 6 percent of India's energy mix by 2031-32.

(c) The Government has already adopted the policy recommendations relating to renewable energy and is actively promoting the development and deployment of various renewable energy systems in the country in line with the policy. It has also initiated, in January 2010, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal.

Thalassemia and Sickle Cell Diseases

2555. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) the total number of patients, particularly children suffering from thalassemia and sickle cell in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed for their proper and affordable treatment;

(c) whether any research has been undertaken to treat such diseases with cord blood cells in the country; and

(d) if so, the details alongwith the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no state wise or central registry of children suffering from sickle cell disease and thalassemia in the country.

(b) to (d) Extensive research has been undertaken by National Institute of Imunohaematology (NIIH), (ICMR), The Institute has developed prenatal diagnosis technology for both the disorders, investigated morbidity patterns, and has data on different mutations from various parts of the country. In addition, there are 6-7 prenatal diagnosis centres in India. Free blood product is available through some Government blood banks. However, research has not been undertaken to treat the disease with cord blood cells.

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance for Setting up of
Allopathic Institutions**

2556. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Component	Amount sought	Remarks
Collocation at PHCs, CHCs and DHs.	Rs. 3540.00 lakhs	Screening committee rejected the proposal due to pending Utilization Certificates.
Medicines for hospitals/ dispensaries	Rs. 559.50 lakhs	The screening committee approved the proposal subject to receipt and clearance of pending Utilization Certificate amounting to Rs, 2172.50 lakh and receipt of details of the proposals as per performa.
Upgradation of 16 existing AYUSH Hospitals.	Rs. 1013.76 lakhs	A Grant-in-aid of Rs. 861.69 lakhs released as 85% of central share.

The release of further grants under the schemes is dependent on clearance of outstanding Utilization Certificates.

[English]

Foreign Banks in India

2557. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh Government had submitted a componentwise revised proposal in July 2010 regarding setting up of allopathic institutions under NRHM (AYUSH PIP 2010-11) seeking financial assistance of 5163.26 lakh rupees as per above-said revised proposal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be sanctioned and released?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No proposal has been received from Himachal Pradesh for 2010-11 as a part of NRHM PIP. However, Department of AYUSH has informed that Himachal Pradesh government submitted a proposal for financial assistance amounting to Rs. 5163.26 lakhs to establish AYUSH speciality clinics in allopathic institutions, medicines for hospitals/dispensaries and upgrading the existing AYUSH hospitals. The details is as follows:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present foreign companies operate largely in bigger cities without freedom to expand like Indian incorporated banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has changed its policy with regard to the opening of branches by foreign banks in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent by which the new policy of the RBI is likely to bring more money to India and to downsize the Indian banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the stipulation of minimum 25% of branch presence in rural and semi-urban areas is not applicable to foreign banks. However, according to Branch Authorisation policy issued by RBI in September 2005, while processing the applications for opening branches, the following aspects are also kept in view:

1. The RBI, while considering applications for opening branches, gives weightage to the nature and scope of banking facilities provided by banks to common persons, particularly in under-banked areas, etc.
2. Further, in order to ensure even spread of banking in the under banked districts, RBI has decided that proposals submitted by banks for opening of branches in under banked districts would be considered provided that the location of the proposed branch is not:
 - (i) Within the municipal limits of a State Capital, a Metropolitan Centre or a District Headquarters and
 - (ii) Within 100 kms. from the 4 major Metropolitan Centres (Mumbai, New Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai) and 50 kms from a State Capital.

However, the above restrictions at (i) and (ii) will not be applicable in cases where the location of the proposed branch is in the State of Jammu and Kashmir or any of the 7 North Eastern States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

(c) to (e) RBI, on January 21, 2011, has released a "Discussion paper on the form of presence of foreign banks" seeking views/comments of banks, non-banking financial institutions, all stakeholders and the public at large.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Tourism

2558. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has offered some incentives to the tourists of certain countries to promote tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to give such incentives to some more countries for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism makes efforts to improve the quality of service to the tourists. At present Ministry of Tourism is not offering any incentive to the tourists. However, in order to promote tourism, Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) scheme was introduced by the Government of India for the nationals of five countries, namely, Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg and New Zealand with effect from 01.01.2010. In the year 2011, this scheme has been extended by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the nationals of Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia.

(c) to (e) Extension of TVOA scheme to more countries has been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[*English*]

Request from Andhra Pradesh

2559. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Union Government from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for extending financial support to the State which has been implementing several welfare programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh, seek financial support from the Union Government for their Annual Plans, and under, central schemes. States' Annual Plans, along with the scheme of financing, are finalized after discussion with the State Governments in the Planning Commission. Ministry of Finance releases central assistance to support implementation of States' Annual Plans in accordance with the approved scheme of financing.

In the recent past, a request was received from Andhra Pradesh for additional financial support for the State's Aarogyasri Community Health Insurance Scheme as a special case. As there is no specific provision for special State schemes, it was not possible to provide separate financial support to the scheme.

Another request for additional central assistance was sent by the State for reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in areas affected by flood in September-October, 2009. The Planning Commission advised the State to utilize the provision of one-time Additional Central Assistance in Annual Plan 2010-11 to support projects for this purpose.

Details of assistance sought by the State from various Ministries/Departments of Government of India are not maintained centrally.

[Translation]

Delay in IT Refund

2560. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government audit has ever underlined the flaws in the functioning of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CB.DT) by highlighting cases of delay in tax refunds;

(b) if so, the number of cases of late tax refunds during the last three years alongwith the interest paid by the Government thereon;

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken for delay in making refunds alongwith the nature of action taken against them; and

(d) the time by which the refunds are registered in the record of PAN card holders under the e-return process in each financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Processing of returns of income, including those with refund claims, is a continuous process. The law stipulates that:

- (i) Return of income pertaining to a particular financial year can be filed up to one year from the end of the relevant assessment year or before completion of assessment, whichever is earlier, and
- (ii) Return of income received in a particular financial year can be processed up to one year from the end of the financial year in which Return is received.

Returns filed are processed sequentially and refund computed, if any, is issued immediately. As per the statutory provisions of section 244 A of Income Tax Act, 1961, interest is payable from 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of processing of return of income. Thus, interest payment is inescapable in all cases at least for the period from 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of filing of return of income and thereafter, till the return of income is processed.

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducted a Performance Audit on the subject of Income-tax refunds as report no 7 of 2009-10. Deficiencies in the procedural aspects of the refund issuance were already under consideration of the Income Tax Department through large-scale technological interventions to eliminate bottlenecks and creation of systems to reduce human interface. However, at times delays may be caused due to following reasons:

- (i) challenges in verification of taxes paid or deducted, due to data mismatch,
- (ii) wrong quoting of PAN by the assessee in the return of income,
- (iii) illegible recording of address in the return of income by the assessee,
- (iv) non-reporting of the new/altered address by the assessee to the AO,

- (v) incorrect particulars about the bank account.
- (vi) challenges faced in migration of PAN due to change of jurisdiction of the assessee.

(c) Effective mechanism is in place to redress the refund-related issues. The actions of assessing officers are monitored regularly by the administrative hierarchy and are also subject to revenue as well as internal audit systems. The Income Tax Department also has a grievance redressal mechanism wherein a taxpayer can approach higher authorities. Grievances can also be redressed through Income Tax Ombudsman.

(d) E-Filed returns, especially those with digital signatures, are processed sequentially soon after their filing and thereafter refund, if any computed, is issued. Delays may be caused in such cases where in ITR-V are submitted late or challenges in verification of taxes paid or deducted due to data mismatches.

[English]

Investments in Renewable Energy

2561. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether net socio-economic benefit of decentralized generation and distribution of electricity from renewable energy sources is very high in such areas that are not connected to conventional grid yet;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to step-up investment in renewable energy for off-grid areas in order to meet the goal of "Power to all by 2011";

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of villages and households that have been energized with electricity from renewable energy sources during

the Eleventh Five Year Plan so far, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the number of villages and households that are estimated to be energized by electricity from renewable sources by March 2012 to achieve the power for All by 2012 goal?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Decentralized generation and distribution of electricity from renewable energy sources in areas not connected to conventional grid can provide socio-economic benefits of providing energy access and meeting the basic energy/electricity needs of the local people.

(b) The Government has several schemes/programmes for promoting renewable energy systems in off-grid areas. These include Remote Village Electrification, Solar lighting, Biomass Gasifier, Waste to Energy, Aero generators and Micro-hydel programmes, etc., for which a budget provision of Rs. 470 crone has been kept for FY 2011-12. Given the present status of different renewable energy technology and costs, these systems can help to meet the basic electricity needs of villages, but cannot meet the entire goal of "Power to all by 2011",

(c) Renewable energy systems for households in around 6,224 villages have been sanctioned financial support under different village electrification programmes of the Ministry during the 11th Plan as on 28.2.2011. State-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed statement. Most of the systems supported are primarily for evening lighting through solar energy.

(d) Around 12,800 villages/hamlets in the country are estimated to be provided with renewable energy systems, mainly SPV home lighting by March, 2012, for meeting the lighting/basic electricity needs of the villages.

Statement

State-wise details of Villages sanctioned financial support for renewable energy systems under different village electrification programmes of the Ministry during the 11th Plan as on 28.02.2011

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 28-2-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		13		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		1058		

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1485		171	
4.	Chhattisgarh	36	184	94	
5.	Goa				19
6.	Gujarat				
7.	Haryana		92		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	68	177	118
9.	Jharkhand		8	36	78
10.	Karnataka	46	13		
11.	Kerala	49			
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75		126	158
13.	Maharashtra		82		
14.	Manipur	14	35		
15.	Meghalaya			66	
16.	Mizoram				
17.	Nagaland				8
18.	Odisha		91	371	429
19.	Rajasthan				90
20.	Sikkim				
21.	Tamil Nadu	32			
22.	Tripura	205		251	
23.	Uttarakhand	23	50	12	61
24.	Uttar Pradesh			105	146
25.	West Bengal			22	
	Total	1992	1694	1431	1107

Fund Raising Plans of MFIs

2562. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review the fund raising plans of some of the Micro Finance Institutions working in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government desire the unbridled growth of micro finance institutions in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In view of the recent developments in the Microfinance sector particularly in Andhra Pradesh, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had in October 2010 set up a Sub-Committee to study the issues and concerns of the micro finance sector including ways and means of making interest rates charged by the micro finance institutions reasonable. The Sub Committee was headed by Shri Y.H. Malegam, a senior member of the Central Board of Directors of RBI. The Sub-Committee submitted its report in January, 2011.

The Committee made several, recommendations that included recommendations on the sources of funds for MFIs.

The Committee has recommended creation of a separate category of NBFCs operating in the microfinance sector to be designated as Non Banking Financial Corporations-Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs). Bank lending to NBFCs which qualify as NBFC-MFIs will be entitled to "priority lending" status. For monitoring compliance with regulations, the Sub-Committee has proposed a four pillar approach with the responsibility being shared by (a) MFI (b) industry associations (c) banks and (d) the Reserve Bank.

The Committee has also among other things recommended that there should be a "margin cap" of 10% in respect of MFIs which have an outstanding loan portfolio at the beginning of the year of Rs. 100 crores and a "margin cap" of 12% in respect of MFIs which have an outstanding laon portfolio at the beginning of the year of an amount not exceeding Rs. 100 crores. There should also be a cap of 24% on individual loans.

While reviewing the proposed Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Act, the Sub-Committee has recommended that entities governed by the proposed Act should not be allowed to do business of providing thrift services.

The Reserve Bank of India has placed the Report in the public domain, and based on the feedback received from all stakeholders, a considered view will be taken by the RBI.

Further, the Department of Financial Services will consider introducing a Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Bill after taking into account the views of RBI on the Committee's recommendations.

[*Tranlation*]

Weavers' Service Centres

2563. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of handloom Weavers' Service Centres operating in various parts of the country, location-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released and utilized by these centres during each of the last three years and the current year, centre-wise;

(c) the activities undertaken by these centres alongwith the number of weavers benefited therefrom during the said period;

(d) the measures taken by the Government for modernization of such centres;

(e) whether the Government proposes to open more such centres in the country and proposals in this regard have also been received from various States including the State of Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) At present there are 25 Weavers' Service Centres, operating in various parts of the country. The details are furnished in the given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The activities of these centres are mainly relating to the technical requirements of the handloom weavers, handloom co-operatives/Corporations and other manufacturers, exporters, designers etc. in terms of providing new designs, woven textures/structures/patterns, product development/diversifications, dyeing of yarn with proper shade matching, printing of fabric with new designs etc. Besides providing technical services, these centres also conduct in-house training programs in designing, weaving and dyeing/printing to the weavers, students or anyone who is interested to undergo short-term training for up-gradation of technical skills. During the said period, 33710 numbers of weavers have been benefited.

(d) Modernization of all the 25 Weavers' Service Centres have been undertaken by installing the Computer Aided Textile Design systems.

(e) and (f) The Government is not proposing to open new such centre in the country. There is one Weavers' Service Centre functioning at Ahmedabad (Gujarat); No

proposal for opening new centre from any state has been received at this moment including the State of Gujarat.

Statement

(a) and (b) At present 25 Weavers' Service Centres are operating in the various parts of the Country. The detail of funds allocated/released and utilised by these centres during each of the last three years and the current year, centre-wise:

(Rs. In lakh)

Location of the Weavers' Service Centres	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Till date i.e. 31.01.2011)	
		Funds allocated/ released	Funds utilised	Funds allocated/ released	Funds utilised	Funds allocated/ released	Funds utilised	Funds allocated/ released	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Guwahati	Assam	87.37	83.35	123.28	121.46	160.51	159.49	185.46	167.58
Agartala	Tripura	60.30	59.55	83.46	81.31	112.21	106.65	102.27	91.19
Imphal	Manipur	63.97	59.66	96.98	93.36	120.51	118.88	108.61	90.93
Kolkata	West Bengal	95.80	94.34	131.40	129.2	170.21	163.72	156.81	124.84
Bhagalpur	Bihar	57.68	56.39	80.05	79.06	108.5	102.79	90.45	73.87
Bhubaneswar	Odisha	68.22	64.45	81.44	79.21	128.14	127.88	103.38	83.70
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	104.52	102.10	154.35	145.45	181.45	178.76	165.44	153.59
Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	51.71	45.23	60.78	62.09	82.27	83.89	75.93	64.75
Bangalore	Karnataka	72.32	63.10	99.25	94.63	128.36	126.23	122.63	98.40
Kannur	Kerala	57.59	55.44	82.37	79.62	91.10	90.06	95.18	72.46
Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	66.03	61.87	96.93	94.43	115.98	113.54	104.98	105.08
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	74.17	71.81	112.05	110.54	143.84	138.02	141.02	131.05
Salem	Tamil Nadu	47.03	40.97	66.43	64.19	88.22	87.40	79.37	71.73
Delhi	Delhi	148.57	141.08	170.44	160.25	212.97	211.16	219.66	182.32
Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	72.88	72.30	126.12	125.07	149.23	149.17	144.23	132.35
Chamoli	Uttarakhand	30.61	30.09	61.25	48.41	52.44	51.46	61.48	55.66
Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	57.38	56.48	90.15	89.26	107.69	106.33	95.48	82.15
Panipat	Haryana	54.38	52.96	74.91	72.21	90.26	88.21	82.45	79.01
Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	36.15	33.43	38.49	3,7.72	63.01	60.93	50.73	38.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jaipur	Rajasthan	65.65	59.55	96.16	94.22	126.55	124.50	122.85	110.94
Mumbai	Maharashtra	94.06	89.04	144.81	139.07	187.30	186.07	166.42	138.10
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	47.08	45.61	77.31	77.25	96.92	92.54	91.44	73.67
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	43.10	42.04	62.52	60.99	84.28	77.43	77.42	64.22
Nagpur	Maharashtra	63.29	60.36	80.24	76.16	106.53	104.39	92.53	80.78
Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	38.64	36.72	57.05	51.39	67.35	66.49	56.01	45.74
Total		1658.50	1577.92	2348.22	2266.55	2975.83	2915.99	2792.23	2412.91

Solar Power Equipment

2564. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to run training programmes for the maintenance and repairing of solar energy equipment is under consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government, under its different programmes for solar energy and remote village electrification, has made provisions of imparting training through state nodal agencies, banks and other implementing agencies on operation, repair and maintenance of solar energy systems. Accordingly, banks, State Nodal agencies and system suppliers are imparting training in areas, where these programmes are being implemented. Government under its Human Resource Development Programme on Renewable Energy has also made provisions to organize short-term training programmes on various aspects of renewable energy including training programmes for the operation, maintenance and repairing of solar energy systems. According to the programme, upto an amount of Rs. 10,00,000 (rupees ten lakh only) could be provided to various educational and other organizations engaged in educational activities for organizing such trainings. In

addition, solar lighting systems, solar water heaters and solar cookers have been incorporated in the regular syllabus of two-year course of seven trades (electricians, electronics mechanic, machinist, fitter, sheet-metal worker, welder and plumber) of ITI.

[English]

Consumer Spending Rate

2565. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer spending rate on processed food has increased during the past few years and expected to rise further until 2012; and

(b) if so, the annual rate of increase in consumer spending rate during each of the last three years and its expected increase upto 2012, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Report No. 523 of National Sample Survey (NSS) 62nd Round (July 2005-June 2006), Report No. 527 of 63rd Round (July 2006-June 2007) and Report No. 530 of 64th Round (July 2007-June 2008) the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) on beverages, refreshments and processed food has increased in rural and urban area in absolute terms during 2006-07 and 2007-08 as per the details given below. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) does not provide projection for future consumer spending rate.

Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) on beverages, refreshments and processed food

	MPCE		Percentage to total MPCE (%)	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
2005-06	26	68	4.2	5.8
2006-07	31	74	4.0	6.0
2007-08	43	94	5.6	6.4

(b) The annual rate of change in consumer spending as per the latest available Report No. 523 of National Sample Survey (NSS) 62nd Round (July 2005-June 2006), Report No. 527 of 63rd Round (July 2006-June

2007) and Report No. 530 of 64th Round (July 2007-June 2008), is given below state wise. The CSO does not provide projection for future consumer spending rate.

Average rural and urban MPCE in major States

State	Average MPCE (Rs.)						Annual rate of change (%)			
	2007-08		2006-07		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	816	1550	727	1361	704	1304	3.3	4.4	12.2	13.9
Assam	799	1452	721	1369	626	1352	15.2	1.3	10.8	6.1
Bihar	598	1080	541	865	465	684	16.3	26.5	10.5	24.9
Chhattisgarh	582	1503	528	1048	429	1214	23.1	-13.7	10.2	43.4
Gujarat	875	1471	797	1422	684,	1105	16.5	28.7	9.8	3.4
Haryana	1034	1628	1013	1336	743	1156	36.3	15.6	2.1	21.9
Jharkhand	592	1395	553	1119	469	1093	17.9	2.4	7.1	24.7
Karnataka	819	1668	624	1180	573	1154	8.9	2.3	31.3	41.4
Kerala	1383	1948	1250	1681	1056	1566	18.4	7.3	10.6	-15.9
Madhya Pradesh	634	1190	515	1002	487	982	5.7	2.0	23.1	18.8
Maharashtra	868	1709	776	1673	697	1342	11.3	24.7	11.9	2.2
Odisha	559	1438	459	1072	460	900	-0.2	19.1	21.8	34.1
Punjab	1273	1633	1198	1609	1010	1520	18.6	5.9	6.3	1.5
Rajasthan	801	1265	767	1185	701	1004	9.4	18.0	4.4	6.8
Tamil Nadu	834	1410	729	1227	688	1171	6.0	4.8	14.4	14.9
Uttar Pradesh	680	1121	653	996	570	908	14.6	9.7	4.1	12.6
West Bengal	702	1452	630	1371	583	1233	8.1	11.2	11.4	5.9

Irregularities in Tourism Projects

2566. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of irregularities in tourism projects being run in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) number of new tourism projects sanctioned for Gujarat and amount allocated for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) The development, promotion, implementation of tourism projects and redressal of complaints are the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration themselves. Based on the information received from the Department of Tourism, Government of Gujarat, the complaints of irregularities in tourism projects being run in Gujarat have not come to the notice of the Government yet.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned 12 projects on the basis of proposals received, complete in all respect, from the State Government of Gujarat for Rs. 34.47 crore during the eleventh five year Plan from 2007-08 to 2010-11 (upto 30.9.2010).

Development of New Technologies

2567. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to develop new technologies in the field of new and renewable energy sector,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country is facing any technology barrier in the field of new and renewable energy with other developed countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the strategy adopted by the Government to counter such barriers?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing a comprehensive policy to support research, development and demonstration of new and renewable energy technologies in the country at various academic/research organizations and industry, including the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). A number of projects have been supported under this policy.

The following specific initiatives have been taken by the Ministry to promote research and set up specialized centres in the country.

- (i) Alternate Hydro Energy Centre at IIT Roorkee for providing technical support to small hydro sector.
- (ii) National Centre for Photovoltaic Research and Education at IIT Bombay.
- (iii) Biomass cook stove test centre at IIT Delhi for certification and developmental testing of cook stoves manufactured in the country.
- (iv) Advanced Biomass Research Centre at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

In addition, CSIR has submitted six projects for consideration of Ministry relating to development of solar energy technologies.

(c) to (e) Currently, there is no perceived technology barrier in the field of new and renewable energy with other developed countries. The Research and Development policy of the Ministry has a provision to support technology development through various entities including consortia involving foreign companies. The policy also covers technology validation and demonstration projects involving industry including technologies sourced from other countries for assessing their suitability and adaptability under Indian conditions.

Share of Renewable Energy

2568. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has given a statutory advice to the State Governments for increasing the share of renewable energy in the total energy mix of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. Electricity is a concurrent subject and as per the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, the fixation of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) at the State level falls under the purview of the State Governments.

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

[Translation]

Solar Lights

2569. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether grant is likely to be provided from the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) fund to gram-sabha/block/zila panchayats for purchase of solar equipment including solar lights in the country;

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

(c) the time by when it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Under the scheme to promote off-grid solar applications, announced in 2010-11, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry is providing a subsidy of 30% and/or loan at 5% annual interest to the beneficiaries for installation of solar photovoltaic systems including solar lanterns, home lights, street lights, and stand-alone power plants in the General Category States. The balance cost can be met by either the beneficiaries from their own sources or by the State governments or from the MPLAD/MLALAD funds. There is no restriction under the scheme on Gram Sabha/block/zila panchayats from receiving grants from the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) for purchase of solar equipments including solar lights.

Loan to Farmers

2570. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed to the farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes communities by Regional Rural Banks during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh and bank-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to address the difficulties faced by the such farmers in raising loans from the said banks alongwithjhe_achievements made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that the specific information as sought, is not compiled in the present information system. However, the State-wise number of farmers belonging to SC/ST who have been provided loans under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) by Regional Rural Banks upto 31st March 2010 since inception is furnished in the enclosed statement.

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:

- As per the extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, scheduled domestic commercial banks are required to achieve 18 per cent 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.
- In order to provide hassle-free crop loans to farmers, NABARD issued guidelines in August 1998 in respect of KCC Scheme. It had revised the scheme in 2004. The revised scheme covers term credit as well as working capital for agriculture and allied activities, and a reasonable component for consumption needs.
- 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 in time. Thus the short term crop credit is available to prompt payee farmers @ 5% p.a. for loans upto Rs 3 lakh. Similarly, for the year 2011-12 the Interest Subvention Scheme proposes to provide prompt repaying farmers short term crop credit @ 4% p.a.

- 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), have been 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 tilled/ 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.

The flow of credit for agriculture and allied activities from the formal financial system has been increasing every year.

Statement

KCC Scheme-Coverage under SC-ST—Position as on 31 March 2010 (since inception)—RRBs

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No. of KCCs	SF/MF coverage	SC/ST coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2067720	1367.480	208834
2.	Assam	154076	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh#	3333	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Bihar	1109688	842198	147367
5.	Gujarat	248450	93369	11928
6.	Goa			
7.	Haryana	372166	310638	11527
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54721	10185	3705
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	24401	NA	NA
10.	Karnataka	1255223	NA	NA
11.	Kerala	472712	NA	NA
12.	Madhya Pradesh	575184	274163	108090

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	329637	80728	13819
14.	Meghalaya#	22036	N.A.	NA
15.	Mizoram#	9460	NA	NA
16.	Manipur*	2073	NA.	NA.
17.	Nagaland#	1795	NA.	NA.
18.	Odisha	704624	102121	7718
19.	Punjab	139826	98293	7281
20.	Rajasthan	498655	NA	NA
21.	Sikkim			
22.	Tamil Nadu	294347	NA	NA
23.	Tripura#	52704	NA	N.A.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3915943	2637349	629104
25.	West Bengal	375212	NA	NA
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island#\$			
27.	Chandigarh\$			
28.	Daman & Diu@#\$			
29.	New Delhi#\$			
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli@\$			
31.	Lakshdweep@\$			
32.	Puducherry	133	NA	NA
33.	Jharkhand	386558	NA.	NA.
34.	Chattisgarh	300597	NA.	NA.
35.	Uttarakhand	49945	38701	10112
TOTAL		13421219	5855225	1159485

\$No RRBs in these States/UTs.

N.A. : Data not available.

SF/MF : Small Farmer/Marginal Farmer

RRB : Regional Rural Banks

Source : NABARD

**Exporters Demand of a Review in
Export Tariff Rate**

2571. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has effected a 30 per cent deduction in the tariff refund rates for various exporters of leather, textiles and sports goods;

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

(c) whether in view of the current recession in exports, the exporters have demanded a review of the decision regarding tariff refund rates;

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

(e) Whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the adverse effects of the deduction in the tariff refund rates on the exports of the country and employment; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For the year 2010-11, the duty drawback rates have been reduced by 5-15% in respect of leather products, 15-25% in respect of Cotton Textiles, upto 10% in respect of Synthetic textiles and upto 10% in respect of sports goods. The Government had, like in previous

years, appointed a three member Committee to recommend the duty drawback rates for the year 2010-11. The Committee had recommended a reduction in Drawback rates the basis of reduction in incidence of duties and taxes on inputs used in the manufacture of the export products. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted and the new drawback rates were notified vide Notification No. 84/2010-Customs (N.T.) dated 17.9.2010. The drawback rates for some of the important leather, textiles and sports goods for the last 3 years are given in the enclosed statement.

Part (c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Export promotion councils/trade associations representing the sectors viz. leather, textiles and sports goods represented for a review of the decision of reduction in duty drawback rates. These representations were examined. It was not found feasible to accede to these requests for reasons mentioned at (a) and (b) above. The concerned Export Promotion Councils had also been informed about the decision taken in respect of their representations.

Part (e) and (f) No, Madam. No study has been carried out to assess the likely adverse impact of lower duty drawback rates in the areas of exports and employment. It may be mentioned that the Drawback rates are determined in terms of Section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962, Section 37 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, Section 93A read with Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 and the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback Rules, 1995. These provision stipulates that the Drawback shall rebate only the duties or taxes chargeable on any imported/excisable materials and input services used in the manufacture of the export product.

Statement

Comparative Chart showing Drawback Rates for Important Leather, Textiles and Sports Goods during the Year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl.No.	Tariff Item	Description of Goods	Unit	Drawback rates (2008-09)	Drawback rates (2009-10)	Drawback rates (2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Textile and Textile Product						
Cotton Sector						
1.	520901	Cotton Fabric grey	Kg.	4.6	4.6	3.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	520902	Cotton Fabric dyed	Kg.	5.5	5.5	4.2
MMF Sector						
3.	540201	Polyester tex./twisted yarn grey	Kg.	10.5	10.5	9.6
4.	540202	Polyester tex./twisted yarn dyed	Kg.	12.2	12.2	10.8
5.	5503	PSF (Customs component)	Kg.	2.4	2.4	2.2
6.	5504	VSF (Custos coponent)	Kg.	2.0	2.0	1.0
7.	550901	Polyester Spun Yarn Grey	Kg.	10.2	10.2	9.4
8.	550901	Polyester/Viscose Spun Yarn Grey	Kg.	10.2	10.2	9.4
9.	550902	Polyester Spun Yarn Dyed	Kg.	12.1	12.1	10.3
10.	550902	Polyester/Viscose Spun Yarn Dyed	Kg.	12.1	12.1	10.3
11.	551001	Viscose spun Yarn Grey	Kg.	10.2	10.2	10.2
12.	551002	Viscose Spun Yarn Dyed	Kg.	12.1	12.1	10.9
13.	551501	Fabric of Polyester/Viscose Spun Yarn Grey	Kg.	9.2	9.2	8.0
14.	551502	Fabric of Polyester/Viscose spun Yarn Dyed	Kg.	10.3	10.3	8.8
15.	540301	VFY Grey (Custos coponent)	Kg.	2.1	2.1	1.0
16.	540702	PFY fabric Dyed	Kg.	9.4	9.4	8.0
17.	630201	Cotton made ups	Kg.	8.2	8.2	7.1
18.	630303	Made ups of MMF	Kg.	9.5	9.5	9.0
Wool sector						
19.	510501	Wool Top	Kg.	5.1	5.1	4.4
20.	510601	Wool Yarn Grey	Kg.	6.4	6.4	4.8
21.	510602	Wool Yarn Dyed	Kg.	7.2	7.2	5.7
22.	511102	Wool Fabric Dyed	Kg.	6.3	6.3	6.0
23.	511104	Poly Wool Fabric 40/60	Kg.	7.2	7.2	6.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silk sector						
24.	500701	Silk Fabric	Kg.	9.8	9.8	11.0
Leather and Footwear Sector						
25.	410701	Finished Leather	Per Sq. Ft.	6.3	6.3	5.5
26.	420201	Leather Bags	Per Pc.	9.0	9.0	7.9
27.	420207	Leather wallets	Per Pc.	8.4	8.4	7.9
28.	420301	Leather Garments	Per Pc.	9.9	9.9	8.6
29.	420307	Leather Belts	Per Pc.	6.2	6.2	5.3
30.	640305	Adult Leather Shoes	Per pair	10.5	10.5	9.5
31.	640309	Adult Leather Sandals	Per pair	9.3	9.3	8.3
32.	640605	Leather Shoe Uppers	Per pair	9.5	9.5	8.5
33.	640609	Leather Sandal Uppers	Per pair	9.0	9.0	7.6
Sports sector						
34.	950607	Inflatable Ball (PVC/Rubber)	Piece	15.0	15.0	12.5
35.	950608	Inflatable Ball (PU)	Piece	15.0	15.0	13.5
36.	950622	Cricket Bats	Piece	11.0	11.0	9.8

Allotment of Mines

2572. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore mines are allotted to both the public and private sector steel plants for their use in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the allotted mines to each of the steel plants, especially to the Steel Authority of India limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL);

(c) whether some steel plants export additional iron ore;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any control over such deals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the information maintained by the Indian Bureau of Mines, 769 mining leases for iron ore have been granted in the

country. A statement showing State-wise leases of iron ore (both in public sector and private sector) as on 31.3.2009 is given in the enclosed statement I.

As per the information furnished by the Ministry of Steel, no mines have been allotted to Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL). However, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) operates nine captive iron ore mines in the states of Jharkhand (4 mines), Odisha (3 mines) and Chattisgarh (2 mines).

(c) and (d) As per available information, The Tantra Raikela and Bandhal captive iron ore of Jindal Steel & Power Ltd. in Odisha is exporting iron ore, the details of which are given below:

(in Thousand Tonnes)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
811	908	585

(e) and (f) As per the amended Export and Import Policy incorporated in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), the restrictions regarding export of iron ore effective from 1.4.2008 are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I*State wise leases of iron ore as on 31.3.2009*

(Area in Hect.)

State	Total		Public Sector		Private Sector	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Andhra Pradesh	31	1389.68	-	0	31	1389.68
Chhattisgarh	14	5538.60	9	5116.10	5	422.50
Goa	359	25877.40	-	0	359	25877.40
Jharkhand	48	12379.23 [^]	12	6933.76	36	5445.47
Karnataka	165	18216.54	13	7172.11	152	11044.43
Kerala	1	86.06	-	0	1	86.06
Madhya Pradesh	16	200.76	-	0	16	200.76
Maharashtra	27	1309.90	1	9.32	26	1300.58
Odisha	92	27784.19	20	14602.89	72	13181.30
Rajasthan	16	1525.50	-	0	16	1525.50
Total	769	94307.86	55	33834.18	714	60473.68

Statement II

Item	Export Policy	Nature of restrictions
1	2	3
Iron ore other than those specified under Free category	STE	Export through MMTC
Iron ore of Goa origin when exported to China, Europe, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, irrespective of the Fe content	Free	
Iron ore of Redi origin supplied to all markets, irrespective of the Fe content	Free	
All iron ores of Fe content upto 64%	Free	
Iron ore concentrate prepared by beneficiation and/or concentration of low grade ore containing 40% or less iron produced by Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. (KIOCL)	STE	Through KIOCL, Bangalore
Iron ore pellets manufactured by KIOCL	STE	Through KIOCL, Bangalore

1	2	3
Rejects of iron ore chips and like generated from the manufacturing process after using imported raw material	Free	(i) The quantity of export of such rejects shall not be more than 10% of the imported raw materials i.e. pellets (ii) The size of the rejected pellets chips (fines) shall be less than 6 mm

[*Translation*]

Proposals for E-learning Centres

2573. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the details of polytechnics of Madhya Pradesh for which sanction has been given to set up e-learning centres and digital libraries by the Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) by the Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry of Finance regarding setting up e-learning centres and digital libraries in polytechnics of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) A proposal for setting up e-learning centers and digital libraries in Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the State of Madhya Pradesh was received on February 18, 2010 in Department of Economic Affairs from Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development seeking Technical Assistance from Government of Japan. The proposal was examined in Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Higher Education was requested on March 3, 2010 to send fresh/updated proposal duly recommended. The same is awaited from Department of Higher Education.

Health Camps

2574. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance to the Members of Parliament for organising health camps in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare does not organise health camps/melas. It is the State NRHM who organise health camps/melas in respective States/UTs. Funds for organising camps/melas are allocated to the States/UTs. Whenever the request comes for organising health camps/melas, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare refers this to State NRHM requesting them to utilize their allocated fund. On its own, the Ministry does not organise any health camp/mela in any Member of Parliament's constituency.

Outstanding Duties

2575. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the corporate houses/individuals against whom arrears of more than ten crore rupees is lying outstanding in terms of income tax, excise duty, customs duty and service tax as on date;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to recover the said amount;

(c) the number of corporate houses/individuals from whom the outstanding amount is yet to be recovered due to the matter being sub-judice;

(d) whether any non-judicial mechanism is in place for settlement of these matters outside the court; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Power Transmission Network Grid

2576. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a long distance inter-regional nation-wide power transmission network grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed and made operational; and

(d) the benefits likely to be derived there from?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has already inter-connected all the five Regional Grids of the country and established power transmission network National Grid with total inter-regional power transfer capacity of about 22,400 MW.

Development and strengthening of National Grid is a continuous process which gets enhanced progressively with addition of new generation projects. Towards this, PGCIL has envisaged investment of about Rs. 55,000 Crore during XI Plan (2007-12) for implementation of various transmission projects and planned to enhance total inter-regional power transfer capacity of the country from present level of about 22,400 MW to about 28,000 MW by end of XI Plan matching with power transfer requirement (details of inter-regional links are attached at given in the enclosed statement.

(d) National Grid is enabling transfer of power from generating sources located in different regions of the country to various load centres and facilitating transfer of surplus power to deficit regions on real time basis.

Statement

Details of Inter-Regional Transmission—Existing and Planned for 11th Plans

Name of System	Existing (upto Feb., 2011)	Balance program for 11th Plan	At the end of 11th plan i.e. 31.03.2012
1	2	3	4
ER-SR:			
Gazuwaka HVDC back to back	1000	—	1000
Balimela-Upper Sileru 220kV S/C	130	—	130
Talcher-Kolar NVDC Bipole	2000	—	2000
Upgradation of Talchoer-Kolar HVDC Bipole	500	—	500
ER-SR Total	3630	0	3630

1	2	3	4
ER-NR:			
Muzaffarpur-Gorakhpur 400 kV D/C (Quad Moose) with TCSC	2000	—	2000
Dehri-Shaupuri 220 kV S/C	130	—	130
Patna-Balia 400kV D/C quad	1600	—	1600
Biharshariff-Balia 400kV D/C quad	1600	—	1600
Barh-Balia 400 kV D/C quad	1600	1600	
Gaya-Balia 765 kV S/C		2100	2100
Sasaram:			
(i) HVDC back to back	1000	—	1000
(ii) Bypassing of HVDC back-to-back to establish Sasaram-Allahabad/Varanasi 400 kV D/C line			
Sasaram-Fatehpur 765 kV S/C		2100	2100
ER-NR total	7930	4200	12130
ER-WR:			
Rourkela-Raipur 400 kV D/C	1000	—	1000
TCSC on Rourkela-Raipur 400 kV D/C	400	—	400
Budhipara-Korba 220kV D/C+S/C	390	—	390
Ranchi-Sipat 400kV D/C (40% SC)	1200	—	1200
Ranchi-Rourkela-Raipur 400kV D/C with fixed series capacitor, TCSC in parallel line		1400	1400
ER-WR total	2990	1400	4390
ER-NER:			
Birpara-Salakati 220kV D/C	260	—	260
Malda-Bongaigaon 400kV D/C	1000	—	1000
ER-NER total	1260	—	1260
NR WR:			
Vindhychal HVDC back to back	500	—	500
Muria-Malanpur 220kV D/C	260	—	260
Kota-Ujjain 220hV D/C	260	—	260
Agra-Gwalior 765kV S/C line-1 400kV op.	1100	—	1100
Agra-Gwalior 765kV S/C line-2 400 kV op.	1100	—	1100

1		2	3	4
Kankroli-Zerda 400kV D/C		1000	—	1000
NR-WR total		4220	0	4220
WR-SR:				
Chandrapur HVDC back to back		1000	—	1000
Barsural Sileru 20kV HVDC mono pole	@	200	—	200
Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/C		260	—	260
Ponda-Nagajhari 200kV D/C		260	—	260
WR-SR total		1720	0	1720
TOTAL ALL INDIA (200kV and above)		21750	5600	27350
132kV/110kV Inter-Regional links 4xD/C + 4XS/C = 12 ckts	\$	600	0	600
TOTAL All India (110/132kV & above)		22350 (about 22,400)	5600	27950 (about 28,000)

Note: @200 MW HVDC Monopole is currently not in operation.

\$132/110 kV lines are operated in radial mode from time to time.

[Translation]

Fake Currency Notes

2577. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of fake currency notes confiscated in the country;

(b) whether the Government is concerned about the confiscated fake currency notes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the printers of fake currency notes and users of these notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of value of fake currency seized during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 4th March, 2011) as provided by National Crime Record Bureau, are as under:

Year	Total value (in rupees)*
2009	88,846,932
2010	101,305,694
2011 (upto 4th March, 2011)	87,600

*The figures are provisional.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of FICN in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to

monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

[*English*]

Funding of Tourism Projects

2578. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has decided to tighten norms and cut off funding for various tourism projects in view of concern over the lack of spending by the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) Development, Promotion, Implementation, and monitoring of tourism projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance to States/ Union Territories based on proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, inter-se-priority and subject to availability of funds.

Ministry of Tourism, however, also continuously monitors the progress of the implementation of projects through review meetings and site visits from time to time. This issue is also discussed in the Regional Conferences of Tourism Ministers so that State Governments/Union Territory Administrations accord due priority to proper implementation of tourism projects.

[*Translation*]

Companies Raided

2579. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the companies which have been raided in connection with evasion of excise duty and tempering in their balance sheets during the last three years and those found guilty alongwith the action taken by the Government against them;

(b) whether government proposes to devise any concrete policy to check recurrence of such accidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

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.

[*English*]

Visit of World Bank President

2580. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank President visited India and held discussion recently;

(b) if so, the details of broad agreement arrived therefrom and the follow-up action taken so far;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to support the national programme to mitigate cyclone impart construction of cyclone shelters and new bridges;

(d) if so, the details thereof and time for completion, project-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for timely completion of projects?

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

(b) The discussions covered a wide range of issues including trends in global economy, rising commodity and food prices, risks to global economy, India's growing role in the world, trends and challenges in Indian economy, World Bank's current and emerging role and areas of India's engagement with the World Bank. There was broad agreement on strengthening India and World Bank's partnership in areas of agriculture, water management, urban development, livelihoods, skills development and infrastructure development. Discussions were also held on inclusive and sustainable growth, bringing best development practices from around the globe and sharing India's development experience and expertise with others. Three loan agreements, namely,

Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project (US\$ 220 million), National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-I (US\$ 255 million), and National Rural Roads-11 (US\$ 1500 million) were signed. Out of these three projects two are effective.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government of India and the World Bank signed the legal agreements for the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-I on 14th January 2011. The project has World Bank financing of US\$ 255 million. The closing date of the project is 31st October 2015.

(e) There is an elaborate mechanism in place for monitoring utilization of loans received from the World Bank, which involves close review of projects through bi-annual tripartite portfolio review meetings and quarterly problem-project review meetings comprising of the World Bank, Department of Economic Affairs, Line Ministry/ Department and the Project Implementing Authorities. From the last year, State-level review meetings chaired by Chief Secretaries, and Sector-level review meetings chaired by Secretaries of Central Line Ministries have been introduced. These are conducted in some selected states on rotation. Besides wrap-up meetings are conducted after the completion of every mission of the World Bank, for closely monitoring the implementation progress.

Separate Management Structural under NRHM

2581. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task group on separate management structure under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) at various levels commencing from the village to district level for the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare in the States has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the finding of the report;

(c) the details of the one year Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) course in partnership with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) to produce health specialists; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. No task group on separate management structure

under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been constituted.

(c) and (d) Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) in partnership with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched Post Graduate Diploma in Public Health Management (PGDPHM) through its Indian Institutes of Public Health (IIPH) along with other partner Institutions under NRHM to support continuing Public Health Education Programme for capacity building of medical officers in Public Health Management.

The programme is one year residential course focusing on management of public health services wherein in-service doctors are nominated by respective state governments. The course structure is modular, with eight months institution-based teaching followed by extensive field based project work. The multi-disciplinary curriculum includes modules on management viz. human resource management, finance management, health management information system, modules on public health, biostatistics, demography, epidemiology, behavioral and social sciences, health communication and promotion, health economics and policy. 216 students were trained in Post Graduate Diploma in Public Health Management at Public Health Foundation of India and partner institutions in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. In the year 2010-11, 175 students have been enrolled for training at these institutions.

Power from Waste

2582. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated National Master Plan for development of waste-to-energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote research and development for generation of waste-to-energy;

(d) whether various avenues of technology transfer have been included in the Master Plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had

prepared a National Master Plan (NMP) on Development of Waste-to Energy in India in May 2006 under a project assisted by United Nations Development Programme/ Global Environment Facility. The NMP, *inter-alia*, includes assessment of potential of energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes, identification of priority areas, selection of appropriate technologies, research and development, technology transfer and strategic action plan.

(c) Two research and development projects in the area of waste-to- energy are presently ongoing: (i) power generation from municipal sold waste through gasification by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and (ii) Up-gradation of biomass into Natural Gas quality gaseous fuel by Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

(d) and (e) The NMP also includes a Technical Memorandum on Avenues of Technology Transfer. This *inter-alia*, indicates opportunities for transfer of technology in various sectors such as waste management and technologies for energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes. All aspects of technology transfer in general and those specific to waste-to-energy sector have been included.

Renewal of Licences of Insurance Agents

2583. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Companies have revised the rules regarding renewal of licence to their insurance agents keeping in view that half of the insurance policies sold by them are not renewed in the subsequent year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that Section 42 of the Insurance Act, 1938 and IRDA (Licensing of Insurance Agents) Regulations, 2000 provides for issuance of fresh licences as well as renewal of licence of an insurance agent by IRDA. On 11.02.2011, IRDA has issued guidelines mandating insurance agents to renew licence of insurance agents based on persistency levels specified in the guidelines.

The persistency level is defined as the percentage of policy contracts still in force at the specified time interval after they have been issued and shall be calculated on premium basis as well as policy basis. The gist of the guidelines are:

- (i) For all licence renewals prior to the Financial Year 2014-15, the average Persistency Rate for each agent for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 shall be at least 50% in terms of both policies and premium procured by such agent,
- (ii) From the Financial Year 2014-15, the Persistency Rate for each agent shall beat least 75% in terms of both policies and premium procured by such agent.
- (iii) The Persistency Rate shall be on a pro-rata basis and rounded off to the nearest decimal where the financial year is not covered in full.
- (iv) Renewal of agent licence is subject to meeting the persistency rates as stated in (i) and (ii).

FEMA Violation

2584. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Enforcement have completed the investigations of alleged Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) contravention by some corporate as requested by the Reserve Bank of India in the cases from the year 2007-08 onwards;

(b) if so, the latest status of the investigations in this regard; and

(c) if not, the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Based on information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) about alleged contravention of Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA), by corporates since 2007-08, the Directorate of Enforcement has issued 5 Show Cause Notices to certain corporates alleging contravention of FEMA.

[Translation]

Chinese Equipment Installed in Power Plants

2585. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note that the foreign equipment like turbine installed in various major power projects in the country including West Bengal are of very inferior quality;

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

(c) whether in view of their inferior quality the Government proposes to impose ban on Chinese equipment installed in power projects; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per information available from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), details of the thermal units commissioned in XI Plan with boiler and turbine generators imported from foreign manufacturers are given in the enclosed statement. Following units in operation in West Bengal with boiler and turbine generators supplied by Chinese manufacturers suffered failures as per details below:

- (i) Two sets of 300 MW units supplied by DEC, China were commissioned in 2008 at Sagardighi Thermal Power Plant of The West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited. Initially there was failure of LP Turbine blade of Unit I. Subsequently, it was replaced and now both the units are running well.
- (ii) One unit of 300 MW unit has been Installed in the Durgapur Projects Limited as extension Unit No.7 by M/s. Dongfang Electric Corporation (DEC), P.R. China. The said unit is in operation since February 2008 and declared under commercial operation since 30.04.2008. DPL had not faced any problem with the operation of the turbine. However, due to some accidental failure of the control system, there was starvation in turbine bearing lubricating oil system on 30.05.2010 which led to some damage of the turbo-generator rotors. The damaged portion of the rotors have been repaired and ready for re-commissioning In the month of May, 2011.

As informed by CEA, no specific issue related to the quality of turbine generators from foreign manufacturers have been brought out by the utilities.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to impose a ban on Chinese equipment in power projects at present.

Statement

Details of Units Commissioned in XI Plan with Main Plant equipment from Foreign Manufacturers

Sl.No.	Station Name	Unit	Capacity	State	Utility	Commissioning Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	1	300	Haryana	HPGCL	13/Nov/2007
2.	YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	2	300	Haryana	HPGCL	29/Mar/2008
3.	RAJIV GANDHI TPS	1	600	Haryana	HPGCL	31/Mar/2010
4.	RAJIV GANDHI TPS	2	600	Haryana	HPGCL	1/Oct/2010
5.	ROSA TPP Ph-I	1	300	U.P	RPSCL	10/Feb/2010
6.	ROSA TPP Ph-I	2	300	U.P	RPSCL	26/Jun/2010
7.	MUNDRA TPS	1	330	Gujarat	APL	4/Aug/2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	MUNDRA TPS	2	330	Gujarat	APL	17/Mar/2010
9.	MUNDRA TPS	3	330	Gujarat	APL	2/Aug/2010
10.	MUNDRA TPS	4	330	Gujarat	APL	20/Dec/2010
11.	MUNDRA TPS	5	660	Gujarat	APL	26/Dec/2010
12.	PATHADI TPP	1	300	Chattisgarh	LANCO	4/Jun/2009
13.	PATHADI TPP	2	300	Chattisgarh	LANCO	25/Mar/2010
14.	JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	1	300	Maharashtra	JSWEL	24/Aug/2010
15.	JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	2	300	Maharashtra	JSWEL	9/Dec/2010
16.	WARDHA WARORA TPP	1	135	Maharashtra	WPCL	5/Jun/2010
17.	WARDHA WARORA TPP	2	135	Maharashtra	WPCL	10/Oct/2010
18.	WARDHA WARORA TPP	3	135	Maharashtra	WPCL	21/Jan/2011
19.	TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II)	3	300	Karnataka	JSWEL	23/Apr/2009
#	TORANGALLU TPS(SBU-II)	4	300	Karnataka	JSWEL	24/Aug/2009
21.	UDUPI TPP	1	600	Karnataka	UPCL	23/Jul/2010
#	STERLITE TPP	1	600	Odisha	SEL	29/Dec/2010
#	STERLITE TPP	2	600	Odisha	SEL	14/Oct/2010
#	SAGARDIGHI TPS	1	300	West Bengal	WBPDC	21/Dec/2007
25.	SAGARDIGHI TPS	2	300	West Bengal	WBPDC	20/JUL/2008
#	D.P.L. TPS	7	300	West Bengal	DPL	24/NOV/2007
Total		26	9285			

[English]

Export/Import of Aluminium

2586. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Aluminium exported/imported during the last three years, company-wise;

(b) whether National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has also exported Aluminium during the last three year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the domestic Aluminium industries are importing Aluminium at much high rate than the rate at which we export; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has intimated on the basis of information received from Directorate General of Commercial

Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), a subordinate office under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, that the Company wise export/import figures are not disseminated

on account of commercial confidentiality. However, India's export and import figures of aluminium alloys and scrap for the last three years are as under:

(Value in Rs. '000)

Metals and Alloys	Unit	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (provisional)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Export	Tonnes	359124	45214886	429433	53404671	440762	49177673
Import	Tonnes	534832	61485631	564928	68722275	726656	72160299

(b) and (c) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has furnished the details of primary aluminium metal exported by them during the last three years:

Financial year	Quantity of aluminium exported (in tonnes)
2007-08	101723
2008-09	82316
2009-10	146948

(d) and (e) Specific data regarding prices at which downstream industries in the country are importing various products of aluminium metal are not available.

Solar Power Projects by NTPC

2587. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to set up solar power projects in Maldives and various other foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) NTPC is exploring the possibility of development of renewable energy based project in Maldives. There is no firm proposal at this stage to set up solar projects in foreign countries.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

2588. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Empowered Group of Ministers has decided to bar project developers of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) from sourcing equipment from abroad;

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

(c) whether the domestic suppliers are likely to be benefited by such decision;

(d) If so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the cost of equipment required for UMPPs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), set up for facilitating expeditious decisions in all cases concerning Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), examined the matter regarding the sourcing of the supercritical equipment for UMPPs with Phased domestic Manufacturing Program (PMP). Accordingly, a committee under the chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission has been set up to look into the details and work out the modalities in this regard.

(e) The developer for UMPPs are selected through case-II International competitive bidding process conducted by the project-specific Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed as 100% subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the nodal agency for UMPP. At the end of the bidding process, the project is awarded to the identified developer, who quotes the lowest levelled tariff for power from the project. Presently, the developer is free to source the equipment for the project from anywhere. Further, the UMPPs are eligible for the benefits available to other mega power projects as per the Mega Power Policy.

SHGS

2589. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Self Help Group linked with the Pandyan Grama Bank as on 31 January, 2010 and as of now;

(b) the details of the gold loan and total advances excluding gold loan given by the said bank during the last three years and the current financial year; and

(c) the details of the priority sector lending by the

said bank during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by Indian Overseas Bank, the sponsor bank of Pandyan Grama Bank, the Number of SHGs linked with Pandyan Grama Bank as on 31 January, 2010 (cumulative) was 108,158 and as on 28.2.2011 (cumulative) it was 115,701.

(b) The details of the Gold Loan and total advances excluding gold loan given by Pandyan Grama Bank during last three years and current year (upto 28.2.11) is as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 28.2.11)
Gold Loans	126953	166499	229469	219523
Total advances (excluding Gold Loan)	24159	31683	32542	29984

(c) The details of Priority Sector Lending by Pandyan Grama Bank during the last 3 years and current year (upto 28.2.11) is as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 28.2.11)
Total Priority Advances	136865	185446	251145	235420

[*Translation*]

Compulsory Financial Partnership of Corporates in Education

2590. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance has made efforts to ensure compulsory contribution from the private companies and high networth individuals, for development of education sector, particularly primary education sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The revenue received from the tax payers, including from the private companies and high networth individuals is used to fund the central plan outlay of different Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India including the Ministry of Human Resource Development. As announced in the Budget 2011-12, there is a proposal to allocate Rs. 52,057 crore for education, which represents an increase of 24 per cent over the plan outlay of 2010-2011. To fulfill the commitment of the Government for Universalisation of elementary education, a 2 per cent 'Education Cess' has also been levied on all major central taxes through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004. The proceeds of this cess is utilized for (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and (b) Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Similarly, an additional 1 per cent 'Secondary and Higher Education Cess' was

imposed in 2007 to fund new seats in Higher Education towards implementation of 27 per cent of seats for Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

[English]

Corruption in DRT

2591. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding malpractices/corruption on the part of recovery officers of Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ being taken thereon during the last three years, DRT-wise?

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

(b) The Central Government has established 33 Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and 5 Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRATs) all over the country under the provisions of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 for expeditious adjudication and speedy recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions and matters connected therewith. The Act stipulates that the Central Government shall provide the DRTs with one or more Recovery Officers (ROs) for recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions.

As the post of RO is sensitive in nature involving recovery of bad debts from defaulters and unwilling debtors, several complaints are received on regular basis against one or the other officer of a DRT including RO. While some complaints are frivolous and rejected, serious complaints of any kind are thoroughly looked into and disciplinary action is taken wherever necessary.

[Translation]

Use of Solar Energy for Spinning

2592. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of operation of spinning wheel, using solar energy, by an Non-Government Organisation (NGO) "Gandhigram Urja Vikas Sansthan" in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon;

(c) the regions in the country in which the project is likely to be replicated alongwith the details of production capacity thereof; and

(d) the number of spinning wheels likely to be operated with solar energy alongwith the Quantum of electricity likely to be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

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

Leakage of Phone Tapping Transcripts

2593. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of the leakage of transcripts pertaining to phone tapping concerning a matter being investigated by the Income Tax Department/ Central Board of Direct Taxes;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the steps being taken to initiate an inquiry into the matter;

(c) whether connivance of officials belonging to the said department and other individuals has been unearthed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

[English]

Parliamentary Panel on Illegal Mining

2594. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether pointing out that illegal mining has become an endemic feature, a parliamentary panel has

recommended banning of injudicious exports of natural resources like iron ore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether the recommendation was made only after huge public outcry over massive loot of national wealth by mining mafias in several mineral rich States;

(d) if so, whether the Government has considered the suggestion of the house panel; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The Government had constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) on 14.09.2005 under the Chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission to review the National Mineral Policy and to suggest changes in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, in order to give a fillip to the investment in the mining sector. The HLC, in its Report of 2006, recommended that illegal mining can be checked by improved standards of governance and better management of the concession system, particularly timely and efficient processing of grant and renewals, and quick decisions on statutory clearances and approvals. The issue of export of iron ore was also considered by HLC and it recommended that there is no need to impose any quantitative restrictions on exports but the position should be reviewed after 10 years. The Committee recommended that an export duty may be levied on exports of iron ore in lump form with Fe content above 65%. This issue of ban on export was also referred to a Group of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Shri Shivraj Patil, Hon'ble Home Minister, which held that in view of current availability of

iron ore resources and the installed capacity in steel sector there is no need for quantitative restriction or capping of export of iron ore. The GoM agreed to the recommendation of the Hoda Committee that restrictions on export of iron ore are not required, while holding that even though conservation of iron ore resources of the country is of paramount importance, the same may not be achieved by banning or capping the export of iron ore but by taking recourse to appropriate fiscal measures. The GoM also held that the issue of taxation on export of iron ore would be appropriately addressed in the budgetary exercise.

[*Translation*]

Bank Branches

2595. DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks including Punjab National Bank have opened their branches in Muradabad area of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current financial year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has provided the details of the bank branches opened by Public Sector Banks including by the Punjab National Bank in Muradabad District in Uttar Pradesh in the last three years and the current year as under:

Bank group/period	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (1.4.2010 to 31.12.2010)
Public Sector Banks	5	5	11	3
Of which Punjab National Bank	-	-	5	-

In order to facilitate the opening of bank branches in rural areas and to address the issue of the uneven spread of bank branches, RBI since December 2009, has permitted domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to freely open branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres with a population of less than 50,000 under general permission, subject to reporting.

To extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services are to be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. This Campaign has been named

"Swabhimaan". The Banks have formulated their road maps for Financial Inclusion through the mechanism of the State Level Bankers Committee and have identified approximately 73,000 habitations across the country having a population of over 2000 for providing banking facilities. These habitations have been allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March, 2012. It is estimated that approximately 5 crore rural households shall open bank accounts under this initiative.

[English]

Retired Ayurvedic Doctors in CGHS Dispensaries

2596. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint retired ayurvedic doctors on contract basis in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries;

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

(c) the proposed terms and conditions for these appointments; and

(d) the time such appointments are likely to be done?

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

(b) and (c) The appointment will be for a maximum of two years or till the doctor attains the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier. The doctors to be appointed a contract basis would be paid a lump sum amount not exceeding Rs. 46,000 (Rupees Forty Six Thousand only) per month.

(d) The appointments are likely to be made in about four months time.

Inter-State Share of Power

2597. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to states

(a) whether an agreement was signed between the Union Government and the State Government of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding the share of power generated from hydro power projects of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the share of Rajasthan has been finalized in respect of projects covered under the agreement;

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

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to expedite the finalization of Rajasthan's share in the projects mentioned in the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.5.1984 where in it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, UBDC Stage—II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its opinion as to whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these projects and if they are, then what would be the share of each State. It was agreed that the Hon'ble Supreme Court's opinion obtained by Government of India shall be remitted to the signatory States and shall be binding on them.

However, subsequently in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992, a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual

consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States. Meanwhile, the State of Punjab has enacted the 'Punjab Termination of Agreement Act 2004', terminating and discharging the Government of Punjab from its obligations under the agreement dated 31.12.1981 between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on reallocation of waters and under all other agreements relating to the waters of Ravi-Beas. Government of India has made a Presidential Reference to the Supreme Court on 22.7.2004 *inter alia* whether the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 and the provisions thereof are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Raid on Tibetan Monastery

2598. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have raided the Gyuto Tantric Monastery of the exiled Tibetan leader, 17th Karmapa, near Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh and seized foreign currency;

(b) if so, the details of the seizure made;

(c) the present position of the investigation; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to plug loopholes in the flow of foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) On 26th January, 2011, during routine checking, vehicle No. HP36D0444 of Shri P.K. Bhardwaj was intercepted at Meharpur barrier in Distt. Una and currency worth Rs. One crore was found by the Police staff. Consequent upon further investigation, residence of Shri Shakti Lama, Treasurer of Karmapa Lama at Sidhwari near Dharamshala was searched and currencies as per exchange value totalling of Rs, 564,72,462.07 was recovered on 27th January, 2011, An F.I.R. No. 23/1011

dated 26th January, 2011 has been registered at Una Police Station which is under investigation by the State Police.

Investigations initiated by the Directorate of Enforcement under the Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999(FEMA) upon receipt of the above information from Himachal Pradesh Police Authorities are in progress.

Further, Investigation Directorate of Income Tax Department had issued a warrant of authorization under Section 132-A of the I.T. Act, 1961 to investigate and recover the unaccounted Indian currency of Rs. One crore in cash, which was seized by the State Police at Una, Himachal Pradesh. Further investigations of the Income Tax Department are also in progress.

(d) The Foreigners Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs administers the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1911 and the rules framed there under to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Penal actions are taken under relevant provisions of the Act for any violation. The Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate action on receipt of specific information about suspected violation of the provisions of FEMA, 1999.

Transfer of ICMR Land

2599. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has investigated the allegations of transfer of ICMR land to a Housing Society;

(b) if so, the outcome of the report submitted by the CVO, ICMR in the matter;

(c) whether the Government also received any report of the Comptroller and Auditor General in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. In the report it was inferred that transfer of land was as per the Memorandum of Association of the Council.

The Report has been sent to the Comptroller and Auditor General (C and AG) for further necessary action.

(c) and (d) Yes. In Chapter X of its Report No. CA 16 of 2008-09 (Scientific Departments), C and AG has observed that ICMR irregularly sanctioned transfer of land allotted for its staff quarters to the Group Housing Society of ICMR at a much lower rates and without the approval of the Government.

(e) The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Law and Justice for advice on the legality of transfer of the land.

Performance of SEBI

2600. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue earned by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) during the last three years;

(b) the details and number of registered Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) regulated by SEBI during the above period;

(c) the names of the companies found guilty in such investigations; and

(d) the names of the companies against whom action has been taken, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of revenue earned by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as informed by SEBI, for the financial years 2007-2008, 2008-2009, and 2009-2010 are as under:

(in Rs. lakh)

Particulars	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Fees/Subscriptions	39749.85	19456.18	18310.66
Income from investments	8739.62	11483.68	12449.69
Interest Earned	357.25	347.55	391.96
Other Income	178.18	271.94	522.12
Total	49024.90	31559.35	31674.43

(b) The details of Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) registered with SEBI for the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of FIIs
2008	403
2009	198
2010	180

(c) and (d) The details of actions taken by SEBI against companies found guilty in investigations initiated

in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till date) is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Case Name	Name of the company against whom action initiated	Details of Action
1	2	3	4
1.	Trading Activity of Ajay Natavarlal Securities and Shri Parasram Holdings P. Ltd.	ANS Pvt. Ltd. Shri Parasram Holdings Pvt. Ltd	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 5 lacs Administrative Warning
2.	Geefcee Finance Ltd	Mecspert Securities Pvt. Ltd. Mecspert Systems Pvt. Ltd Mahadev Energy Pvt. Ltd	Reference to Income Tax Department and Ministry of Company Affairs
3.	GSLOT Entertainment Ltd	GSLOT Entertainment Ltd Ritedeal Mercantile Company Pvt Ltd Highpoint Trading Company Pvt. Ltd. Bluepearl Trading Company Pvt. Ltd Seashore Mercantile Company Pvt. Ltd Newtree Mercantile Company Pvt.	Administrative Warning Administrative Warning Administrative Warning Administrative Warning Administrative Warning Administrative Warning
4.	Educomp Solutions Limited	Educomp Solutions Ltd.	Caution Letter
5.	Atul Auto Ltd.	Angel Broking Ltd. Matalia Stock Broking Pvt. Ltd.	Administrative Warning Administrative Warning
6.	Kewal Kiran	SKSE Securities Ltd. Arcadia Share and Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	Administrative Warning Administrative Warning
7.	Ad-Manum Finance Ltd.	Joindre Capital Services Ltd.	Administrative Warning
8.	GE Capital Transportation Financial Services Ltd.	M.M Warburg Bank (Schweiz) AG	Caution letter
9.	Parsoli Corporation Ltd. (Case-2)	Samruddhi Stock Brokers Ltd. VSE Stock Services Ltd. Insight Share Brokers Pvt. Ltd. Shreehari Hira Stock Broking Pvt. Ltd.	Administrative warning Administrative warning Administrative warning Administrative warning
10.	Eicher Motors Ltd.		Administrative warning
11.	Trading Activity of Vikas Kumar Upadhyay	L and T Investment Management Ltd	Consent Order passed.
12.	Indo Pacific Software and Entertainment Ltd.-Case I	Indo Pacific Software and Entertainment Ltd.	Administrative warning
13.	Rock Hard Petro Chemicals Ltd.	Rock Hard Petro Chemicals Ltd.	Administrative warning

1	2	3	4
14.	Shree Nath Commercial Financial Pvt Ltd	Shriam Financial Ltd	Adjudication- Penally Rs. 3 Lakh
15.	Dealings of Kalpana Gadde and Butchi Tirupati Rao Gadde in the shares of Exelon Infrastructure Ltd	Exelon Infrastructure Ltd	Administrative Warning
16.	GE Capital Transportation Financial Services Ltd.	M M Warburg Bank	Caution Letter
17.	Educomp Solutions Limited	Educomp Solutions Ltd.	Caution Letter
18.	Gemstone Investments Ltd. (02 case)	Ami Shares and Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd Prabhudas Liladhar Pvt. Ltd Ford Brothers Capital Markets Ltd.	Referred to BSE Administrative warning Administrative warning
19.	Kilpest (I) Ltd.	Sanjay C Baxi Securities Ltd	AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 5 lakhs.
20.	Blue Coast Hotels and Resorts Ltd.	Scope Credit and Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 3 lakhs.
	React Investment and Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 3 lakhs.
	Epitome Holdings Pvt. Ltd.		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 3 lakhs.
	Liquid Holdings Pvt. Ltd.		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 3 lakhs.
	Seed Securities Services Pvt. Ltd.		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 3 lakhs.
	Dombivli Nagari Sahakari Bank		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 1 lakh.
	Morgan Securities and Credit Pvt. Ltd.		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 40 lakhs.
	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.		Administrative Warning
	Northern Projects Ltd.		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 40 lakhs.
	Praveen Electronics Pvt. Ltd.		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 40 lakhs.
	Morgan Venture Ltd.		AO order passed, imposing a penalty of 40 lakhs.
21.	Parsoli Corporation Ltd. (Case-1)	Parsoli Corporation Ltd.	Restrained from buying selling or dealing in securities market in any manner whatsoever or accessing the securities market directly or indirectly for a period of seven years

1	2	3	4
		Parsoli Corporation Ltd.	Restrained from buying selling or dealing in securities market in any manner whatsoever or accessing the securities market directly or indirectly for a period of six months
		Parsoli Corporation Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 25 lacs
		Pinnacle Share Registry Pvt. Ltd.	Registration cancelled after Enquiry proceedings
22.	Parsoli Corporation Ltd. (Case-2)	Parsoli Corporation Ltd.	Restrained from buying selling or dealing in securities market in any manner-whatsoever or accessing the securities market directly or indirectly for a period of one year
		SPJ Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 3 lacs
		SP Jain Securities Pvt. Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 2 lacs
		Peninsular Capital Market Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 2.50
		Perk Investments	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 1 lac
		Ruchiraj Shares and Stock Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 3 lacs
		Indus Portfolio Pvt. Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs.50,000/-
		Prathmesh Investment and Trading Pvt. Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 2.50 lacs
		Samruddhi Stock Brokers Ltd.	Administrative warning issued
		VSE Stock Services Ltd.	Administrative warning issued
		Insight Share Brokers Pvt. Ltd.	Administrative warning issued
		Shreehari Hira Stock Broking Pvt. Ltd.	Administrative warning issued
23.	Sanguine Media Ltd.	Forsee Financial and Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	Administrative warning issued
		Yoha Securities Ltd.	Administrative warning issued
24.	Winro Commercial (India) Ltd.	Winro Commercial India Ltd.	Administrative warning issued
		Antique Stock Broking Limited	Administrative warning issued
		Macquarie Bank Limited	Administrative warning issued

1	2	3	4
		Macquarie Capital Securities (India) Private Limited	Administrative warning issued
		Morgan Stanley India Company Private Limited	Administrative warning issued
25.	Alka Securities Ltd	Mahesh Kothari Shares and Stock Brokers Pvt.	Debarred from trading in its proprietary account for 1 year and not to take fresh clients till the conclusion of Enquiry proceedings
		Alka Securities Limited	Debarred from trading in its proprietary account for 1 year and not to take fresh clients till the conclusion^ of Enquiry proceedings
		Mahesh Kothari Shares and Stock Brokers Pvt.	Penalty Levied: Rs 10 lakh
26.	Asian Star Company Ltd.	Bakliwal Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Administrative warning issued
27.	Eltrol Ltd.	Eltrol Ltd.	Debarred for 5 years vide order dated 15.07.10.
28.	Amit Easy Finance Ltd.	Amit Easy Finance Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 2.5 lacs vide order dated 21.10.10.
29.	Harsiddhi Man-Power Services Pvt. Ltd.	Harsiddhi Man-Power Services Pvt. Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 2 lacs vide order dated 08.10.10.
30.	Shreerath Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Shreerath Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 2.5 lacs vide order dated 12.10.10.
31.	Lila Laboratories (India) Ltd.	Lila Laboratories (India) Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 1.5 lacs vide order dated 08.10.10.
32.	Maars Software International Ltd.	Maars Software International Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 1 lac vide order dated 24.05.10.
33.	TH Vakil Shares and Securities P. Ltd.	TH Vakil Shares and Securities P Ltd.	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 4 lacs vide order dated 23.09.10.
34.	Tropical Securities and Investments P. Ltd. member BSE	Tropical Securities and Investments P. Ltd., member BSE	Certificate of registration suspended for 2 months vide order dated 24.02.2011.
35.	IQ Infotech	IQ Infotech	Adjudicating officer imposed penalty of Rs. 5 lacs vide order dated 30.12.2010.
36.	Pyramid Saimira Theatre Ltd. (PSTL)	Pyramid Saimira Theatre Ltd. (PSTL)	Vide order dated 10.11.2009 PSTL was restrained from dealing in securities in any manner whatsoever or accessing the securities market, directly or indirectly for a period of 7 years. PSTL has also been directed to include the order in the Agenda of their next Annual General Body Meeting. The company challenged the order before Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) and Supreme Court (SC), however both SAT and SC upheld the SEBI Order.

Coal Corridors

2601. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal corridors are proposed to be planned by the Railways to ensure timely supplies of coal to power projects; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that the power sector get maximum benefit out of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways have planned two dedicated freight corridors, namely 'Eastern Freight Corridor and Western Freight Corridor for movement of commodities including coal for Thermal Power Stations in the Country. While the Eastern Freight Corridor will inter-alia be used for movement of domestic coal to the power stations, Western Freight Corridor will be used for movement of commodities including imported coal to the power stations. No rail corridor exclusively dedicated to movement of coal to power projects has been planned by Railways. With the construction of these corridors, line capacity of Railways on these routes will get a quantum jump. Moreover, movement of coal for power plants is a 'programmed traffic' for Railways, which is accorded higher priority in allotment of rakes. Thus, Power Stations will get maximum benefit from the construction of these corridors.

Enquiry Against Banks

2602. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry against certain banks with respect to the loan disbursed by them in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the outcome of such enquiry; and

(c) the other remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c)

Reserve Bank of India has reported that they had recently undertaken quick scrutiny in some banks to examine if the reasons for corruption could be attributed to systemic issues i.e. risk to the system independent of the bribery case and if absence of proper internal controls had provided opportunities for bribery. Further acting upon the press reports that appeared in Nov. 2010 regarding arrest of CEO, LIC Housing Finance Ltd. and some other persons in connection with allegation of receiving illegal gratification by senior officers of some Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions for sanctioning loans, RBI undertook scrutiny of borrowal accounts of the groups at Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India and Bank of India, which were stated to be under scanner of CBI. The outcome of the preliminary scrutiny did not reveal any systemic risk and lacuna in the loan sanctioning system and the relevant internal control system of serious nature requiring immediate specific supervisory or regulatory interventions.

Silk Centres

2603. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some silk centres including at Navzari (Gujarat) are on the verge of closure jeopardising the livelihood of a large number of farmers, engaged in silk farming;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the government to save such centres, particularly centre at Navzari (Gujarat)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB) has established a Research Extension Centre (REC) at Navsari in Gujarat to extend Research and Development support for catalyzing the effort of State Government during the implementation of National Sericulture Project in Gujarat State. But at present, there are no active farmers in the area that can be served by the Centre for production of silk. In the absence of sericulture activities in Navsari area, over a period of time, farmers have been drifted away to other remunerative agricultural crops due to lack of attention and support from the Govt of Gujarat. CSB has approached to Govt of Gujarat time and again to

implement the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) for the development of Silk industry in the area. However, no positive response has been shown so far by the Gujarat Government to implement the CDP in the State. The centre has limited activities in the region now.

(c) Sericulture development is a State subject, whereas Central Silk Board extends all the required Research and Development support and training inputs to catalyze the efforts of the State Governments. CSB has not received any action plan so far from the State Govt. to promote sericulture in Navsari area during last one decade. But considering the scope for the development of Eri silk in the State, Govt. of Gujarat has initiated a pilot Project in Banaskantha district for promoting Ericulture. In this regard, the Central Silk Board has established a separate Unit at Himmatnagar, which is fully equipped with the required staff for extending necessary technological and training support for Eri Silk production in Gujarat, as other varieties of silk such as Muga and Tasar are found to be unsuitable for growing in Gujarat due to different climatic conditions. The state Govt. of Gujarat has also been requested to initiate necessary action for its involvement in the project. REC, Navasari has been advised to extend necessary technical support to Project Development Center (PDC), Himmatnagar.

[Translation]

National Tribal Policy

2604. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the National Tribal Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the time by which the policy is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy in order to address the critical issues concerning tribals. The approval of the draft Policy is under process. No time frame for the finalization of the National Tribal Policy can be given at this stage.

[English]

Solar Power Plants

2605. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Solar Power Plants installed in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir State are likely to replace the present Diesel Generator Sets; and

(b) the total power generating capacity likely to be increased after commissioning of these solar power plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has sanctioned projects to set up stand-alone solar photovoltaic power plants of about 4.1 MW aggregate capacity in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir during 2010-11, These projects are expected to reduce the dependence on diesel generators after they are commissioned.

[Translation]

Stem Cell Research and Therapy

2606. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down any guidelines and regulatory framework to carry out Stem Cell Research and Therapy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of cure of blindness with the help of stem cell derived from foetus experiment as claimed by a scientist in USA.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to promote such research in the country alongwith the details of the developments in the field?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) ICMR jointly with Department of Biotechnology has formulated Guidelines for Stem Cell Research and Therapy (2007). The guidelines are as under:

- (i) Two tier mechanism for review and monitoring of research and therapy in the field of human stem cell.
- (ii) Compulsory registration of all institutions and investigators with National Apex Committee-Stem Cell Research and Therapy (NAC-SCRT).
- (iii) Prior approval of NAC-SCRT or IC-SCRT, as applicable, for conducting any research in human stem cell.
- (iv) All new human stem cell lines to be created with the prior approval of NAC-SCRT or IC-SCRT.
- (v) All established human stem cell lines from any source, imported or created in India should be registered with IC-SCRT and NAC-SCRT.
- (vi) Permission for import/procurement from other Indian laboratories shall be obtained from IC-SCRT.
- (vii) All clinical trials with any stem cell shall have prior approval of IC SCRT, Institutional Ethics Committee and Drug Controller General of India for marketable product; and shall be registered with the NAC-SCRT. International collaborations shall also have prior approval of NAC-SCRT and funding agency as per its procedure/or Health Ministry's Screening Committee.

(c) to (e) As per the news in "The Washington Post" regarding the work of Robert Lonza, Chief Scientific Officer, Advanced Cell Technology Inc. of Marlborough, Mass in the field of Stem Cell research, The Food and Drug Administration, USA (USFDA) approved a second Clinical trial using Human Embryonic Stem Cells requested by Advanced Cell Technology Inc. to inject cells created from Human Embryonic Stem Cells into the eyes of 12 patients suffering from advanced cases of a disease that, causes blindness, Stargardt's Macular Dystrophy. The Government has constituted special committees to assess the developments in the fields such as National Apex Committee from Stem Cell Research and Therapy (NAC-SCRT) and Cellular Biology Based Therapeutic Drug Evaluation Committee.

Panel on Cold Drink

2607. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel set up by the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) for detecting the adulteration of chemicals and pesticides in soft drinks has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/proposed by the Government for early obtaining of recommendations;

(d) whether representatives of soft drink manufacturing companies are also the members in the said panel;

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

(f) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure chemical free soft drink in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) No such panel has been set up by Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) with regard to detecting adulteration in soft drinks.

The standards of Carbonated Water (soft drinks) have already been prescribed vide Rule 65 and item A.01.01 of Appendix B of Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. The implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments, which take action in case of any violation of the PFA Act 1954 and Rules 1955.

The FSSAI has set up eight scientific panels on different topics comprising 123 members. 13 out of these 123 Members, are employees of private sector companies. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that these panels may be reconstituted. Steps are being taken to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Demolition of Building

2608. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of some labourers being crushed under the debris on February 02, 2011 during demolition of old buildings in New Delhi;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether responsibility has been fixed in regard to the mishap;

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

(e) the time by which action is likely to be taken on the guilty and the victims appropriately compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Demolition of the building standing on the plot allotted to the Department of Revenue by Ministry of Urban Development for construction of Rajaswa Bhawan at Curzon Road, K.G. Marg, New Delhi is being carried out through Construction wing of Defence Research Development Organization (DRDO), Ministry of Defence. The barracks are around 65-70 years old, structurally weak and are in a dilapidated state, constructed mainly of clay/lime mortar. A portion of the wall of one of the barracks collapsed accidentally and the labourers, namely S/Shri Ajay, Hari Om, Bijnesh, Viresh, Tejvir, Jagatpal, Satyavir and Maharaj were hit by the debris. All the labourers were wearing helmets and other safety equipments. They suffered minor injuries and were immediately rushed to nearby hospital by the emergency vehicle which remains there all the time as part of the safety measure by the contractor. All the labourers have recovered from the injuries and are back to work now.

(c) to (e) The accident occurred primarily because of the dilapidated condition of the building which is already under demolition. However, a case of negligence has been registered and is being investigated against the labour contractor.

Extraction of Precious Metals

2609. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of huge reserve of precious metals and stones in the deep sea;

(b) if so, the details of the equipments and technologies used for extraction of these precious metals and stones; and

(c) the details of metals extracted during each of the last three years and current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Central Government has taken note of huge reserves of precious metals and stones in deep sea. Geological Survey of India has mandate to conduct mapping and regional exploration in Territorial Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Indian Coast. Geoscientific investigations of the deep sea beyond EEZ are carried out in few selected parts by Ministry of Earth Sciences and National Institute of Oceanography.

Detailed mineral exploration and geological data is required within territorial waters before taking up mining operations. Therefore, 63 potential blocks with bounding co-ordinates, especially for heavy minerals sand falling in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal were identified and prioritized by GSI for further detailed exploration.

As an administering authority under section 4(a) of the Offshore Area (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002, Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines has issued a notification dated 7th June, 2010 inviting applications for the grant of Exploration Licence in the offshore areas of the country. The notification is available on website of Ministry of Mines (<http://www.mines.gov.in>). In response to this, 377 applications have been received in IBM which for grant of exploration licence.

(b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) presently carries out systematic seabed mapping and mineral exploration of selected tracts within Territorial Waters and EEZ of India. Presently grab samples of the sea-bed sediments are collected by Vibro-Corer technique of sample collection that can penetrate upto a depth of 1 to 3m, in a widely spaced grid pattern and analysed in the Chemical and Petrological Laboratories by standard methods.

GSI is initiating steps to undertake offshore survey for strategic studies of seabed morphology; geochemical scan for thermogenic hydrocarbons, high resolution survey

in potential areas of gas hydrates accumulation in Mahanadi Basin and Krishna Godavari Basin through acquisition of the new Ocean Going Vessel

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

[*English*]

Joint Venture of PSUs with Private Enterprises

2610. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines governing Public Sector Undertakings for entering into Joint Venture (JV) agreements with the private enterprises;

(b) the details of JV cases which have got the approval of Government during the last three years.

(c) whether JVs are subject to Government audit;

(d) whether the CAG has been Empowered to supervise or conduct audit of such JVs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises, Government of India has issued guidelines delegating powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for making equity investments to establish Joint Ventures (JVs) within the laid down limits and subject to certain conditions. Department of Public Enterprises is not maintaining the details of Joint Venture cases approved by the Government. It is also added that Joint Venture (JV) proposals of Maharatana, Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs, within their respective delegated powers, do not require the approval of the Cabinet.

(c) to (e) In case the joint venture is a Government company under Section 619 of the Companies Act or deemed Government company under Section 619 B of the Companies Act, the auditor of such joint venture will be appointed and audit will be supervised by C and AG. The C and AG will also have powers to undertake supplementary or test audit of such joint venture. In case such joint venture is not a Government company under Section 619 of the Companies Act or deemed

government company under Section 619B of the Companies Act, the auditor will not be appointed or audit supervised by C and AG.

[*Translation*]

Sugar Mills

2611. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some sugar mills are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles;

(b) if so, the total number of such sugar mills in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether some of these sugar mills are lying closed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to revive/re-open these sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) One sugar mill namely Ganesh Sugar Mill (GSM), a unit of erstwhile Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (SMMC) came under the administrative control of National Textile Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Textiles through an order of Supreme Court in 1989.

(c) and (d) Ganesh Sugar Mill has been lying closed since 1994. SMMC, the company owning GSM was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1994 and was ordered to be wound up in 1996. This was also approved by the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR). However, High Court of Allahabad granted a stay against the winding up order.

(e) As the matter is sub-judice, Government has not taken any decision to revive/reopen the Ganesh Sugar Mill.

[*English*]

Construction Work on Hydro Dams

2612. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on some of the Hydro Dams proposed to be constructed in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh is being opposed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a committee has been constituted to look into the matter; and

(d) if so, the details of recommendation of Committee and the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) As on date, three Hydro-electric Projects (above 25 MW) viz. Lower Subansiri (2000 MW), Kameng (600 MW) and Pare (110 MW) are under construction in the States of Arunachal Pradesh/Assam. Government of Assam (GoA) has expressed concerns about the adverse downstream impact and other aspects of the Lower Subansiri HEP (2000 MW). On the request of GoA, NHPC constituted an Expert Group consisting of experts from NT, Guwahati, Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University to study the downstream impact of this project. The Expert Group submitted its draft report in June, 2010 and final report on 03.03.2011. Based on the concerns expressed by GoA regarding structural safety of the dam, Planning Commission has recently appointed a two Member Technical Experts Committee. GoA has been requested to indicate the names of their nominees for the Steering Group to be constituted by NHPC to address the issues relating to downstream impact. GoA has recently nominated Secretary, Water Resources Department, GoA as their nominee.

HIV/AIDS

2613. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has urged all the States to conduct medical tests of all the prisoners to find out the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the jail-inmates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken fresh measures including rolling out Red Ribbon busses in order to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of the bill providing for free and comprehensive treatment of HIV/AIDS patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated number of programmes which seek to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS in the country. One such activity was the implementation of two phases of the Red Ribbon Express project during 2007-08 and 2009-10. A specially designed exhibition train travelled across the country covering 180 and 152 railway stations respectively during the two phases. At each halt point, Red Ribbon Buses were deployed for outreach activities through which over 9 lakh people were covered during 2007-08 and over 61.58 lakh people were covered during 2009-10.

(e) The draft HIV/AIDS Bill has not yet been finalised. However, free treatment as per National Guidelines is available to HIV/AIDS patients in the country.

Implementation of OBC Reservation in AIIMS

2614. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI T.R. BAALU:

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

(a) whether instructions have been given to all Central Educational Institutions to implement 27 per cent reservation to OBC students including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the number of OBC students admitted in the last academic year 2009-10 in AIIMS and their percentage;

(c) whether certain instances of illegal reservation and transfer of seats in AIIMS has come to the notice of the Government;

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

(e) the extent to which the percentage fixed in respect of OBCs students admission for the above academic year has been reached in AIIMS?

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

of Health and Family Welfare has issued instructions to its educational institutions including AIIMS to implement 27% reservation for OBC students.

(b) In the Academic Year 2009-10, out of total of 72 admissions in MBBS course, 19 OBC students were admitted with their percentage being 27%. Against, 387 students admitted in various other courses, 72 OBC students were admitted with their percentage being 18.6.

(c) and (d) No instances of illegal transfer have come to the notice of the Government.

(e) Same as (b) above.

[*Translation*]

Crisis in Textiles Sector

2615. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textiles sector is facing crisis due to imposition of temporary ban on Technology Upgradation Fund subsidy scheme from June 30, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the closure of said subsidy scheme has also made any adverse impact on interest subsidy scheme as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise, as all committed liabilities under the Scheme continue to be financed.

(c) and (d) The Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme has fully utilized the 11th plan allocation of Rs. 8000 crores by 2010-11 and has catalysed investments

of Rs. 1,03,632 crore in the 11th plan period. As all committed liabilities continue to be financed, there is no adverse impact on interest reimbursements to banks.

[*English*]

Population of Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2616. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Shompen, Sentinelese, Onges, Great Andamanese tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands as per 2001 Census separately;

(b) the total number of births and deaths of respective tribes during the period 2001-09;

(c) whether there is a decline/stagnation in the population of respective tribes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration; and

(f) the details of the per capita expenditure incurred by the A and N Administration during 2008-09, 2009-10 on respective tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) As per 2001 Census, the population of the following tribes are as under:

(i) Shompen	398
(ii) Sentinelese	39
(iii) Onges	96
(iv) Great Andamanese	43

(b) As informed by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration, the total number of births and deaths of tribes during the period 2001-2009 are as below:

Year	Shompen		Sentinelese		Onges		Andamanese	
	Birth	Death	Birth	Death	Birth	Death	Birth	Death
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001-02	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NIL	2	NIL
2002-03					2	03	0	
2003-04					2	NIL	2	
2004-05					3	05	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2005-06					3	04	3	
2006-07					3	01	4	
2007-08					3	05	1	
2008-09		02			6	08	1	02
2009-10		01			3	NIL	1	01

(c) As informed by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration, there is no decline in the population of Onges and Andamanese, specific data on Shompens and Sentinelese is not available as no contact is made with these tribes as per Government Policy.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

(f) As informed by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration, the per capita expenditure incurred by A and N Administration during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as below:

Tribes	Year	Per Capita Expenditure (in Rs.)
Shompen	08-09	NA
	09-10	NA
Onges	08-09	16,762
	09-10	29,925
Great Andamanese	08-09	43,135
	09-10	51,763
Sentinelese	08-09	NA
	09-10	

Implementation of Central Schemes

2617. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many schemes formulated and funded by the Union Government for the welfare of tribals are not being implemented by the State Government due to Maoist threat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds not utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement these schemes through central agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) No instance has been reported by any State Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(d) and (e) In view of reply of part (c) above, the see questions do not arise.

Single Window Service for Large Taxpayers

2618. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the single window service for large taxpayers will be set up in other parts of the country other than the metropolitan cities; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. As of now there is no such proposal for setting up of single window service for large taxpayers in other parts of the country other than the metropolitan cities.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Health Care Programme for Older Persons

2619. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of 60 plus age group in the country is about 100 million and out of which about 10 per cent population is bed ridden and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any health care programme for the elder persons and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Safdarjang hospital has made any special arrangements for the indoor treatment of elder persons and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for not allowing Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries who are above 70 years of age and are suffering from knee and respiratory related problems to take treatment in private hospitals of their choice;

(e) the total number of CGHS beneficiaries who are above 70 years of age, State-wise; and

(f) the estimate expenditure if they are allowed to take treatment in private hospitals of their choice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per projections, the number senior citizens (Population 60+ years) living in the country as on 1st March, 2011 estimated to be 98,470. However, no specific data is available on bed ridden elderly population.

(b) Government of India has in the year 2010-11 initiated the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) to improve health services for the elderly. It is envisaged to provide promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services in an integrated manner for the elderly in various Government health facilities. Initially, the NPHCE is being implemented in 100 districts of 21 States during the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) As per Safdarjang Hospital, 12 beds have been identified in Medicine Ward and 4 beds in each wards for elder patients in the Hospital. Special

Geriatric Clinic runs once a week attended by Specialist Doctor. Priority is given to registration of elderly patients at registration counter of OPD and doctors room.

(e) and (f) Statement showing State wise details of the number of CGHS beneficiaries above 70 is given statement enclosed. Ailment wise details of elderly are not available. Hence, no estimates can be arrived at on the cost of treatment in private hospitals.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of CGHS beneficiaries who are above 70 years of age
1	2	3
1.	Delhi and NCR	103563
2.	Gujarat	2479
	(i) Ahmadabad (2479)	
3.	Uttar Pradesh	21292
	(i) Ahmadabad (4514)	
	(ii) Lucknow-4579	
	(iii) Meerut-3458	
	(iv) Kanpur-8741	
4.	Maharashtra	38857
	(i) Mumbai-16117	
	(ii) Pune-13100	
	(iii) Nagpur-9640	
5.	Madhya Pradesh-8823	8823
	(i) Bhopal-727	
	(ii) Jabalpur-8096	
6.	Karnataka	12820
	(i) Bangalore-12820	
7.	Chandigarh (UT)	2735
8.	Tamil Nadu	11078
	(i) Chennai-11078	

1	2	3
9.	Uttarakhand (i) Dehradun-764	764
10.	Assam (i) Guwahati-2640	2640
11.	Andhra Pradesh (i) Hyderabad-19403	19403
12.	Rajasthan (i) Jaipur-3570	3570
13.	West Bengal (i) Kolkata- 16886	16886
14.	Bihar (i) Patna-2881	2881
15.	Jharkhand (i) Ranchi-741	741
16.	Meghalaya (i) Shillong-287	287
17.	Kerala (i) Trivandrum-3592	3592
Total		103563

Allocation for SCs/STs

2620. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocation for SCs and STs remains at 0.88 and 0.83 percent respectively;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is gross injustice to SCs/STs in budgetary allocations;

(d) whether as per special component plan Rs. 17,000 crores should be allocated for SCs/STs; and

(e) if so, the manner in which the same is confirmed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Budgetary Allocation of 1.60% for SCs and 0.43% for STs of the total Plan Outlay have been made under Central Plan Outlay during 2010-11. The Government allocates funds to various sectors including for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) community on the basis of the inter-sectoral priority and availability of budgetary resources.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission has issued Guidelines for formulation, implementation, and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in 2006 to all Central Ministries/ Departments. As per the Guidelines, Central Ministries/ Departments are required to earmark funds under SCSP and TSP atleast as per the percentage of SC and ST population i.e. 16.2% and 8.2% respectively.

Diseases Caused by Air Pollution

2621. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent study which states that heart attacks, asthma, respiratory diseases and cancer caused by air pollution kill at least 3,000 Delhites every year and those who live 500 metres of the two Ring Roads are the worst affected;

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

(c) whether the Government has any data for other Metropolitan Cities in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the basis of findings of the study?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Government of India is aware of the Epidemiological

study carried out by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Chitranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata on the effect of air pollution. The findings of the study indicate that air pollution may cause respiratory diseases, haematological diseases, genotoxicity and neurobehavioral changes.

CPCB has carried out source apportionment studies in 6 cities namely Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai and Pune. As per the findings of the report the quantum of various pollutants like Particulate Matter (PM10), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) are given in the table below:

Name of City	Particulate Matter (TPD)	Sulphur Dioxide (TPD)	Oxides of Nitrogen (TPD)
Bangalore	54.4	14.5	217.4
Chennai	11.0	1.34	12.2
Delhi	147.0	268.0	460.0
Kanpur	9.4	4.2	22.5
Mumbai	73.5	154.7	215.6
Pune	32.3	7.1	51.5

(e) The remedial measures to prevent air pollution are as under:

- Bharat Stage-IV emission norms have been implemented in 13 mega cities including NCR for new 4-wheelers in 2010.
- Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage III) have been notified for two, three wheelers and diesel driven agricultural tractors from April 1, 2010 throughout country.
- Stringent Emission Standards have been implemented to regulate emissions from in-use vehicles from October 2004.
- Supply of improved diesel and gasoline.
- Availability of Pre-mix 2T in petrol at all petrol outlets.
- Operating CNG mode as fuel in all commercial vehicles in Delhi.
- Introduction of Delhi metro line to promote use of mass public transport system.
- Central and State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the Air Act 1981 to restore Air quality.
- A mutually time targeted programme is implemented under Corporate Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP).
- Surprise inspections made for 17 categories of highly polluted industries.

- City specific action plans have been suggested for restoration of environmental quality in 6 cities.
- Sector specific recommendations like fuel quality improvement, stringent vehicular emission standards, minimizing dust pollution from construction activities, re-suspension of road dust, etc.
- Constitution of Working Groups by respective Ministries for implementation of recommendations made in the source apportionment studies.

Further, majority of cancers and cardiovascular diseases can be prevented and treated if diagnosed at an early stage. Keeping in view the common risk factors for these diseases, Government of India has approved a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The programme is currently being implemented in 30 selected districts of 21 States during the year 2010-11.

[*Translation*]

Import Duty on Food Items

2622. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise rates of duties levied on import of food item during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals to reduce import duty on more food items to deal with food inflation in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and (d) the names of such food items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The item

wise rates of duties levied on import of some basic food items during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) No, sir. However, Government has either fully exempted or retained full exemption on onion, semi milled or wholly milled rice, pulses, raw sugar and refined/white sugar from basic customs duty during the financial year 2010-11 so as to augment domestic supply and moderate prices.

Statement

Commodity	Rate of import duty		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Wheat	Nil	Nil	Nil
Wheat flour	Nil	30%	30%
Pulses	Nil	Nil	Nil
All edible oils (Crude)	Nil **	Nil	Nil
*sMI edible oils (Refined)	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Rice (semi or wholly milled)	Nil	70% upto 13.10.2009	Nil from 14.10.2009 till date
Onions	5%	5%	Nil w.e.f 21.12.2010
Raw/white/Refined Sugar	60%	Nil w.e.f 13.04.2009 subject to certain conditions	Nil (except for the period 01.01.2011 to 07.01.2011 when the duty was 60%)

**Between 18.11.2008 and 24.03.2009 a duty of 20% was applicable to crude soya bean oil.

Anemia among Women

2623. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the women in rural areas are suffering from anemia; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or being taken by the Government to control the disease among women?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As reported by

the National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS-III, 2005-06), the prevalence of anaemia in rural women is 57.4%.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, the treatment of nutritional anaemia among pregnant women is an important intervention. The steps taken to tackle anaemia include:

- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of antenatal care. All pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing

network of sub-centers and primary health centers. Every pregnant woman is given 100 tablets of iron and folic acid (large) for prevention of anaemia. Pregnant women who are found to be clinically anaemic are given an additional 100 tablets.

- Iron folic acid in the form of tablets are being supplied by the Government of India in RCH Kit A and are distributed through the Sub-Centres and through outreach activities at VHNDs to pregnant and lactating women. These are also available at other health facilities like PHCs, CHCs, District Hospitals throughout the country.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.

In addition to the above, Ministry of Women and Child Development (M/o WCD) under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) has undertaken interventions to improve nutritional status of children including pregnant women and lactating mothers to bring down anaemia. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-'SABLA' was also implemented on 16.08.2010 on a pilot basis in 200 selected districts in all States/UTs of the country. The scheme provides an integrated package of services for adolescent girls (11-18 years) which includes Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation.

Population Policy

2624. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued any direction or notice regarding the population policy in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Tax on Essential Commodities

2625. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has appealed to State Government to waive different types of State level taxes against essential commodities in order to fight inflation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) This Ministry has not made any such requests to the State Governments.

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

WHO Recommendation on Junk Food

2626. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether as per the report of the World Health Organisation (WHO), about forty-three million pre-school children are obese or overweight throughout the world including India due to exposure to junk and fast food;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the WHO has made certain recommendations including ban on junk/fast food in

schools and playground and strict monitoring of marketing and advertising of food high in saturated fats, sugar or salt to cut child obesity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. WHO has estimated that in 2010 more than 42 million children under the age of five years are overweight or obese throughout the world due to unhealthy diets of whom nearly 35 million are living in developing countries.

(c) and (d) WHO has recommended that the policy aim should be to reduce the impact of marketing of foods high in saturated fats., trans-fatty acids, free sugars or salt on children. In order to achieve this aim, step-wise or comprehensive approaches are to be considered by member states. All stake holders in the development of policy must make earnest attempts to free the zones, where children gather, from all forms of marketing of such foods. Member states should discourage cross - border marketing of high saturated foods. An effective monitoring system should be put in place to ensure compliance. The policy framework should include a system for evaluation in order to study the impact and effectiveness of the policy.

(e) The Government has written to Health Ministers of all States and UTs and Ministry of Human Resource Development to consider issuing instructions for withdrawing of junk, food/fast food and carbonated drinks from school and colleges.

Further, under the School Health Programme, Health education sessions and counseling on nutrition are given to cultivate healthy eating habits, to encourage physical activity and to promote consumption of balanced diet in order to prevent both under-nutrition and obesity in students.

Licences by AERB

2627. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hospitals in the country who have been issued licenses by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), State-wise;

(b) whether certain Central Government hospitals have not been using equipment in the absence of required number of Radiation Safety Officers for a long time;

(c) if so, the details of such hospitals, State-wise;

(d) whether the hospitals run by Union Government have been inspected for the radiation safety norms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the inspection?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is a State subject and such information is not centrally maintained. However, as per the information provided by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Mumbai, 4315 hospitals having Diagnostic radiology facilities have been issued licenses.

As far as Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia(RML) Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College(LHMC) and its Associated Hospital are concerned, only Safdarjung Hospital has been issued license by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). One Radiation Safety Officer has been appointed in this hospital.

In Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and its Associated Hospital, there is no Department of Radiotherapy in place.

AERB inspects majority of the Central Government hospitals having radiation facilities from time to time. Safdarjung Hospital has been inspected for radiation safety norms by AERB/BARC, Two Cobalt Units and one Brachytherapy Unit are not functioning because of shortage of Medical Physicist as per the direction of BARC.

Impact of Inflation on Economic Growth and FDI

2628. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has studied the impact of high inflation on economic growth and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring stability in economic growth of the country and FDI in infrastructure sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Review and analysis of macroeconomic and structural policies is a continuous and ongoing process in the government. High levels inflation for a considerable period could dampen overall growth prospects of the economy. The adverse impact on growth could potentially result from inflation induced distortions in resource allocation and! possible decline in domestic savings. The capital inflows, including foreign direct investment (FDI), to emerging markets in general are driven by both push and pull factors. The pull factors include strong growth, overall macroeconomic stability and levels of openness to capital inflows. The Government has been pursuing counter-cyclical policies to obviate the impact of the global economic downturn. FDI in many of the infrastructure sectors has been placed under the automatic route. All prior regulations and guidelines on FDI have been consolidated into one comprehensive document, which is reviewed every six months. This was done with the specific intent of enhancing clarity and predictability of our FDI policy to foreign investors. The last review was released in September 2010.

[*Translation*]

Review of Subsidy Policy

2629. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy policy in applications presently;

(b) the sector-wise amount spent on subsidy during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has recently reviewed or proposes to review the subsidy policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction thereto;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate planned and time bound policy for bringing changes in unreasonable subsidy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and details of new items and group of farmers likely to be included in the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government provides various subsidies, most notably on fuel, fertilizers and food grains. While the subsidy on food items is reached to the beneficiaries through PDS mechanism, fertilizers and fuel subsidy are paid through the Fertilizer Industry and Oil Marketing Companies respectively.

(b) Sector-wise amount spent on subsidy during each of the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Amount paid in respect of/ F.Y.	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual)	2009-10 (Actual)*	2010-11 (R.E.)
Food Subsidy	31,328	43,751	58,443	60,600
Fertilizers Subsidy	32,490	76,603	61,264	54,976
Petroleum Subsidy	2,820	2,852	14,951	38,386
Other Subsidies	3,428	6,127	5,843	9,941

*Actuals of F.Y. 2009-10 are provisional.

(c) to (f) In the Budget 2011-12, the Government has announced its intentions to ensure greater efficiency, cost effectiveness and better delivery for kerosene and fertilisers by moving towards direct transfer of cash subsidy to people living below poverty line in a phased manner. A task force has been set-up to work out the modalities for the proposed system of direct transfer of subsidy for kerosene, LPG and fertilisers. The interim report of the task force is expected by June 2011. The system is expected to be in place by March 2012.

Purchasing Power

2630. SHRI BALKRISHNA K. SHUKLA: . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purchasing power parity between India and the United States of America (USA); and

(b) the steps taken to bridge the gap between the two?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook data base, October 2010, the estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis of the United States of America (USA) and India and their growth rate is as under:

Year	USA		India	
	GDP on PPP basis (in US\$ billion)	Growth rate over previous year # (in per cent)	GDP on PPP basis (in US\$ billion)	Growth rate over previous year# (in per cent)
(2008	14,369	—	3,390	—
2009	14,119	1.7	3,615	6.6
2010*	14,624	3.6	4,001	10.7
2011*	15,157	3.6	4,393	9.8
2012*	15,825	4.4	4,806	9.4

*Projections

#Growth rates of GDP on PPP basis calculated on the basis of estimates of GDP - PPP

The higher growth rate of GDP on PPP basis for India vis-a-vis USA suggests bridging the gap between the two countries in the long run.

[English]

Admission in Medical and Dental Colleges

2631. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the admission of students in various medical and

dental courses to be followed by medical and dental colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures taken for their proper compliance;

(c) the relaxation/exemption provided to the students belonging to the weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes for admission in such courses;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has made any observation regarding the admission of poor medical students free of cost against the management quota even if this requires waving statutory regulations;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed to open new educational health institutions in the rural and tribal dominated areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Medical Council of India's Regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1997 and Postgraduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 and Dental Council of India's BDS Course Regulation 2007 and MDS Course Regulation 2007 have prescribed the eligibility criteria for admission of students in various medical and dental courses which are statutory and binding in character and are to be followed by all medical and dental colleges in the country respectively.

(c) 15% reservation for SC, 7.5% reservation for ST and 27% reservation for OBC candidates are provided in central pool seats of medical and dental courses. Besides the Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 1997 and BDS Course Regulation 2007 provide relaxations in qualifying marks for candidates belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories.

(d) and (e) From time to time, Hon'ble Supreme Court makes observations on medical/dental education. Accordingly the Central Government in consultation with MCI/DCI and other stake holders take appropriate steps.

(f) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken various steps to facilitate setting up of colleges in the rural and tribal dominated areas of the country by relaxing requirements of land and bed strength. Similarly, the Central Government has taken various measures to increase the other health institutions in the country.

Inflation Control by RBI

2632. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study on the role of accumulation of wealth in the corporate establishment and investment pattern therefrom, in inflation, has been made;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) through its monetary policies also manage to control inflationary tendencies and pressures while maintaining economic growth; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and the extent to which RBI has been able to control the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has not carried out any study of role of accumulation of wealth in the corporate establishment and investment pattern therefrom, in inflation.

(d) and (e) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) through its monetary policy tries to maintain price stability while at the same time supporting growth through ensuring adequate flow of credit to the productive sectors of the economy. In anticipation of rising inflationary pressures, the RBI began to exit from the crisis driven expansionary monetary policy beginning October 2009, when the headline inflation was low. Since then the RBI has cumulatively increased the repo rate by 175 basis points (bps) and the reverse repo rate by 225 bps. In addition, the cash reserve ratio (CRR) was also raised by 100 bps. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have raised their deposit rates in the range of 25-265 bps beginning July 2010 across various maturities, indicating strong monetary policy transmission. The RBI in its Third Quarter Review of January 25, 2011 has noted that it would persist with the anti-inflationary monetary stance.

Mismanagement of Funds

2633. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of fraudulent mismanagement of funds by relationship managers and agents in leading banks of this country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there are procedures to ensure victims are compensated for the losses suffered;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith implementation status thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has plans for making special provisions to ensure such incidences do not recur in future;

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

(g) the steps taken and procedures worked out to ensure that action is taken against top management of banks involved in such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have recently come across one case of fraud by relationship manager in Gurgaon branch of Citibank N. A.

(b) The relationship manager of Gurgaon branch of Citibank N.A. perpetrated the fraud by mobilising funds to the tune of 460.91 crore unauthorisedly from High Networth Individual (HNI) customers and certain corporates for the purpose of investing in stock market, assuring them high returns. The bank has filed a complaint with the police and conducted an internal investigation. The RBI has also conducted a special scrutiny at the Gurgaon branch of Citibank N.A. on December 29, 2010.

(c) and (d) RBI has submitted that in case of any fraud, if the branch is convinced that an irregularity/fraud has been committed by its staff towards any constituent, the branch should at once acknowledge its liability and pay the just claim, or in cases where banks are at fault, the banks should compensate customers without demur, and in cases where neither the bank is at fault nor the customer is at fault but the fault lies elsewhere in the system, then also the banks should compensate the customers (up to a limit) as part of a Board approved customer relations policy.

(e) to (g) RBI as a part of its supervisory process takes the following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- (i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- (ii) Issues Cautions Advices to banks to exercise due diligence while sanctioning fresh loan

facilities to the borrowers mentioned in such advice.

(iii) In the past, considering various concerns arising out of banks' operations, including incidents of frauds, RBI had advised the banks to:

- (a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit.
- (b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the, Board of Directors.
- (c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring of Rs. 1 crore and above.

[Translation]

Taxes on Petroleum Products

2634. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise break-up of duties collected from petroleum products during each of the last three years;

(b) whether tax on petrol, diesel and Liquefied Petroleum Gas in India is higher than that in the neighbouring countries;

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

(d) whether the Government is working on any action plan for reducing the price of such items particularly petrol by reducing tax on it;

(e) if so, details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Category wise breakup of the Central Excise duties and Customs duties collected from petroleum products during last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Details of retail selling prices, ex-tax price and taxes in India and neighbouring countries in respect of Petrol and Diesel are enclosed as Annexure-

II. In respect of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, the details of taxes for neighbouring countries are not available. However, retail selling prices of LPG cylinder in India and neighbouring countries are also mentioned in the

enclosed statement-II.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. There is no such proposal. Currently, pricing of petrol is not controlled by Government.

Statement I

Customs and Excise duty collected from Petroleum Products

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Components of Duty	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Customs	Excise	Total	Customs	Excise	Total	Customs	Excise	Total
1.	Basic and *SED	10473	30463	40935	4841	27883	32724	3508	29133	32641
2.	Additional Duty of Customs (**CVD)	4374	0	4374	3506	0	3506	2106	0	2106
3.	Special CV Duty	826	0	826	603	0	603	292	0	292
4.	Addl. Duty/Surcharge on MS/HSD	263	13262	13525	875	15198	16073	681	16591	17272
5.	***SAED on MS/HSD	0	7652	7652	0	7810	7810	0	9608	9608
6.	National Calamity Contingent Duty (NCCD)	732	130	862	637	125	762	620	127	747
7.	Education Cess	424	1196	1620	268	1157	1425	190	1254	1444
8.	Sec. and Higher Edu. Cess	170	572	743	115	578	693	85	611	696
9.	Others Cesses	884	6956	7840	329	6632	6961	273	6689	6962
Total (1-9)		18146	60231	78377	11174	59383	70557	7755	64013	71768

Note: *Special Excise duty;
 **Countervailing duty in lieu of excise duty;
 ***Special Additional Excise Duty

Statement II

(in Indian Rupees, as on 1st March, 2011)

Country	Petrol (per litre)				Diesel (per litre)			Liquefied Petroleum Gas	
	RSP	Ex-Tax Price	Tax	Percentage of tax incidence on RSP	RSP	Ex-Tax Price	Tax	Percentage of tax incidence on RSP	RSP per Cylinder
India (at Delhi)	58.37	31.67	26.7	46%	37.75	26.11	11.64	31%	345.35
Pakistan	42.73	33.19	9.54	22%	45.33	34.28	11.05	24%	613.71
Nepal	52.74	35.15	17.59	33%	40.52	33.13	7.39	18%	773.53
Sri Lanka	46.87	33.04	13.83	30%	31.79	28.99	2.8	9%	767.14

[English]

Performance of NRHM

2635. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the International Advisory Panel has reviewed the performance of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) at a meeting held recently;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of the funds released for the said programme *vis-a-vis* utilised so far;

(d) whether the Government has identified a few areas which still require extra attention for improvement of medical facilities;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for improvement of medical facilities and infrastructure in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Meeting of the International Advisory Panel (IAP) is held from time to time to discuss the activity wise progress made under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Last such meeting was held on 1st February, 2011. Meeting was chaired by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and was attended by the members of IAP and senior officers of this ministry.

(c) No funds are provided for IAP. The funds are released to State Government under NRHM. The Funds released and expenditure incurred during the last 5 years are as under:

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in crores)	Amount Utilized (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
2006-07	5774.30	4518.68
2007-08	8508.87	7010.07

1	2	3
2008-09	9625.09	10565.10
2009-10	11224.53	13121.95
2010-11 (till 31.12.2010)	9636.77	7832.96
Total	44769.56	43048.76

(d) and (e) Government has identified 264 backward districts across the country for focused attention. The State-wise list of these districts is given in the enclosed statement.

(f) Steps taken for improvement of medical facilities and infrastructure in such areas include

- States have been advised to allocate higher resources to these districts under NRHM
- States provides financial assistance under NRHM to staff posted in health facilities to address shortage of specialists
- Multi-skilling of the available doctors.

Statement I*List of 264 Backward Districts*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
2.		Khammam
3.		Warangal
4.		Nellore
5.		Ananthpur
6.		Mehboobnagar
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri
8.		East Kameng
9.		Kurung Kumey
10.	Assam	Dhubri
11.		Karimganj
12.		North Cachar Hills
13.		Karbi Anglong

14.		Dhemaji	44.		Buxar
15.		Kokrajhar	45.		Begusarai
16.		Bongaigaon	46.		Aurangabad
17.		Nalbari	47.		Khagaria
18.		Darrang	48.		Bhojpur
19.		Cacher	49.		Sheikhpura
20.		Goalpara	50.		Madhubani
21.		Nagaon	51.		Gopalganj
22.		Jorhat	52.		Muzaffarpur
23.		Hailakandi	53.		Nalanda
24.	Bihar	Sheohar	54.		Samastipur
25.		Purnia	55.		Vaishali
26.		Jamui	56.		Bhagalpur
27.		Kishanganj	57.		Saran
28.		Madhepura	58.		Siwan
29.		Supaul	59.		Alwar
30.		Saharsa	60.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
31.		Nawada	61.		Dantewada
32.		Araria	62.		Korba
33.		Banka	63.		Jashpur
34.		Paschim Champaran	64.		Kanker
35.		Gaya	65.		Bastar
36.		Katihar	66.		Koriya
37.		Sitamarhi	67.		Raigarh
38.		Darbhanga	68.		Mahasamund
39.		Kaimur	69.		Janjgir-Champa
40.		Lakhisarai	70.		Kawardha
41.		Purab Champaran	71.		Dharntari
42.		Jehanabad	72.		Rajnandgaon
43.		Rohtas	73.		Bilaspur

74.		Bijapur	104.		Simdega
75.		Narayanpur	105.		Gumla
76.	Gujarat	Dangs	106.		Pashchimi Singhbhum
77.		Banaskantha	107.		Bokaro
78.		Narmada	108.		Hazaribagh
79.		Dahod	109.		Lohardaga
80.		Valsad	110.		East Singhbhum
81.		Navsari	111.	Karnataka	Raichur
82.	Haryana	Mewat	112.		Chitradurga
83.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	113.		Bellary
84.		Lahul and Spiti	114.		Chamrajnagar
85.		Chamba	115.		Kolar
86.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	116.		Bidar
87.		Kargil	117.		Davanagere
88.		Leh	118.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
89.		Rajauri	119.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur
90.		Poonch	120.		Jhabua
91.		Udhampur	121.		Sidhi
92.	Jharkhand	Giridih	122.		Shivpuri
93.		Pakaur	123.		Panna
94.		Godda	124.		Umaria
95.		Chatra	125.		Dindori
96.		Sahibganj	126.		Morena
97.		Kodarma	127.		Tikamgarh
98.		Jamtara	128.		Satna
99.		Deoghar	129.		Damoh
100.		Palamu	130.		Raisen
101.		Garhwal	131.		Rajgarh
102.		Dumka	132.		Guna
103.		Latehar	133.		Rewa

134.		Chhatarpur	164.		Jaintia Hills
135.		Dhar	165.	Odisha	Balangir
136.		Bhind	166.		Bargarh
137.		Balaghat	167.		Kalahandi
138.		Seoni	168.		Nuapada
139.		Betul	169.		Jharsuguda
140.		Shahdol	170.		Deogarh
141.		Mandla	171.		Sambalpur
142.		Barwani	172.		Keonjhar
143.		Harda	173.		Gajapati
144.		Chhindwara	174.		Sundargarh
145.		Ratlam	175.		Koraput
146.		Katni	176.		Kandhamal
147.		Dewas	177.		Nabarangapur
148.		Sehore	178.		Rayagada
149.		Hoshangabad	179.		Malkangiri
150.		Anuppur	180.		Boudh
151.		Singrauli	181.		Angul
152.		East Nemar	182.		Nayagarh
153.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	183.	Punjab	Nawanshahr
154.		Nandurbar	184.		Muktsar
155.		Gondiya	185.		Jalandhar
156.	Manipur	Tamenglong	186.		Faridkot
157.		Churachandpur	187.	Rajasthan	Barmer
158.		Ukhrul	188.		Dhaulpur
159.		Chandel	189.		Jaisalmer
160.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	190.		Bharatpur
161.		South Garo Hills	191.		Karauli
162.		West Garo Hills	192.		Sawai Madhopur
163.		East Garo Hills	193.		Jhalawar

194.	Banswara	224.	Bareilly
195.	Dungarpur	225.	Unnao
196.	Udaipur	226.	Kaushambi
197.	Dausa	227.	Hathras
198.	Sirohi	228.	Auraya
199.	Baran	229.	Etawah
200.	Bundi	230.	Barabanki
201.	Chittaurgarh	231.	Pilibhit
202.	Alwar	232.	Rampur
203.	Pali	233.	Raebareilly
204.	Churu	234.	Moradabad
205.	Jodhpur	235.	Maharajganj
206.	Tripura	236.	Agra
207.	South Tripura	237.	Sonbhadra
208.	Uttar Pradesh	238.	Lalitpur
209.	Balrampur	239.	Firozabad
210.	Budaun	240.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
211.	Bahraich	241.	Kushinagar
212.	Shahjahanpur	242.	Sant Kabir Nagar
213.	Gonda	243.	Mirzapur
214.	Hardoi	244.	Mathura
215.	Siddharth Nagar	245.	Chandauli
216.	Kheri	246.	Mainpuri
217.	Farrukhabad	247.	Sant Ravidas Nagar
218.	Banda	248.	Aligarh
219.	Etah	249.	Basti
220.	Kannauj	250.	Mahoba
221.	Sitapur	251.	Jalaun
222.	Fatehpur	252.	Kanpur Dehat
223.	Chitrakoot	253.	Kheri Lakhimpur

254.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi
255.		Chamoi
256.		Pithoragarh
257.		Bageshwar
258.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar
259.		Jalpaiguri
260.		Dakshin Dinajpur
261.		Bankura
262.		Puruliya
263.		Birbhum
264.	Andaman and Nicobar	Car Nicobar

[*Translation*]

Deposits in Banks

2636. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study of the measures taken to enhance the private sector deposits in banks in order to build their advancing capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give any incentive to attract more private sector deposits in banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such proposal is likely to be implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Mega Power Projects

2637. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mega power projects for which sanction were granted by the Union Government during the last three years and the current year, project-wise and State-wise along with their present status; and

(b) the financial incentives provided to the project developers for setting up of these projects during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) I As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining sanction of Government if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. However, details of hydro Projects concurred/ appraised by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) during the last three years and current year till date which qualify for Mega Power Project status is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Fiscal benefits of zero customs duty and deemed export benefits are available to the "Mega power projects" under the mega power project policy.

Statement

Hydro Electric Schemes Concurred by CEA (From April 2007 onwards)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	State	Sector	Capacity Unit x MW	Total Cap. MW	Date of CEA concurrence
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Project concurred during year 2007-08 Dibang Total: 2007-08: Project concurred during year 2008-09 —Nil—	Ar.P.1	Central	12x250	3000 3000	23.01.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Project concurred during year 2009-10 Demve Lower	Ar.Pr.	Private	5x342+1x40	1750	20.11.2009
3.	Lower Slang Total: 2009-10: Project concurred during current year till date (2010-11)	Ar. Pr.	Private	9x300 4450	2700	16.2.2010
4.	Teesta St-IV	Sikkim	Central	4x130	520	13.05.2010
5.	Baglihar St-II	J & K	State	3x150	450	29.12.2010
6.	Nyamjang Chhu Total: 2010-11:	Ar.Pr.	Private	6x130	780	25.1.2011*
Total: 2002-11:		6			9200	

*Concurrence meeting held, letter to be issued shortly.

[English]

Medical and Dental Colleges

2638. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of medical, dental and nursing colleges in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to set up new medical, dental and nursing colleges, particularly in

uncovered rural areas of the country alongwith the norms fixed therefor, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has laid down any norms regarding the appointment of faculty and staff members in these colleges well in advance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Board of Governors, Medical Council of India (MCI) has made an assessment that to achieve a target of doctor population ratio of 1:1000 by 2030, the country would require 15.4 lakhs doctors. To achieve the said target, the MCI Regulations have been rationalized in terms of teacher-students ratio, land requirement, bed strength, bed occupancy, maximum admission capacity (from 150 to 250), increase in age of teaching faculty, etc. to augment the training capacity both at undergraduate and postgraduate-levels. For the current academic year 2011-12, the last date for grant of permission for establishment of new medical/dental college by Board of Governors/Central Government is 15th June, 2011 and 15th July, 2011 respectively.

As far as Nursing colleges are concerned, the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health

has reported under the chapter nursing that in another 5-10 years 225 new nursing colleges be established, 769 schools be upgraded and 266 colleges be strengthened. The details of medical, dental and nursing colleges set up during the last three years; State/UT-wise are given in enclosed as Statements-I, II and III.

(c) The Board of Governors, MCI/Central Government grants permission for setting up of medical and dental colleges in the country as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and Dentists Act, 1948 and Regulations made there under respectively. To facilitate setting up of more medical colleges in North Eastern States and Hill areas, Medical Council of India Regulations have been amended

suitably with regard to land requirement, bed strength etc. Further it has been approved to open 132 ANM schools and 137 GNM schools in those districts where there are no such institutions and also to open 6 College of Nursing at the sites of AIIMS like institution.

(d) and (e) The MCI/DCI Regulations envisage phase-wise development commencing from the first year to final year in terms of teaching faculty, infrastructure and clinical material by the concerned applicant at the time of submitting the scheme to the Central Government seeking permission for establishment of new Medical/dental college in the country. The Indian Nursing Council has set norm for Teacher student ratio as 1: 10 for nursing programmes.

Statement I

State-wise list of medical colleges which have been permitted by the Central Government during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Year		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	3
2.	Assam	-	-	1
3.	Haryana	-	-	1
4.	Karnataka	-	-	-
5.	Kerala	2	2	1
6.	Maharashtra	1	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2	-
8.	Manipur	-	-	1
9.	Odisha	-	-	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	5	2	5
11.	Tripura	-	-	-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	-
13.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Puducherry	-	-	1
15.	Punjab	-	-	-
16.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	2	-	-
18.	West Bengal	1	-	1
19.	Delhi	1	-	-
20.	Bihar	1	-	-
21.	Gujarat	-	3	-
Total		19	11	14

Statement II

State-wise list of Dental colleges which have been permitted by the Central Government for being set up during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl.No.	State	Year		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-
3.	Gujarat	-	2	-
4.	Haryana	-	-	-
5.	Kerala	-	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	-	-
7.	Maharashtra	4	2	-
8.	Odisha	-	-	-
9.	Punjab	1	1	-
10.	Rajasthan	2	-	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
14.	Karnataka	1	-	-
15.	Puducherry	-	1	-
16.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-
17.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
18.	West Bengal	-	1	-
19.	Daman Diu	-	1	-
20.	New Delhi	-	1	1
TOTAL		16	10	1

Statement III

*Number of B.Sc. (Nursing) Institutions Established during last 3 years
(State-wise list of medical colleges which have been permitted by the Central Government during the last three years)*

Sl.No.	State	2008-09 B.Sc. (N)	2009-10 B.Sc. (N)	2010-11 B.Sc. (N)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	24	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	14	6	9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	1	0	4
10.	Goa	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	5	12	6
12.	Haryana	5	0	5
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	0	1
15.	Jharkhand	1	2	1
16.	Karnataka	19	8	10
17.	Kerala	6	9	8
18.	Madhya Pradesh	26	11	11
19.	Maharashtra	10	14	4
20.	Manipur	0	1	3
21.	Meghalaya	0	0	1
22.	Mizoram	0	0	0
23.	Nagaland	0	0	0
24.	Odisha	0	0	1
25.	Puducherry	2	0	3
26.	Punjab	29	16	10
27.	Rajasthan	23	36	33
28.	Sikkim	0	0	1
29.	Tamil Nadu	28	17	10
30.	Tripura	0	0	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	6	10	8
32.	Uttaranchal	0	0	2
33.	West bengal	3	3	3
Grand Total		189	174	143

[Translation]

Koteshwar Hydro Power Project

2639. SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Koteshwar Hydro Power Project;

(b) whether any Committee has been constituted to ascertain the extent of loss to the project as a result of rise in water level of Tehri Dam;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has compensated all the people who have been affected as a result of raising the height of Tehri Dam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): The civil works pertaining to dam, power house and tailrace etc. of

Koteshwar Hydro Electric project have been completed. Also all Hydro Mechanical works have been completed. The 400 KV switchyard has been charged and the pre-commissioning tests of Unit-1 are In progress. Unit-I is anticipated to be commissioned by March, 2011 and all the units by March, 2012.

(b) and (c) A Task Force consisting on nine experts from the various units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and four senior officers of THDCIL was constituted by THDCIL in October, 2010 to draw action plan for restoration and Implementation of the Koteshwar project. The estimated loss as a result of rise in water level of Tehri Dam assessed by the Task Force is approximately Rs.30 cr., which is covered under insurance.

(d) and (e) The Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of Tehri Dam is at EL 830 M and Maximum Flood Level (MFL) at EL 835 M. All the land and properties upto MFL i.e EL 835 M was proposed to be acquired. Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) of the people upto EL-835 M has been done by State Govt. and the funds have been provided by THDCIL. However, as per the last survey conducted by Survey of India in the year 2007, 108 additional families were identified who are required to be disbursed compensation. Funds amounting to Rs.32 cr. required for rehabilitation of the additional families were released by THDCIL in the year 2008. Till now, the State Govt. of Uttarakhand has allotted plots to 108 eligible families and compensation has also been distributed to nearly 75% of these families.

[English]

CGEPHIS for CGHS Beneficiaries

2640. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a "Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme (CGEPHIS)" for CGHS beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Scheme;

(c) the manner in which the said scheme is likely to be beneficial to CGHS beneficiaries in comparison to the present system; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Central Government is contemplating introduction of a health insurance scheme for the Central Government employees and pensioners in consultation with other concerned Ministries/Departments. The proposal is to make this Scheme on voluntary cum contributory basis for serving employees and pensioners except for new joinees in respect of whom it is proposed to be on mandatory cum contributory basis. No time frame can be given at this stage for its introduction.

Tribal Health

2641. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world next to Africa;

(b) if so, whether the health and nutritional status of all tribal groups is good;

(c) if not, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve their health and nutritional status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The population of Scheduled Tribes in India is 84326240 as per 2001 census. This Ministry does not maintain data about tribal population outside India.

(b) and (c) As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) conducted during 2005-06 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, it appears malnutrition is more in the Scheduled Tribes population as compared to the total population if one takes into account prevalence of anaemia and Body Mass Index. Overall health status depends upon many health indicators, therefore, no definite conclusion can be inferred about it. Some health indicators are given enclosed statement.

(d) National Rural Health Mission is being implemented by the Government to improve health status of people which includes tribal groups also. Likewise

Integrated Child Development Scheme is under implementation by the Government to improve the nutritional status of children including tribal groups. In order to raise the health status of Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Woman and Child Development and the State Governments by

supporting NGO efforts under the scheme of "Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes", which include grants for running and maintenance of 10 or more Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensaries in tribal areas for providing free health care exclusively for the tribal population.

Statement

Prevalence of Anaemia

	Children (in%) (6-59 months age)	Women (in%) (15-49 year age)	Men (in%) (15-49 year age)
Scheduled Tribe	76.8	68.5	39.6
Total Population	69.5	56.2	24.2

(as per the report of NFHS-3)

Body Mass Index (Normal range 18.5–24.9)

	% of Women in normal range (15-49 year age)	% of Men in normal range (15-49 year age)
Scheduled Tribe	49.9	55.3
Total Population	51.8	56.5

(as per the report of NFHS-3)

Infant Mortality Rate

	Infant Mortality/1000 live birth
Scheduled Tribe	62.1
Total Population	57.0

(as per the report of NFHS-3)

Diabetes, Asthma, Goitre or any other thyroid disorder (in Men and Women 15-49 years age)

	Number of Men per 1,00,000			Number of Women per 1,00,000		
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder
Scheduled Tribe	477	1973	567	349	1749	753
Total Population	1051	1627	383	881	1696	949

(as per the report of NFHS-3)

National Institute of Communicable Diseases

2642. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up branches of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) in various States including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof, locationwise;

(c) whether any proposal has been submitted/re-submitted to the Department of Expenditure for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to set up National Communicable Diseases Cell in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A proposal on the setting up of a branch of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (formerly NICD) in Gujarat was submitted to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The proposal was not agreed to by Department of Expenditure.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Committee on Price Rise

2643. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Kaushik Basu has been constituted to monitor the price rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted its report and made any recommendations/suggestions to the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up on 2nd February 2011 under the chairmanship of Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance to review the overall inflation situation, with particular reference to primary food articles.

As announced in the Government of India Press Release dated 13.1.2011 the setting up of the IMG is a measure with a somewhat larger horizon to carry out review of production, rainfall trends, build an institutional machinery in order to review early warning signals, assess international trends, suggest measures to strengthen the collection and analysis of data and forecasting and to make recommendation on fiscal, monetary, production, marketing, distribution and infrastructure fronts to prevent price spikes. The first meeting of the IMG was held on 15.2.2011.

[*English*]

Treatment of CGHS Beneficiaries

2644. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Central Government employees/pensioners, in emergency, are entitled to avail of medical treatment facility in the private hospitals and diagnostic centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide cashless medical facility to them in the cities where Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) recognized hospitals are not there;

(e) whether there is any proposal to recognize certain more private hospitals for CGHS beneficiaries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS beneficiaries can go to any private hospital for treatment in emergency conditions and claim reimbursement as per CGHS package rates for the treatment.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

(d) Central Government employees residing in areas not covered by the CGHS avail health benefits under the provisions of Central Services (Medical Attendance) rules, 1944.

(e) and (f) If private hospitals and diagnostic Centres are ready to accept the package rates fixed for various treatments for a city and the terms and conditions of empanelment, they can apply under the "Continuous Empanelment Scheme" which has been announced for various CGHS cities.

Fiscal Stimulus

2645. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of benefits from fiscal stimulus package flowing in the Indian economy, sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government plans to revise fiscal stimulus;

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

(d) the policy of the Government in this regard for the remaining -period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government announced three stimulus packages in 2008-2009 and various measures taken under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14 and thereafter as an immediate relief to the domestic industries including the export sectors in the wake of impact of global economic slowdown. As a result, there were signs of turn-around both in the domestic and the export fronts since the 3rd quarter of 2009-10. Exports growth moved to positive trajectory since October, 2009 and the growth is continuing since then.

(b) to (d) Keeping in view the financial and overall economic constraints/implications, and based on well calliberated analysis, some of the concessions have been reduced or withdrawn by the Government.

Measures undertaken in this directions include:

- (i) Withdrawal or reduction of incentives under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana for some of the products on 23rd August, 2010.
- (ii) Extension of most popular exporter friendly Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme for only six months upto 30.6.11.
- (iii) Moderating the sectoral spread of interest rate subvention benefit to limited need based sectors. Now the facility has been allowed to limited sectors till 31.3.2011 viz Handlooms, Handicrafts, Carpets, SMEs, Leather (only one Tariff line i.e., for Leather gloves instead of earlier entire leather group of 182 tariff lines), Jute yarn, Engineering goods (allowed only to 54 tariff lines against a total tariff lines of 3600); and Textiles (allowed only on exports of Terry towel; Unbleached other polyester fabrics; Cotton shirts hand crocheted; Suits of cotton; Suits of wool/fine animal hair; Blouses etc. of other fibers; Others under cotton yarn, fabrics and made-ups).
- (iv) Limiting the benefits under Income Tax Act to Export Oriented Units and Software Technology Parks of India till 31.3.2011. No further extension has been allowed.

- (v) Partial roll back of the central excise duty concessions in the Budget, 2010-11.
- (vi) To make available adequate liquidity with the banks during the global economic slowdown in 2008-09, RBI reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Repo and Reverse Repo rates. Now RBI has rolled back the rates over a period of time.

Solar Power Plants

2646. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed up the purchase price for the power generated through Solar Power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the policy/structure adopted for the purchase of power generated through newly set-up Solar Power plants;

(d) whether the Government has proposed certain time limit for such purchase price consideration; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (e) The tariff for purchase of solar power is being fixed by the Central and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. During 2010-11, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission had fixed a tariff of Rs. 17.91 per unit for solar photovoltaic and Rs. 15.31 per unit for solar thermal power to be paid at the fixed rate for a period of 25 years. 20 State Electricity Regulatory Commissions had also issued tariff orders for 2010-11 ranging Rs. 14.5 per unit to Rs. 18.52 per unit for the solar photovoltaic power. These rates are applicable for Power Purchase Agreements signed during 2010-11 and that photovoltaic and solar thermal solar power projects are completed in 12 months and 28 months respectively.

Under the first phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission till March 2013, electricity generated from

1100 MW of grid solar power plants is to be purchased through NTPC Vidyut Viyapar Nigam/State Utilities depending upon the grid connectivity conditions.

Sale of Surplus Land/Buildings of NTC Mills

2647. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme for the sale of surplus land and buildings of the National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills;

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

(c) the details of land and buildings which are available for sale and already sold alongwith the revenue generated therefrom, location-wise;

(d) whether some States have shown their reservation against such action;

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

(f) whether corruption in the sale of land and buildings of NTC mills has also been reported;

(g) if so, the facts thereof indicating the land and buildings which were sold below the reserved price in contravention of prescribed norms alongwith the quantum of loss suffered by the Government thereby; and

(h) the details of inquiry ordered in this regard, its outcome and the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officials found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The revival plan for National Textile Corporation (NTC) was approved by the Government and sanctioned by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The plan, being self-financing, the resources are to be generated by sale of surplus land and assets. Sale of surplus land/assets has been carried out in accordance with the BIFR guidelines through a duly constituted Asset Sale Committee (ASC). As on 31.01.2011, NTC has generated Rs. 5966.06 crore through sale of surplus land and buildings.

(c) Details are enclosed given in the Statement.

(d and (e) Some State Governments have not given permission for sale of leasehold lands.

(f) and (g) Certain procedural shortcomings/irregularities in the sale of assets have been alleged. However, no specific complaint of corruption has been

received. Sale below the reserve price in few cases was done as provided under BIFR guidelines and only after approval of the ASC. The matter regarding sale of assets by NTC is already under examination by the Committee on Public Undertakings (CoPU).

(h) In view of (f) and (g) above, no inquiry has been ordered by the Government.

Statement

Status Report on Sale of Land and Building (As on 31.01.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Subsidiary/Mill	Total Area of Surplus Land Identified for Sale (In acres)	Total Area of Surplus Land Sold	Sale Price of the Land sold (In crores)	Total Area of Unsold Land for Sale (In acres)	Area of building sold (in acres)	Total Sale Price of Building (In crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NTC(SRO) Coimbatore						
1.	Netaji Mills, Nirmal	70.00	70.00	3.31	-	-	-
2.	MSK, Mills, Gulbarga	205.32	162.20	17.08	40.12	11.47	2.00
3.	Nehru Mills, Secunderabad	12.00	12.00	66.62	-	2.77	0.35
4.	Adoni Mills, Adoni	7.17	-	-	7.17	2.33	0.39
5.	Azamjahi mills,Warranagl	201.02	201.02	51.9	-	-	-
6.	Alagapps Mills, Algappanagar	7.34	1.96	0.49	5.38	-	-
7.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	30.38	27.18	72.26	2.00	-	-
	Minerva Mills, Bangalore	-	1.20	8.91	-	-	-
8.	Kerala Luxmi, MillsTrichur	27.44	14.19	2.15	13.25	-	-
9.	Sree yellamms, Tolahunse	98.80	-	-	98.80	-	-
10.	Tnupati Mills, Reningunta	48.66	5.25	0.03	43.41	-	-
11.	Anant pur Mills, Tendapatri	9.25	-	-	9.25	-	-
12.	Mysore Mills, Bangalore	27.79	18.69	80.05	7.22	6.39	3.34
	Mysore Mills, (Bunglow NO 106)	1.88	37.01	-	-	-	-
	ToTAI	745.17	518.57	339.1	226.60	37.68	9.89
	NCT(sub-Office)New delhi						
13.	Edward Mills, Beawar	18.28	18.28	5.85	-	5.09	0.52
14.	Dayalbagh Mills, Amritsar	9.84	-	-	9.84	-	-
15.	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar	20.29	7.69	12.50	12.60	-	-
16.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi	4.54	4.54	67.01	-	6.57	0.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar	26.38	8.28	1.05	18.10	-	-
18.	Suraj Textile Mills, Kharar	7.05	7.05	0.56	-	-	-
19.	Udaipur catton Mills,Udaipur	29.77	29.77	15.12	-	-	-
20.	Mahaluxmi Mills, Beawar	5.17	-	-	5.17	-	1.15
21.	Bijay Nagar catton mills,BijayNagar	7.83	7.83	1.95	-	-	-
	TOTAL	129.15	83.44	104.04	45.71	11.66	2.04
	NTC(WRQ), Ahamdabad						
22.	Fine Kniting Mills,	9.30	9.30	16.51	-	2.33	1.17
23.	Rajkot Textile Mills, Rajkot	8.72	8.72	18.20	-	3.15	0.61
24.	Ahamdabad Jupiter, Ahmd.	22.44	17.47	61.67	4.97	9.28	1.43
25.	Jehangir Mills, Ahamdabad	16.30	13.15	25.00	3.15	-	3.09
26.	New Maneeckchowk, Ahamadabad	8.99	8.99	118.40	-	5.63	1.19
27.	Mahaluxmi Mills, Bhavnagar	16.32	16.32	27.53	-	6.92	1.45
28.	Himadri Textile Mills, Ahamdabad	7.31	7.31	11.20	-	6.19	0.42
29.	Petlad Texile Petlad	29.28	-	-	2928	5.26	0.84
30.	Viramgam Textile, Viramgam	50.91	36.81	4.50	14.10	7.45	1.17
31.	Ahmadabad New Textile Mills,	11.19	11.19	55.01	-	-	1.55
32.	Raj Nagar No.1, Ahmadabad	4.29	-	-	4.29	4.61	1.32
	TOTAL	185.05	129.26	338.02	55.79	50.82	14.79
33.	Vidarbha Mills, Achalapur (PlotNo1.2)	17.05	4.99	0.50		-	-
	Plot No. 6)	-	0.89	0.36	9.36	-	-
	Vidarbha Mills, south side, mills gate	-	1.81	0.75	-	-	-
34.	Model mills, Nagpur	42.99	-	-	-	-	-
	Model mills, (plot, No,2)	0.21	0.36	-	-	-	-
	Model mills,(plot, No,3 plot of old labour chawts)	-	1.29	1.24	0.01		
	Model mills,(plot, No, 1 Near S.T Stand)	-	6.98	9.50	-	-	
	Model Mills, (plot with 5 Bangalow)	-	1.49	6.32	-	-	-
	Model Mills, (old labour chawls)	-	3.16	5.84	-	-	-
	Model Mills, (chawls &staff quarter out side mills,)	-	29.85	-	-	-	
35.	RSRG Mills, Akola (plot No. 3)	18.50	1.96	0.45	-	6.63	3.00
	Plot No 1	-	1.10	0.25	13.11	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Plot No2	-	1.06	0.30	-	-	-
	RS RG(plot with staff Quarter)	-	1.27	0.41	-	-	-
36.	Indu Mills, No. 2 Transferred to BMC	10.64	10.64	-	-	-	-
37.	Indu Mills, No. 3 Transferred to BMC	5.40	*5.40	-	-	-	-
38.	Indu Mills No. 4 Mumbai	7.79	-	-	7.79	-	-
39.	Jam Mills, Mumbai	7.99	-	-	7.99	-	-
40.	Sitaram Mills, Mumbai	8.43	-	-	8.43	-	-
41-42.	Kohinoor Mills, No 1&2. Mumbai	21.72	-	-	21.72	-	-
43.	Kohinoor mills, No. 3 Mumbai	4.91	4.91	421.00	-	-	-
44.	RBBA Mills, Hinghanghat	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Plot No 1 with old Bunglow	6.20	0.16	0.18	6.04	-	-
45.	Indu Mills, No1	8.71	-	-	8.71	-	-
46.	Savatram Ram prasad Mills, Akola	1.13	0.10	0.09	1.03	-	-
47.	Tara Mills, Mumbai	14.38	4.40	13.75	9.98	-	-
48.	Indu Mills, No 3 Mumbai	11.96	-	-	11.96	-	-
	TOTAL	187.80	81.67	635.96	106.13	6.63	3.00
	NTC (sub office),Indore	-	-	-	-	-	-
49.	Indore Malwa, Indore	104.21	19.92	90.05	84.21	15.16	7.60
50.	Hira Mills, Ujjain	96.45	-	-	96.45	11.71	2.86
51.	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	33.85	0.02	0.73	33.83	9.66	1.97
52.	Swadeshi Mills, Indore	15.32	15.32	96.51	-	8.31	1.72
53.	Bengal Nagpur Mills,	52.10	-	-	52.10	8.63	2.02
54.	New Bhopal Tex Mills	71.30	-	-	71.30	-	-
55.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	39.88	-	-	39.88	0.06	0.12
	TOTAL	413.11	35.34	187.29	377.77	53.53	16.29
56.	Madhusudan Mills, Mumbai	18.05	6.81	32.85	11.24	-	-
57.	Mumbai textile Mills, Mumbai	24.83	17.66	719.72	7.17	-	-
58.	Jupiter textile Mills, Mumbai	11.11	11.11	276.60	-	-	-
59.	Elphinstone Mills, Mumbai	8.07	8.07	447.81	-	-	-
60.	Bharat Mills, Mumbai	8.37	8.37	1505.00	-	-	-
61.	Digvijay Mills, Mumbai	9.33	-	-	9.33	-	-
62.	Podar process, Mumbai	2.39	2.39	474.00	-	-	-
63.	New Hind Mills* Transferred to BMC/MHADA	8.33	8.33	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
64.	Barshi Mills, Barshi	34.73	1.87	0.15	32.86	-	-
65.	Dhule textile Mills, Dhule	10.28	10.28	2.55	-	-	-
66.	Challishgoan Mills, Challishgaon	13.10	13.10	3.70	-	-	-
67.	Apollo Mills, Mumbai	10.82	7.43	180.00	-	-	-
	Apollo Mills, (Bungalow)	-	1.29	170.01	-	-	-
	Apollo Mills,(Strip,FSI,60*D.P.ROAD.)	-	2.10	102.40	-	-	-
68.	Finlay Mills,	10.40	-	-	10.40	-	-
69.	Aurangabad Mills, Aurangabad	15.74	0.65	1.06	15.09	-	-
70.	Nanded Mills, Nanded	92.01	92.01	33.33	-	-	-
71.	New city Mills, (Warali Bungalowe)	-	-	2.25	-	-	-
	TOTAL	277.56	191.47	3951.43	86.09	-	-
	NTC(SRO),Coimbatore	-	-	-	-	-	-
72.	Omprasakthi Mills, Coimbatore	14.25	14.25	4.50	-	3.10	0.28
73.	Kaliesswarar'A'Mills,(Site No 2)	16.06	0.18	0.54	15.88	5.96	1.44
74.	Krishnaveni Mills, Coimbatore	4.52	4.52	5.20	-	2.60	0.25
75.	Balramvarma Mills, Shencattah (combined after land & Bldg)	20.22	20.22	1.72			
76.	Somasundaram Mills, Coimbatore	6.87	-	-	6.87	5.10	0.52
77.	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore	11.07	0.34	0.69	-	-	-
	Pankaja Mills,	-	9.49	-	-	-	-
	(parcel A alongwith Bldg)		-	40.43	-	-	-
	Pankaja Mills,	-	1.24	-	-	-	-
	(Parcel A alongwith Bldg)	-	-	5.97	-	-	-
78.	Sri Rangavilas Mills, Coimbatore	17.20	6.21	7.82	7.53	-	-
79.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills, CMB.	2.31	0.84	1.89	1.47	-	-
80.	Srisarda Mills, Coimbatore(Parcel *B*)		3.41	3.41	3.32	-	-
81.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills,	20.00	-	-	20.00	0.63	1.47
82.	Swadeshi cotton Mills, Pondicherry	53.30	53.30	32.54	-	-	-
83.	Sri Bharti Mills, Pondicherry	15.12	15.12	13.08	-	-	-
84.	Kothandram Mills, Mumbai	2.66	2.66	11.70	-	-	-
	TOTAL	186.99	135.24	137.40	51.75	17.39	3.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NTC (Sub- office),Kanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
85.	Bijli cotton Mills, Hathras	7.26	5.82	4.69	1.74	-	-
86.	Swadeshi cotton Mills, Kanpur	49.82	3.23	7.50	45.06	20.30	4.80
	Swadeshi cotton Mills, Kanpur	-	1.53	4.44	-	-	-
87.	Lord Krishna Mills saharanpur	24.70	-	-	24.70	-	-
88.	Atherton Mills, Kanpur	23.47	-	-	23.47	6.86	1.64
89.	Luxmi Rattan Mills, Kanpur	13.80	-	-	13.80	13.85	2.87
90.	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	29.64	-	-	2964	11.56	1.03
91.	Muir Mills, Kanpur	49.20	-	-	49.20	18.68	4.38
92.	Sri Vikram Mills, Lucknow	9.86	-	-	9.86	-	-
93.	Raibareilley Textile Mills, Raibareilley	30.42	-	-	30.42	-	-
94.	Swadeshi cotton Mills, Nani	12.62	6.43	3.20	6.19	-	-
95.	Swadeshi Mills, Naunathbhajan	9.20	-	-	9.20	-	-
	TOTAL	260.29	17.01	19.83	243.38	71.25	14.72
	NTC (sub-office),Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-	-
96.	Rampooria Textile Mills, Serampore	24.29	24.29	13.72	-	-	1.68
97.	Bengal Textile Mills, Serampore	27.72	27.72	17.00	-	-	4.12
98.	Bengashri Textile Mills, Sukhchar	26.71	26.71	61.12	-	-	1.29
99.	Central Textile Mills, Belur	12.06	12.06	13.40	-	11.67	1.52
100.	Shri Mahaluxmi Textile Mills, Palta	11.34	11.34	15.41	-	-	0.86
101.	Bengal fine Tex. Mills, No.2 Kattaganj	19.04	-	-	19.04	-	0.63
102.	Bengal fine Tex. Mills, No.1 Konnagar	14.88	14.88	8.77	-	-	1.26
103.	Kannoria Industries	4.01	4.01	2.81	-	-	-
104.	Gaya Cotton Textile Mills, Gaya	29.30	29.30	9.21	-	-	1.62
105.	Manindra B.T. Tex. Mills, Cossimbazar	33.71	27.64	10.00	6.07	-	-
106.	Jyoti Weaving Factory. Kolkata	4.98	4.98	13.31	-	1.98	0.63
107.	Luxmi Nayarayan Textile Mills, Rishara	12.30	12.30	8.84	-	-	-
108.	Aarti Cotton Textile Mills, Howrah	6.25	-	-	6.25	-	-
109.	Orissa Textile Mills, Bhagatpur	62.17	62.17	1.15	-	-	-
110.	Bihar Cooperative Tex. Mills, Mokameh	22.20	-	-	22.20	-	-
111.	Associated Industries, Chandrapur	50.00	-	-	50.00	-	-
	TOTAL	360.66	257.10	174.74	103.56	13.65	13.61
	GRAND TOTAL	2745.78	1413.03	5887.81	1332.75	262.79	78.25

Increase in Plan Expenditure for Panchayat and Municipal Corporations

2648. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any request from any State Governments have received by the Union Government for increasing the plan expenditure of the Panchayats and Municipal Corporations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Finance Ministry during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No such reference has been received in Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Department of Expenditure and Planning Commission in the recent past.

Successive Finance Commissions recommend grants for local bodies in States. The 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has recommended the basic grant to local bodies as equivalent to a percentage of the previous year's divisible pool of taxes. FC-XIII has estimated Basic grant and Performance grant at Rs.87519 crore for 2010-15 representing an increase of 250% over the Rs. 25000 crore recommended by the 12th Finance Commission for 2005-10.

[*Translation*]

Loans to Companies

2649. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed to the private sector companies including real estate companies by Life Insurance Corporation of India and Banks during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the details of the recovery of such loans during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the defaulters during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As reported by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the quantum of project loan/term loan disbursed to private sector companies including real estate companies during the last three years and the current financial year are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	LIC of India
2007-08	1815.55
2008-09	3393.16
2009-10	2775.94
2010-11	1383.48

LIC has informed that out of the disbursement during the last three years and the current financial year, the payments are regular for all the companies except four defaulting companies. The steps taken or proposed to be taken by LIC, inter-alia includes the following:

- (i) Regular follow up done with the company for recovery of default.
- (ii) Issuance of recall notice informing legal action if the dues are not updated with in specified period.
- (iii) In case of companies under the preview of Corporate Debt Restructuring Cell (CDR), attending the meetings and conveying the stand about the course of action to be taken, (iv) Depending upon the financial factors, proposals for restructuring/negotiated settlement considered.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the details of loans disbursed to private companies and recoveries made thereof are not captured under the offsite Surveillance and Monitoring System. However total exposure to Real Estate Sector of Scheduled Commercial Banks and Gross NPA ratio in that sector for the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Total Exposure of banks to Real Estate Sector (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of NPA in Real Estate Sector
2007-08	450978	1.59*
2008-09	511745	1.69**
2009-10	570139	1.95
2010-2011 (upto 31.12.2010)	675703	1.79

*The ratio represents 15 banks covering an exposure 68% of total advances approximately.

**The ratio represents 30 banks covering an exposure 87% of total advances approximately.

RBI has intimated that in order to alert the banks and Financial Institutions and put them on guard against the defaulters to other lending institutions, RBI has put in place scheme to collect details about borrowers of banks and Financial Institutions with outstanding aggregating Rs.1.00 crore and above which are classified as "Doubtful" or "Loss" or where suits are filed, as on 31st March and 30th September each year. RBI has also introduced a scheme for periodic collection and dissemination of information on cases of wilful default of borrowers with outstanding balance of Rs.25.00 lakhs and above.

[English]

Entry of PSUs in Stock Market

2650. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have entered into the stock market; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of these companies alongwith the amount invested by each of them in the share market during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has informed that Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have not been permitted to invest in the share market directly. However, Government have permitted Navratna and Miniratna CPSEs to invest 30% of their surplus funds in

schemes of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulated public sector mutual funds. Details of the investment in stock exchanges made by CPSEs are not maintained centrally by DPE.

Compulsory Labelling of GM Foods

2651. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised any guidelines for the safety assessment of Genetically Modified (GM) foods;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of its implementation in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes compulsory labelling of GM foods in the country, as also envisaged in Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules;

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

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the effect of GM food crops on medicinal plants; and

(f) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The safety assessment of GM crops is being done as per the 'Guidelines for the Safety Assessment of GM Foods, 2008' developed by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and 'Protocol for Safety Assessment of Genetically Engineered Plants/crops, 2008' developed by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT).

(c) and (d) The draft notification on GM labelling was published in the Gazette of India vide G.S.R. 152(E) dated 10th March, 2006 inviting comments from all stakeholders. It could not be finalised due to divergent and conflicting views received on labelling of GM foods. It was also noted that the Codex Alimentarius Commission (a joint body of WHO and FAO) was still to come out with its recommendations or reach a consensus on the issue. It was, therefore, considered premature to

notify the labelling provisions on GM foods. Following the constitution of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) the matter comes within its purview to make recommendations to Government on this issue after taking into account all facts and scientific evidence.

(e) The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) have informed that they have not yet conducted any study regarding the effects of GM food crops on medicinal plants.

(f) Does not arise.

Death Rate

2652. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death rate has been increasing in some States including Southern States;

(b) if so, the details of deaths recorded in various States during the last three years and upto the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government in bringing down death rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b)

The estimate of Crude Death Rate (CDR) is provided annually by the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs and the latest estimate is available for the year 2009. Estimated CDR for India and States for last three years (2007, 2008 and 2009) is given in enclosed statement. It is observed that Death Rate has marginally increased in 2009 in some States including southern States.

(c) The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 throughout the country, with special focus on 18 states to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the rural population of India. The NRHM operates as an umbrella programme by integrating all vertical health programmes of the Departments of Health and Family Welfare including Reproductive and Child Health Programme and various National Diseases Control Programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme etc. Further, in order to improve the prevention, control and treatment of diseases in the country, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) has been implemented in the country which seeks to strengthen disease surveillance by detecting and responding to early warning signals of epidemic prone diseases.

Statement

Crude Death Rate

(Per 1000 population)

State	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4
ALL INDIA	7.4	7.4	7.3
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	7.5	7.6
Assam	8.6	8.6	8.4
Bihar	7.5	7.3	7.0
Chhattisgarh	8.1	8.1	8.1
Gujarat	7.2	6.9	6.9

1	2	3	4
Haryana	6.6	6.9	6.6
Jharkhaad	7.3	7.1	7.0
Karnataka	7.3	7.4	7.2
Kerala	6.8	6.6	6.8
Madhya Pradesh	8.7	8.6	8.5
Maharashtra	6.6	6.6	6.7
Odisha	9.2	9.0	8.8
Punjab	7.0	7.2	7.0
Rajasthan	6.8	6.8	6.6
Tamil Nadu	7.2	7.4	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	8.5	8.4	8.2
West Bengal	6.3	6.2	6.2
Arunachal Pradesh	5.1	5.2	6.1
Delhi	4.8	4.8	4.4
Goa	7.2	6.6	6.7
Himachal Pradesh	7.1	7.4	7.2
Jammu and Kashmir	5.8	5.8	5.7
Munipur	4.4	5.0	4.7
Meghalaya	7.5	7.9	8.1
Mizoram	5.2	5.1	4.5
Nagaland	5.0	4.6	3.6
Sikkim	5.3	5.2	5.7
Tripura	6.5	5.9	5.1
Uttarakhand	6.8	6.4	6.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.5	4.8	4.1
Chandigarh	4.0	4.4	3.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.8	5.4	4.8
Daman and Diu	5.5	5.3	5.1
Lakshadweep	6.5	7.1	5.8
Puducherry	7.7	7.5	7.0

*[Translation]***Bear Phase in Stock Market**

2653. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unnecessary and sudden bear phase has been witnessed in the share market of the country during the last few months;

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

(c) whether there is any possibility of irregularities for this bear trend in the share market;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry is being conducted in this regard;

(e) if so, the name of the such agency entrusted with the task; and

(f) the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) During the period November, 2010 to February 28, 2011, Sensex fell by 2532.23 points and daily percentage change ranged from -3.00 per cent to 2.67 per cent.

(b) Market movements are the outcome of perceptions of the investors - domestic and overseas, retail and institutional - about the economy, the industry/sector and the company. SEBI has reported that fluctuations in markets are not unusual. It is also not uncommon for markets to witness corrections after a sharp bull run. Market movements are however, closely monitored by the securities market regulator, SEBI, and Exchanges, irrespective of the levels of Indices.

(c) Nothing has come to the notice of SEBI to suspect any irregularity in the recent fall in the share market.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) above, SEBI has not initiated any specific probe into the movement of Indices.

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

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

*[English]***Economic Growth**

2654. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expected Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the end of the year;

(b) the sectors of the economy experiencing fastest growth as also slowest growth;

(c) the measures taken up or being taken up to speed up the sectors which are relatively slow in growth; and

(d) the time by which the GDP is likely to reach double digit figure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per the advance estimates of National Income 2010-11 released on 7th February, 2011, by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost during 2010-11 is estimated at 8.6 per cent at constant (2004-05) prices. The estimated growth in trade, hotels, transport and communication in 2010-11 is 11.0 per cent. However electricity, gas and water supply is estimated to grow at 5.1 per cent in 2010-11. The Government has been pursuing prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years to obviate the impact of global financial crisis and strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets. No specific annual targets are set by the government for real GDP. However, the Economic Survey, 2010-11, has indicated a growth of 9 per cent (+/-0.25), during 2011-12.

Tribal Population

2655. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state: The total population of tribals in the rural/urban and

tribal areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh and the number of such people living below the poverty line; State-wise and Community-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): As per census 2001, the latest available information, total population of tribals in the country including Uttar Pradesh is 8,43,26,240, out of which 7,73,38,597 reside in rural areas and 69,87,643 reside in urban areas.

The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national level and state level from large sample survey on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The State-wise and UT-wise tribal population living below poverty line as estimated by the Planning Commission based on NSSO 2004-05 survey data are given in the enclosed statement. Detailed lists of BPL households, including social classification of such households, are maintained by the respective States/UTs.

Statement

*State-wise and UT-wise percentage of STs
Population 'Below Poverty Line'*

(figures in percentage)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2004-05	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.5	50.0
2.	Assam	14.1	4.8
3.	Bihar	53.3	57.2
4.	Chhattishgarh	54.7	41.0
5.	Gujarat	34.7	21.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14.9	2.4
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.8	0.0
8.	Jharkhand	54.2	45.1

1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	23.5	58.3
10.	Kerala	44.3	19.2
11.	Madhya Pradesh	58.6	44.7
12.	Maharashtra	56.6	40.4
13.	Odisha	75.6	61.8
14.	Rajasthan	32.6	24.1
15.	Tamil Nadu	32.1	32.5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	32.4	37.4
17.	Uttarakhand	43.2	64.4
18.	West Bengal	42.4	25.7
All India		47.3	33.3

Source: Planning Commission

[Translation]

Unclaimed Money with Insurance Companies

2656. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the money lying unclaimed with the Insurance Companies including Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) during the last three years and as on date, company-wise;

(b) the existing policy in regard to utilization of such unclaimed money with insurance companies;

(c) whether the insurance companies utilised such unclaimed money for the welfare of public;

(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 NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has intimated that they do not collect year-wise data about unclaimed money with insurance companies. As per the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) the details of money lying unclaimed are as follows:

(Rs in Crores)	
Year	Outstanding unclaimed amount
2007-08	55.92
2008-09	68.96
2009-10	68.90
2010-11	Will be calculated after 31.03.2011

(b) and (c) IRDA has issued a circular on 04.11.2010 regarding the 'treatment of unclaimed amount of policy holders' in which all the insurers are advised to keep such amounts representing the unclaimed amounts as a separate line item in Schedule 13 - "current liabilities" of the balance sheet. All the insurers are also advised vide the above circular that such unclaimed amounts will not be appropriated/written back in any circumstances. As the money belongs to the policyholders' estate the money cannot be utilized for welfare of the public. Insurers have to honour their liability as and when the policyholders or their nominee claims the amount.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Adventure Tourism

2657. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of activities identified as Adventure Tourism;

(b) whether these activities have been promoted by the Government through Public-Private-Partnership mode;

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

(d) whether there is shortage of qualified trainers and safety equipments in various activities of adventure tourism;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Ministry of Tourism in its guidelines for Basic Minimum Standards for Adventure Tourism related activities has identified the following categories of adventure tourism activities, viz, land, water and air based activities which include mountaineering, trekking, river running, hang gliding, para gliding and bungee jumping.

(b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. The Adventure Tour Operators Association of India (ATOAI) comprising of recognized Adventure Tour Operators from the private sector, collaborates with the Ministry of Tourism in development of adventure tourism in the country.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for development and promotion of tourism projects including adventure tourism on the basis of proposals received from them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. Details of the funds sanctioned and released/ utilized by the State Governments/UTs during each of the last three years and current year (as on 31.12.2010) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Training and provision of safety equipment for various activities for adventure tourism including safety-precautionary measures to prevent any untoward incidents, are under the purview of the concerned State Governments.

Statement

Details of Funds Sanctioned, Released/Utilized during Last Three Years (2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010) and The Current Year (2010-11 Upto 31.12.10)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010)	
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	216.68	173.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	397.05	317.64	-	-
3.	Delhi	714.08	571.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	681.87	545.50	-	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.00	-	-
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	197.00	197.00	5.00	4.00	-	-	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	5.00	4.00	-	-
8.	Karnataka	322.21	257.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Manipur	15.00	15.00	380.13	305.24	-	-	-	-
10.	Mizoram	-	-	298.38	298.38	-	-	-	-
11.	Nagaland	499.24	399.39	454.82	363.85	383.06	306.45	2864.89	2291.9
12.	Sikkim	771.88	693.97	-	-	872.39	697.91	398.01	318.4
13.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	200.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	-

Welfare Board for Weavers

2658. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a welfare board for the weavers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any maximum age limit for the weavers to avail benefits under the welfare schemes;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to remove the maximum age limit for the weavers to avail benefits under the welfare schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAANKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to set up a Welfare Board for Weavers in the country.

(c) The Government of India has been implementing the following scheme for the welfare of Handlooms weavers all over India. The salient features of the scheme are as follows:

Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

Two separate schemes viz., the Health Insurance

Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom Weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) provide Life Insurance cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. HIS covers persons between age group of 01 day to 80 years. MGBBY covers all weavers between the age group of 18 to 59 years.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal to remove the maximum age limit completely.

Misdeclaration of Phone Tapping Devices

2659. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some corporate firms imported some phone-tapping machines manufactured by Israel-based companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether phone-tapping devices imported by corporate houses have misdeclared to the customs value; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not apply in view of reply to part (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Power Generation

2660. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mid-term appraisal of Eleventh Five Year Plan has reported that various flagship programmes of the power sector are running behind their targets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the suggestions made in the mid-term appraisal to achieve the targets;

(d) whether the above suggestions have been implemented; and

(e) if so, the details of the success achieved in completing the targets by implementing the above suggestions after mid-term appraisal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is the only flagship programme of the Ministry of Power. The mid-term appraisal of Eleventh Five Year Plan has indicated in Para 15.90 that the progress of village electrification has been satisfactory but the progress of providing connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households is very slow.

(b) There is a time lag of 3-4 months in release of BPL connections after the completion of village electricity infrastructure for completion of formalities and statutory safety clearance from electrical Inspector of the State before energisation. In addition there has been some delay in execution of the projects mainly for the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects in some States particularly in Jharkhand.
- (ii) Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by States, particularly in Bihar.
- (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, particularly In Jharkhand and Bihar.
- (vi) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States particularly Bihar.
- (vii) Delay in taking decision to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some States.
- (viii) Difficult terrain in some States.

- (ix) Left Wing Extremist (LWE) problems particularly in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha and Bihar.

(c) The mid-term review stresses the need to re-assess the programme in consultation with the States on two counts: firstly, access to power in uncovered habitations and secondly, providing power to BPL households. It was also emphasized that household electrification under the scheme should get energized at the earliest so as to avoid de-electrification of infrastructure created under the scheme.

(d) and (e) The suggestion regarding inclusion of uncovered habitation will be considered in Phase-II of RGGVY in due course. As regards energisation, there is a time gap between creation of electricity infrastructure in village and its energisation. This Ministry is making necessary efforts in association with respective States to energize the villages speedily where electricity Infrastructure has been created. A separate working group on Energization regularly reviews it. The progress of completion of infrastructure for electrification and release of BPL connections after the mid-term review for the year 2009-10 and current year is as under:

Year	Un/de-electrified villages		BPL connections	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2009-10	17500	18374	4700000	4718468
2010-11 (as on 28.02.2011)	17500	15637	4700000	5151595

[English]

Rural Emergency Health Transportation

2661. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Rural Emergency Health Transportation (108) in the country including Gujarat, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Gujarat for releasing grant for the 108 emergency services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A statewise Statement including Gujarat showing Financial assistance provided to States/UTs for Emergency and Referral Transport services is given in the enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Government of Gujarat had requested for an amount of Rs. 2050 lakhs for support for EMS[EMRI] and 2679 lakhs for Emergency and Referral Services in their annual Programme Implementation Plan under National Rural Health Mission[NRHM] for year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. An amount of Rs. 2050 lakhs and Rs. 561.8 lakhs has been approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee of NRHM for this purpose for 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Statement

Financial Assistance Provided to States for Emergency and Referral Transport Services

(in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		No. of EMRI/ Refrral Transport Units	Financial Assistance provided	No. of EMRI/ Refrral Transport Units	Financial Assistance provided	No. of EMRI/ Refrral Transport Units	Financial Assistance provided
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	5	50	—	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh			625	6500	0	3205.86
3.	Bihar		8.4	0	40.32	—	40.32
4.	Assam	60	5045	280	1972	280	1839.5
5.	Chandigarh	—	—	0	4.1	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	0	0	38	1025
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	2	2.2	2	3.6
8.	Daman and Diu	—	48.23	2	9.01	2	3.04
9.	Delhi				25.2	—	45.8
10.	Goa			0	420	0	360.
11.	Gujarat			297	2050	156	561.8
12.	Haryana			100	580	319	1117.13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	180	1837.5	—	960
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	30	—	900
15.	Karnataka			367	3898	367	4500
16.	Kerala				1094	2	455.65
17.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	6	—	1
18.	Madhya Pradesh	—	3826.3	—	20.48	100	1118.5
19.	Maharashtra			1702	1154.9	2479	6924
20.	Meghalaya	0	0	30	360	30	502.21
21.	Punjab			374	2561	90	0
22.	Rajasthan			50	2000	136	2584.23
23.	Tamil Nadu			385	3319.69	385	5012.77
24.	Uttar Pradesh		1843.8	315	7309.45	—	15888.16
25.	Uttarakhand	—	1000	—	1375	—	1250
	Total	60	11772	4714	36618.85	4386	48326.57

[*Translation*]

Hydro Power Projects

2662. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether every aspect of Hydro power Projects is not considered appropriately while formulating the project due to which these are not completed on time;

(b) if so, the reasons for not paying proper attention towards environmental aspect, acquisition of land, required funds and likely possibilities of agitations;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the remedial steps taken for improving the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Construction of Hydro-electric Project (HEP) is taken up only after it achieves financial closure and has tied-up various input, clearances and linkages. Before according concurrence to the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the project, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) examines all the technical aspects. Similarly, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) accords environment and forest clearances based on Environment Impact assessment (EIA) Studies/ Environment Management Plan (EMP), wherein issues concerning the environmental impact, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (ER & RE) etc. are adequately covered. The bankers/lending institutions also satisfy themselves about the commercial viability of the project including requirements of funds, credentials of the developer, etc. before sanctioning loans for the project.

However, some of the issues like geological surprises, local agitation and other law and order related problems can not be foreseen in advance, leading to delay in commissioning of some of the affected projects. Whenever, such unforeseen problems are reported by the project authorities in the Central, State or Private Sector, immediate remedial steps are taken as per the requirement of each project on a case to case basis e.g. for sorting out law and order problem, the issue is immediately brought to the notice of the State law enforcing agencies. Moreover, all the ongoing projects are reviewed intensively on a periodic basis in CEA, Ministry of Power and Task and Task Force on Hydro Project Development.

[English]

Land for Mining to Private Company

2663. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are giving away mining of mineral resources to the private companies without following the due diligence, transparent procedures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The State Governments are competent to grant mineral concessions viz. Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting Licence (PL) and Mining Lease (ML) under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. However, prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5 (1) of the Act for grant of RP, PL and ML in respect of Atomic and Metallic Minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act. Subsequent to the prior approval of the Central Government, mining leases etc. are executed by the State Governments with the mining agencies after following the due procedures i.e. obtaining forest and environment clearances and approval of mining plan from the Indian Bureau of Mines.

(c) Whilst processing the proposals recommended by the State Governments for prior approval of the Central Government, the Ministry of Mines examines the same in the light of the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957, the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and the guidelines framed thereunder, and where necessary, in consultation with the State Governments and specialized agencies like the Indian Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey of India and the Department of Atomic Energy. The Ministry of Mines is conscious of its responsibility to ensure that the mineral concession regime functions in a transparent and efficient manner. In this regard, the Ministry has, in consultation with the State Governments, issued the following guidelines:-

- (i) Comprehensive guidelines dated 24th June, 2009, in order to bring more clarity in processing the mineral concession proposals. The guidelines also seek to ensure application of uniform criteria by the State Governments while examining and recommending proposals to the Central Government.
- (ii) Guidelines dated 9.2.2010 on 'special reasons' to be adopted by all State Governments while recommending a mineral concession proposal in favour of a later applicant in a non-notified area.
- (iii) Guidelines dated 13.10.2010 regards maps in order to ensure that the areas recommended by the State Governments for mineral concessions are clearly demarcated.

All the above-mentioned guidelines are available on the Ministry's website (mines.nic.in). The website of the Ministry of Mines is also linked to Mineral Concession Access System to provide current status of mineral concession applications to the public.

Power from Sugarcane Waste

2664. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power generated from sugarcane waste in the country, at present; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to incentivize the State Governments/different sugar mills to set up power generation units?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total surplus power generation capacity of 1603 MW based on sugarcane bagasse Co-generation has been set up as on 31.01.2011 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand.

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a programme for promotion of optimum co-generation from sugarcane bagasse in the sugar mills. The programme provides for Central Financial Assistance in the form of capital subsidy depending upon the capacity, technical specifications of the project as well as categories of sugarmills. Besides, fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, excise duty exemption, concessional custom duty on equipment and components required for initial setting up of cogeneration projects, ten years tax holiday on income generated from bagasse cogeneration projects, loan from financial institutions including Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and preferential tariff are also provided. Recently, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has also started providing support for development of Build, Own, Operate, Transfer (BOOT) model projects to tap the untapped potential in cooperative sector sugar mills. Financial support is also provided for project development, capacity building, awareness raising and manpower training.

Potential of Renewable Energy

2665. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEV:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the total potential of power generation from renewable energy sources in the country, source-wise and State-wise;

(b) the share of renewable energy to the total installed capacity from all sources in the country, percentage-wise and MW-wise;

(c) whether the cost of power generation from renewable energy sources is very high;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to adopt latest technologies for reducing the cost of power generated from these sources of energy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) As per various studies undertaken in past, a potential of about 89,000 MW for power generation from different renewable energy sources is estimated excluding solar energy which has been estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. State-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) A total grid interactive renewable power generation capacity of around 18842 MW has been set up as on 31.01.2011, which is over 11% of the total power generation installed capacity from all sources in the country.

(c) and (d) The initial capital investment in renewable energy projects is generally high and their viability is very much region/site specific. As such, the cost of renewable power generation is generally higher in comparison with the traditional sources. Details of

Indicative initial capital costs and cost of electricity generation in respect of different categories of renewable power plants are given the enclosed statement-II.

(e) and (f) Research, design and development (RD and D) efforts are underway globally, including in this country, driven mainly by industry, to develop

technologies/processes that help to align the unit cost of power generation from renewable energy sources, especially solar, to that of conventional power generation. The Ministry is supporting such efforts under its R and D programme, with CFA up to 100% of project cost to Universities, research institutions, R and D laboratories and industry, for achieving well-defined specific outputs.

Statement

Source-wise and State-wise details of estimated potential for renewable power generation in the country

Sl.No.	STATES/UTs	Wind Power (MW)	SHP (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Bagasse Cogen. (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8968	560	578	300	123
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1329	8	0	
3.	Assam	0	239	212	0	8
4.	Bihar	0	213	619	300	73
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	993	236	0	24
6.	Goa	0	7	26	0	
7.	Gujarat	10645	197	1221	350	112
8.	Haryana	0	110	1333	350	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Q	2268	142	0	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1418	43	0	
11.	Jharkhand	0	209	90	0	10
12.	Karnataka	11531	748	1131	450	151
13.	Kerala	1171	704	1044	0	36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1019	804	1364	0	78
15.	Maharashtra	4584	733	1887	1250	287
16.	Manipur	0	109	13	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	229	11	0	2
18.	Mizoram	0	167	1	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	189	10	0	
20.	Odisha	255	295	246	0	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	0	393	3172	300	45
22.	Rajasthan	4858	57	1039	0	62
23.	Sikkim	0	266	2	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	5530	660	1070	450	151
25.	Tripura	0	47	3	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	461	1617	1250	176
27.	Uttarakhand	0	1577	24	0	5
28.	West Bengal	0	396	396	0	148
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	7	0	0	
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	6
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0		
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	131
34.	Lakshwadeep	0	0	0	0	
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	3
	Others (industrial wastes)*				0	1022
	Total	48561	15384	17536	5000	2705

*State-wise potential not available.

Statement II

Indicative initial capital costs and cost of electricity generation in respect of different categories of renewable power plants

Renewable power plant category	Estimated initial capital cost (Rs. in crore/MW)	Estimated cost of electricity generation (Rs./kWh)
Small Hydro Power	6.00- 7.50	2.50 - 3.50
Wind Power	530 - 6.00	2.75 - 3.50
Biomass Power	4.50 - 5.00	2.75 - 3.50
Bagasse (Cogeneration)	4.30 - 5.00	2.50 - 3.50
Energy from Urban/Industrial Waste	4.00 - 12.00	2.50 - 5.00
Solar Power	12.00- 17.00	11.00 - 18.00

Excise Duty on Tobacco Products

2666. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates applicable and total amount of excise and customs duty collected by the Government from different tobacco products during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and product-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of companies manufacturing pan masala/gutkha have evaded payment of excise duty;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to collect excise duty from these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The rates of central excise and customs duties applicable on tobacco products is enclosed as statement-I. The central excise duty collected on tobacco products during the last three years and the current year (upto January) is enclosed as statement-II. As regards the information pertaining to customs duty on tobacco products, the same is being collected.

(b) to (d) The information in this regard is being collected.

Statement I*Central Excise and Customs duty structure of Bidis*

(Customs duty rate in% and *Excise duty rate in Rs. per thousand)

Item	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on date)	
	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise
Bidi (Hand made)	30	14	30	14	30	14	30	14
Bidi (machine made)	30	26	30	26	30	26	30	26

*includes NCCD and Biri cess

Central Excise and Customs duty structure on Cigarettes

(Customs duty rate in% and ***Excise duty rate in Rs. per thousand sticks)

Item	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on date)	
	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise
non filter <60	30	819	30	819	30	669	30	669
non filter 60-70	30	1323	30	1323	30	1473	30	1473
*filter <60	-	-	-	-	30	669	30	669
Filter <70	30	819	30	819	30	**969	30	**969
filter 70-75	30	1323	30	1323	30	1473	30	1473
filter 75-85	30	1759	30	1759	30	1959	30	1959
others	30	2163	30	2163	30	2363	30	2363

*New category created in budget 2010.

**Filter cigarettes 60-70 m.m

***Note: includes BED, AED, SED, NCCD and HC which stands for Basic Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty (GSI), Special Excise Duty, National Calamity Contingent Duty and Health Cess respectively)

Central Excise and Customs duty structure on other tobacco products

(in %)

Item	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on date)	
	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise	Customs	Excise
Chewing tobacco	30	50	30	50	30	60	30	60
Jarda scented tobacco	30	50	30	50	30	60	30	60
Unmanufactured tobacco	30	42	30	42	30	50	30	50
other	30	50	30	50	30	60	30	60

Statement II*Excise duty Collected from Tobacco Products*

(Rs. in crore)

Product	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	*2010-11 (upto Jan)
Cigarettes	8149	9310	9555	9441
Chewing Tobacco	692	917	1062	883
Biris	484	488	490	385
All other Chapter 24	944	2585	2746	- 2445
Total	10268	13300	13853	13155

*Provisional

*[Translation]***Power Generation by NTPC**

2667. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to set up power project in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the detail of the location identified for setting up of such projects, State-wise along with the time by which such projects are likely to be commissioned;

(c) whether the NTPC has incurred loss of Rs. 44000

crore for meeting the power generation targets set during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the NTPC has chalked out a special plan to achieve revised target of capacity addition by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the detail thereof along with the steps taken to achieve the targets set?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of projects currently under construction, projects for which main plant bids have been invited and projects for which feasibility Reports have been approved are given in the enclosed statement.

Benefits from these projects are envisaged to start in 12th/13th Five Year Plans.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Annual Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is signed between Ministry of Power and NTPC. This MOU inter-alia include power generation target, annual generation target, gross margin and other financial performance targets. During Eleventh Five Year Plan (till March, 2010), NTPC has achieved generation and financial performance targets set for it in the MOU. NTPC is also likely to achieve these targets during 2010-11 Financial Year.

(e) and (f) During mid-term review in January, 2010 undertaken by Government of India, the target for NTPC was revised to 9220 MW. Against this target, NTPC has already added 4480 W till January, 2011. Another 1660 MW is expected to be commissioned by March, 2011. During 2011-12, NTPC is targeting capacity addition of 4,320 MW. Therefore, NTPC will exceed the revised capacity addition target of 9,220 MW.

Statement

Details of projects of NTPC under construction and projects for which Main Plant bids have been invited and Projects for which FR/DPR have been approved (State/UT-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the Project/State	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
I. Projects under Construction		
1.	Simhadri-II, A.P.	1000 (2 x 500)
2.	Bongaigaon, Assam	750 (3 x 250)
3.	Barh STPP Stage-I, Bihar	1980 (3 x 660)
4.	Bwarh STPP Stage-II, Bihar	1320 (2 x 660)
5.	Nabinagar TPP< Bihar-JV with Railways	1000 (4 x 250)
6.	Sipat STPP Stage-I, Chhattisgarh	1980 (3 x 660)
7.	Indira Gandhi STPP at Jhajjar, Haryana-JV with Haryana	1500 (3 x 500)*
8.	Koldam, HEPP, H.P.	800 (4 x 200)
9.	Vindhyachal STPP, ST-IV, M.P.	1000 (2 x 500)
10.	Mauds STPP St-I, Maharashtra	1000 (2 x 500)
11.	Vallur STPP St-I and ST-II, Tamil Nadu-JV with Tamil Nadu	1500 (3 x 500)
12.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP, Uttarakhand	520 (4 x 130)
13.	Rihand STPP-III, U.P.	1000 (2 x 500)
II. New Projects		
(a) Projects for which Main Plant bids have been invited		
1.	Meja STPP-JV with U.P., Uttar Pradesh	1320 (2 x 660)

1	2	3
2.	Solapur STPP, Maharashtra	1320 (2 x 660)
3.	Nabinagar STPP, JV with Bihar, Bihar	1980 (3 x 660)
4.	Mouda STPP-II, Maharashtra	1320 (2 x 660)
5.	Kudgi STPP Stage-I, Karnataka	2400 (3 x 800)
6.	Darlipalli-I STPP Stage-I, Odisha	1600 (2 x 800)
7.	Lara STPP St-I, Chhattisgarh	1600 (2 x 800)
8.	Gajmara-I STPP Stage-I, Odisha	1600 (2 x 800)
9.	Vindhyachal-V, M.P.	500 (1 x 500)
b.	Projects for which FR is Approved**	
1.	Kawas-II, Gujarat	1300 (2 x 650)
2.	Gandhar-II, Gujarat	1300 (2 x 650)
3.	Tanda-II, Uttar Pradesh	1320 (2 x 660)
4.	Barethi STPP, M.P.	3960 (6 x 660)
5.	RGCCPP-II< Ph-I at Kayamkulam, Kerala	1050
6.	Gidderbaha STPP, Punjab	2640 (4 x 660)
7.	Badarpur-III (CCPP), Delhi	1050
8.	Ratnagiri Expansion, Maharashtra	2100
9.	TTPS Expansion	1320 (2 x 660)
10.	Kolodyne HEPP, Mizoram	460

*500 MW already commissioned.

**Subject to availability of statutory clearances, fuel linkage, mega certificate etc.

[English]

Refund of IT

2668. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Department is working on a plan to expedite refund claims below Rs. 10 lakh and make pending payments within this fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other metropolitan cities are expediting refunds below Rs. 10 lakh expeditiously while the officers in Delhi are very slow in clearing such cases;

(d) if so, the number of cases of refund in Delhi pending in different wards of Income Tax Department; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that refunds for the last two financial years are cleared by 31st March, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Processing of returns of Income, including those with refund claims, is a continuous process. The law stipulates that Return of income received in a particular financial year can be processed upto the end of next financial year. Several innovative schemes like opening a centralized processing centre, e-filing of Returns, Refund Banker Scheme, etc have been launched by the Income tax Department to promptly issue refunds. Officers in Delhi are also processing returns and issuing Refunds as per law.

(d) Issuance of refund expeditiously is a priority area of work for all the Assessing Officers across the country including in Delhi. During the current financial year between April 2010 to December 2010, Delhi charge has processed about 3.12 lakh returns of income involving refund claims and the balance pendency stands at about 2.47 lakh such returns, which include the returns filed during the current Financial Year. These will be processed within the time frame prescribed by law.

(e) Returns of income filed during FY 2008-09 have been processed by 31-03-2010 and where ever refund was found due, the same has been issued. Returns of Income filed during FY 2009-10 are to be processed by 31-03-2011.

As a long term measure to improve the delivery system pertaining to processing of return of income and issuance of refund, if any found due, the Income tax Department has taken several measures. Some of these are enumerated below:

- (i) Promoting e-filing of the returns for speedy processing. As of now it is mandatory for Corporate taxpayers and all non-corporate

taxpayers, who have to get their accounts compulsorily audited u/s 44AB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, to e-file their return of Income.

- (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 and Goa Region.
- (iii) Steps to set up two more such CPCs at Manesar and Pune are underway. Proposal to set up one more CPC in the Eastern region is being considered.
- (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 that may cause delays as mentioned above.
- (v) Verification of tax credit is a sine-qua-non for speedy processing, TDS deductors are required to compulsorily e-file their TDS returns on quarterly basis.
- (vi) To improve the fidelity of the mechanism and to reduce mismatches between deductee claims and corresponding tax deduction statement from deductors, quoting of PAN by deductors in their return has been made mandatory. For improved compliance, failure to provide PAN number to deductor now results in higher rate of TDS.
- (vii) Facility of viewing individual Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the TDS details before filing their return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.
- (viii) To expedite faster issue, dispatch and delivery of refunds, Refund Banker Scheme has been extended to whole of India for non-corporate tax payers since 2nd August 2010.
- (ix) Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been strengthened and prompt disposal of tax payer grievances and its continuous monitoring has been made necessary. Income Tax Ombudsman across the country has been

created to ensure that delivery of this objective becomes effective.

- (x) The Income-tax Department is constantly monitoring the mechanism/procedure of issuance of refunds so as to upgrade the existing system to avoid delays and improve tax payer service in this respect.

Programme on Bone Health

2669. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people suffering from bone related diseases are increasing in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any demand for a National Programme on Bone Health for the patients suffering from bone related diseases including arthritis and osteoporosis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Though the current trends shows an increase in number of people suffering from bone related diseases in the country, exact statistics are not available.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal at present to have a separate national programme on bone health. The Arthritis and Osteoporosis cases are diagnosed and treated in hospitals in the health care delivery system at district hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs) in addition to Medical Colleges and apex institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh etc. Treatment in the Government hospitals is either free or subsidised.

Kolar Gold Fields

2670. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a committee to report on Kolar Gold Field;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee in its reports observed that large quantity of the gold deposits is laying unexploited in the Kolar Gold Field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) After BGML was declared sick and closed in 2001, the Govt. constituted a committee comprising of officers from Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd, Indian Bureau of Mines, and Geological Survey of India in 2005. The committee was assigned the job of valuation of assets of the company. The work of exploration and assessment of gold reserves at KGF was not in scope of the committee. No other committee was appointed for the purpose.

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

Use of Renewable Energy Sources

2671. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar has sent any proposal regarding the use of new and renewable energy sources in the States; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal, cost involved and the decision taken, if any, by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) During the current financial year 2010-11, six proposals were submitted by Bihar State Hydro Power Corporation for support to small hydro power projects of 21.4 MW aggregate capacity. The Ministry has approved these proposals and has sanctioned total subsidy amount of Rs. 20.74 crore towards implementation of the projects.

[Translation]

Decline in Sex Ratios

2672. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) the sex-ratio in rural and urban areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been an alarming decline in the sex-ratio in the country during the last three years;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government to arrest the trend;

(e) the details of programmes/schemes launched by the Government to create awareness among the people in this regard and success achieved by the said programmes and schemes; and

(f) the concrete steps taken by the Government to improve the sex-ratio in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Sex ratio in India has declined from 972 in 1901 to 927 as per the 1991 census. The sex ratio has since gone upto 933 in 2001. In rural, it is 946, for urban it is 900. State wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) to (f) To improve the sex ratio in the country, Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness 323 generation/advocacy measures. Some of these are outlined below:

- (i) Strengthening the implementation of the PC and PNDT Act 1994 and Rules therein, random inspections of ultrasound clinics by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC), awareness generation through various IEC activities, sensitization of stake holders including judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/seminars and community awareness through auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), as well as facility for on-line filing of Form 'F' by clinics.
- (ii) A number of States are implementing schemes to incentivise the birth of a girl child and encourage families to place a premium on her education and development through conditional cash transfer schemes. Some of these are the Laadli Scheme of Delhi Govt., Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana of Bihar Govt, Bhagyalakshmi Scheme of Karnataka, Ladli Lakshmi Yojana of MP, Balika Samridhi Yojana of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, Balri Rakshak Yojana in Punjab, Kanyadan scheme of Madhya Pradesh and Laadli scheme of Haryana.

Ministry of Women and Child Development, is implementing the scheme of 'Dhanalakshmi' as a pilot programme to provide a set of staggered financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain the girl child.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development declared January 24th as a National Girl Child Day to bring to centre-stage the problems faced by the girl child and create national awareness.

Statement*Sex Ratio as per Censor 2001*

St. code	India/State/ Union Territory	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	India	933	946	900
1	Jammu and Kashmir	892	917	819

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	989	795
3.	Punjab	876	890	849
4.	Chandigarh	777	621	796
5.	Uttaranchal	962	1007	845
6.	Haryana	861	866	847
7.	Delhi	821	810	822
8.	Rajasthan	921	930	890
9.	Uttar Pradesh	898	904	876
10.	Bihar	919	926	868
11.	Sikkim	875	880	830
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	893	914	819
13.	Nagaland	900	916	829
14.	Manipur (Excl. 3 Sub-Divisions)	978	967	1009
15.	Mizoram	935	923	948
16.	Tripura	948	946	959
17.	Meghalaya	972	969	982
18.	Assam	935	944	872
19.	West Bengal	934	950	893
20.	Jharkhand	941	962	870
21.	Odisha	972	987	895
22.	Chhattisgarh	989	1004	932
23.	Madhya Pradesh	919	927	898
24.	Gujarat	920	945	880
25.	Daman and Diu	710	586	984
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	812	852	691
27.	Maharashtra	922	960	873
28.	Andhra Pradesh	978	983	965
29.	Karnataka	965	977	942

	1	2	3	4
30. Goa		961	988	934
31. Lakshadweep		948	959	935
32. Kerala		1058	1059	1058
33. Tamil Nadu		987	992	982
34. Puducherry		1001	990	1007
35. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		846	861	815

Sex ratio is defined as no. of females per 1000 males

Setting up AIIMS like Institutions

2673. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institution during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up such medical institutes in every State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), Government of India is setting up six AIIMS-like institutions, one each at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand), based on various socio-economic indicators like human development index, literacy rate, population below poverty line and per capita income and health indicators like population to bed ratio, prevalence rate of serious communicable diseases, infant mortality rate etc. Civil work has started at all the six sites and it is scheduled to be completed by 2012-13. Government has also approved setting up of two more AIIMS-like institutions, one each in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh in the second phase of PMSSY and construction activity will spread over in twelfth plan period.

There is no plan for setting up AIIMS-like institutions in every state at present. However, PMSSY upgradation/ strengthening of existing Government medical colleges in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in the first and second phase of PMSSY. The Government also proposes to upgrade 7 more medical college institutions in the third phase of PMSSY.

Supply of Power to States

2674. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is not being supplied to the States even after signing of agreement by the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC);

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

(c) whether only 75 MW power is being supplied to State Government of Chhattisgarh even though supply of 175 MW of electricity was agreed upon;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) From existing power stations of NTPC, power is supplied to State Power utilities/Distribution Companies through long-term Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs) as per allocation finalized by the Ministry of Power.

(c) and (d) From the upcoming project of Korba-III, initially being developed as a merchant power plant, 175 MW was agreed to be supplied from the Korba-III to the State of Chhattisgarh. Since this unit has now been declared as regional station, the allocation of power from this unit has been made on the basis of extant guidelines of power applicable to the Central Thermal Power Generating Stations. 75 MW has been allocated to the State of Chhattisgarh.

(e) and (f) Recently Government of Chhattisgarh has written to this Ministry regarding additional allocation of power from the NTPC's Korba-III plant. NTPC has decided to supply 75 MW power through short term PPA as one time dispensation at the CERC tariff. With this, the State will get total supply of 150 MW power from the project once it starts running commercially.

[English]

Schemes for Weavers

2675. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special scheme for assisting weavers in the Eastern and North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of special grants/grants-in-aid and other monetary assistance provided to the weavers of traditional attires in North and the North-Eastern States during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAGA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, a minimum of 10% of the Ministry's Plan budget has to be spent in North-Eastern States. The Government of India is implementing the following five plan schemes in the XIth Five Year Plan

for the overall development and welfare of handloom weavers all over the country, including Eastern and North Eastern States:

1. **Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme:** This scheme provides need based inputs to "Clusters" of 300-500 Handlooms or "Groups" of 10-100 weavers for making them self-sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, working capital, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of workshed etc.
2. **Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:** This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident.
3. **Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme:** This scheme provides marketing opportunities and infrastructure support to enable the handloom weavers to sell their products: directly to the consumers in the domestic market.
4. **Mill Gate Price Scheme:** This scheme makes available all types of yarn at mill gate price. Under the scheme, the expenditure for transportation of yarn from the Mill Gate to the godown of the handloom agencies as, well as expenditure on depot operations are being reimbursed by the Government of India.
5. **Diversified Handloom Development Scheme:** This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25 Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers.

In addition, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as

well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be up to Rs.70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar

(Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamilnadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

(c) A Statement showing State-wise funds released in the country including North and North Eastern States during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*Details of releases made during 2007-2008, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 20.02.2011)
to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme				Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.78	6.22	11.11	10.08	0.95	1.87	2.10	2.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	3.21	1.76	1.28	0.03	0.02	0.00	1.74
3.	Assam	7.85	3.12	4.54	7.54	1.43	2.10	4.11	3.76
4.	Bihar	0.88	1.04	0.00	1.78	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.92	0.61	0.00	0.29	0.42	0.17	0.37	0.78
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.49	0.37	0.61	0.11
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	1.14	0.75	0.97	0.77	0.27	0.26	0.76	0.20
9.	Haryana	0.05	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.13	0.37	0.28	0.28
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.77	0.76	1.39	1.72	0.17	0.26	0.51	0.53
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.43	1.32	1.29	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.25
12.	Jharkhand	1.69	2.83	4.11	1.13	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.17
13.	Karnataka	8.76	5.74	0.74	1.24	0.70	1.44	1.20	1.06
14.	Kerala	6.24	6.43	2.30	1.24	0.18	0.23	0.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.46	2.13	0.54	1.95	0.86	0.12	0.68	0.82
16.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.16	2.94	1.09	1.89	1.37	0.71
17.	Manipur	6.02	2.86	0.00	5.09	0.10	0.35	0.47	0.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Meghalaya	0.83	0.55	3.42	1.88	0.17	0.06	0.89	0.27
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.16	0.51	0.34	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1.94	2.43	10.58	6.55	0.87	2.06	3.73	2.10
21.	Odisha	3.98	5.70	5.27	5.15	1.15	1.07	0.74	0.75
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	0.26	0.54	0.15	0.64	0.64	0.44	0.73	0.38
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.47	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.13
26.	Tamil Nadu	29.77	41.75	50.15	47.78	0.62	1.54	0.80	1.10
27.	Tripura	1.36	1.28	0.85	1.85	0.04	0.09	0.36	0.44
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2.36	4.28	3.06	11.80	1.35	2.36	1.73	1.61
29.	Uttarakhand	0.90	1.57	0.15	2.57	0.15	0.46	0.45	0.34
30.	West Bengal	4.05	5.01	2.94	8.26	0.51	1.06	0.60	0.64
Total		99.51	100.61	107.00	125.45	13.00	19.02	22.60	20.92
Other Organisations		10.99	8.37	8.57	9.83	10.44	25.97	27.00	23.75
Grand Total		110.50	108.98	115.57	135.28	23.44	44.99	49.60	44.67

[*Translation*]

Inflation Rate

2676. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rate of inflation in India is more during 2010-11 in comparison to other developed and developing countries in the world;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard indicating the average annual rate of inflation in India and other developed and developing countries in the world;

(c) the reasons for such a huge gap in it; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) On an average annual basis, the inflation as per Consumer Price Index (Industrial Workers) in India was 12.0 per cent in 2010, higher than the average in advanced economies (1.6 per cent) and emerging and developing economies (6.2 per cent) during the same year (Table 1). However, over the last three months India's inflation has come down and is in single digit zone.

*Table 1: Annual Inflation (Consumer Prices) in 2010**

Advanced Economies	1.6
China, P.R.: Hong Kong	2.4
United Kingdom	4.6
United States	1.6

Emerging and Dev. Economies	6.2
India	12.0
Indonesia	3.6
Pakistan	13.9
Thailand	3.3
Vietnam	8.9
Turkey	8.6
Mongolia	10.1
Russia	6.9
Ukraine	9.4
Egypt	11.3
Iran	10.1
Yemen	11.2
Argentina	10.6
Brazil	5.0
Venezuela	29.1

*January to December 2010.

(c) The difference in inflation rates across countries could occur on account of several of factors, such as: (i) The consumption basket differs significantly across countries and developed countries have a higher share of services on total consumption, (ii) During recent years, much of the increase in inflation has been led by increase in commodity prices especially food, fuel and metals. This had differential impact on inflation with inflation being high in developing economies as compared to the advanced economies as developing economies have higher share of these goods in their consumption basket, (iii) Rapidly rising food prices in several economies such as China, India, Indonesia, Brazil and Russia are also a major contributory factor.

(d) The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by public sector

undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. In addition, the Government has been rolling back the fiscal stimulus and the Reserve Bank of India has taken policy measures to curb excess liquidity.

[English]

Loans to MSMEs

2677. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines to the scheduled commercial banks to provide forty per cent loans to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) out of the total loans disbursed by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some banks have violated these guidelines in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against such banks;

(e) the details of the loans disbursed to the MSMEs by the said banks during the last three years and the current financial year alongwith the percentage of such loans in their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) during the same period; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction alongwith the achievements thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to domestic commercial banks to ensure that priority sector advances constitute 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher. Foreign banks are expected to ensure that priority sector advances constitute 32 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher. Within the overall target of 32 per cent to be achieved by foreign banks, the

advances to MSE sector should not be less than 10 per cent of the adjusted net bank credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher.

(e) The credit flow to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector as on the last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks is as under:

(Amt Rs. in crore)

Year	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	Scheduled Commercial Banks	% of SCB Credit to ANBC
2008	151137	46912	15489	213538	11.64
2009	191408	46656	18063	256128	11.32
2010	278398	64534	21069	364001	13.41

(f) The steps taken in this direction are as under:

(i) In terms of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs, banks have been advised on June 29, 2010 to achieve a 20 per cent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises and a 10 per cent annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts

(ii) In order to ensure that sufficient credit is available to micro enterprises within the MSE sector, banks should ensure that:

(a) 40% of the total advances to MSE sector should go to micro (manufacturing) enterprises having investment in plant and machinery up to Rs. 5 lakh and micro (service) enterprises having investment in equipment up to Rs. 2 lakh; and

(b) 20% of the total advances to MSE sector should go to micro (manufacturing) enterprises with investment in plant and machinery above Rs. 5 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, and micro (service) enterprises with investment in equipment above Rs. 2 lakh and up to Rs. 10 lakh. Thus, 60 per cent of MSE advances should go to the micro enterprises in a phased manner by end March 2013.

Crisis in Banarasi Saree Industry

2678. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banarasi sarees industry in the country including Varanasi is facing threat from the Chinese silk industry and that many looms are at the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) No Madam. However, weavers of Banarasi sarees of Varansai were till recently facing tough competition with the imported silk fabric mainly from China due to lower import duty on silk fabric and higher import duty on raw silk. The imported raw silk was taxed at 30% as against imported silk fabric: which was taxed at 10%. In order to mitigate the problem of the weavers, the Ministry of Textiles took up the matter with Ministry of Finance for reduction in the existing basic customs duty on raw silk from present 30% to 50% to correct the inverted duty structure and reduce the prices of silk yam in the country. Hon'ble Finance Minister has reduced the basic customs duty on raw silk from 30% to 5% in the Annual Budget of 2011-12. Now the effective duty on raw silk would be 5.15% and 24.14% on silk fabric. This reduction in import duty will bring down the prices of raw silk and stabilize the prices of both domestic and imported raw silk.

Further, to promote the Handloom Sector, the Government of India has taken a number of new initiatives such as training programmes for skill up-gradation and technical development, aggressive

marketing efforts, and by taking unique social security measures like providing Health Insurance and Life Insurance to this weavers and their families. During the XI Plan period the Government of India is implementing following schemes:

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme; (IHDS)
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)-comprises of two components: (a) Health Insurance Scheme; (b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana.
3. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)

In addition, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be up to Rs. 70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far out of which one is at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh). Under Integrated Handloom development Scheme, 11 cluster projects and 23 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned in Varanasi.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds Under Weavers' Schemes

2679. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has made any evaluation study to ascertain the impact or success of the schemes implemented for the development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the shortcomings noticed in each scheme;

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the funds allocated under the said schemes have not been properly or fully utilised by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations;

(e) if so, the names of such States/UTs along with the details of utilisation of allocated funds by each State/UT under said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise; and

(f) the monitoring mechanism put in place by the Union Government for proper or full utilisation of funds under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Government of India, during the Xth Five Year Plan, implemented a number of schemes/programmes for the development of handloom sector and welfare of the handloom weavers. Though, no adverse reports/shortcoming were received, however, the Government of India initiated and awarded evaluation study to the independent agencies of these schemes to further strengthen the handloom sector. Based on the suggestions of the evaluation study, the Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme were devised and are in implementation during the XIth Five Year Plan. These schemes are in implementation successfully.

(d) to (e) The funds released to the States for implementation of the schemes are utilized properly and no reports have been received for under utilization from any State. A statement showing scheme-wise, State-wise funds released during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed statement.

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented and monitored by the State Governments and also through their field functionary offices. Apart from this, at the Central level, the projects are being monitored by Senior Officers of the Ministry of Textiles, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. Committee consisting of Officers of the Office of Development

Commissioner for Handlooms also conduct field visits and monitor the progress in the schemes/project sanctioned for implementation besides regular review

meetings with State Directors/In-charge of Handlooms and Textiles of State Governments officials of State Governments.

Statement

*Details of releases made during 2007-2008, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto 20.02.2011)
to various States under different Handloom Plan Schemes*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme				Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.78	6.22	11.11	10.08	0.95	1.87	2.10	2.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.50	3.21	1.76	1.28	0.03	0.02	0.00	1.74
3.	Assam	7.85	3.12	4.54	7.54	1.43	2.10	4.11	3.76
4.	Bihar	0.88	1.04	0.00	1.78	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.04
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.92	0.61	0.00	0.29	0.42	0.17	0.37	0.78
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.49	0.37	0.61	0.11
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	1.14	0.75	0.97	0.77	0.27	0.26	0.76	0.20
9.	Haryana	0.05	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.13	0.37	0.28	0.28
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.77	0.76	1.39	1.72	0.17	0.26	0.51	0.53
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1.43	1.32	1.29	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.25
12.	Jharkhand	1.69	2.83	4.11	1.13	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.17
13.	Karnataka	8.76	5.74	0.74	1.24	0.70	1.44	1.20	1.06
14.	Kerala	6.24	6.43	2.30	1.24	0.18	0.23	0.00	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.46	2.13	0.54	1.95	0.86	0.12	0.68	0.82
16.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.16	2.94	1.09	1.89	1.37	0.71
17.	Manipur	6.02	2.86	0.00	5.09	0.10	0.35	0.47	0.71
18.	Meghalaya	0.83	0.55	3.42	1.88	0.17	0.06	0.89	0.27
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.16	0.51	0.34	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	1.94	2.43	10.58	6.55	0.87	2.06	3.73	2.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Odisha	3.98	5.70	5.27	5.15	1.15	1.07	0.74	0.75
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Rajasthan	0.26	0.54	0.15	0.64	0.64	0.44	0.73	0.38
25.	Sikkim	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.47	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.13
26.	Tamil Nadu	29.77	41.75	50.15	47.78	0.62	1.54	0.80	1.10
27.	Tripura	1.36	1.28	0.85	1.85	0.04	0.09	0.36	0.44
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2.36	4.28	3.06	11.80	1.35	2.36	1.73	1.61
29.	Uttarakhand	0.90	1.57	0.15	2.57	0.15	0.46	0.45	0.34
30.	West Bengal	4.05	5.01	2.94	8.26	0.51	1.06	0.60	0.64
Total		99.51	100.61	107.00	125.45	13.00	19.02	22.60	20.92
Other Organisations		10.99	8.37	8.57	9.83	10.44	25.97	27.00	23.75
Grand Total		110.50	108.98	115.57	135.28	23.44	44.99	49.60	44.67

[English]

Wild Polio Virus

2680. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wild polio virus has been detected in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the polio eradication scheme will be continued even after achieving zero transmission;

(d) if so, whether this scheme has resulted in decline of polio cases; and

(e) if so, the figures of polio cases, State-wise for the year from 2008 till date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. In 2011, one Wild Polio Virus, 1 case has been reported from Howrah district of West Bengal.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Yes. State/Union Territory wise details are given in the enclosed as statement.

Statement*State wise Polio Cases for past three years*

States/UTs	2008 Cases	2009 Cases	2010 Cases	2011*
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	0	0	0	
Kerala	0	0	0	
Manipur	0	0	0	
Meghalaya	0	0	0	
Mizoram	0	0	0	
Nagaland	0	0	0	
Sikkim	0	0	0	
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	
Tripura	0	0	0	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	
Chandigarh	0	0	0	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	
Puducherry	0	0	0	
Gujarat	0	0	0	
Karnataka	0	0	0	
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	
Assam	1	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	
Odisha	2	0	0	
Uttarakhand	1	4	0	
Rajasthan	2	3	0	
Punjab	2	4	0	
Delhi	5	4	0	
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	
Jharkhand	0	2	8	
Maharashtra	2	0	5	

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	2	0	8	1
Haryana	2	4	1	
Bihar	233	117	9	
Uttar Pradesh	305	602	10	
Total	559	741	42	1

*As on 4th March 2011

[Translation]

Import of Cars

2681. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of provisions for import of cars into the country;

(b) whether the Government seized some imported cars for not paying customs duty;

(c) if so, the details thereof and persons involved therein; and

(d) the details of persons convicted in the case so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The provisions for import of cars are stipulated in import licensing notes to Chapter 87 of the ITC (HS) classification of import and export items under Para 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy issued in terms of Section 5 of the foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992. Further, cars are permitted to be imported into India under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme in terms of Chapter 5 of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14. Moreover, cars are also permitted to be temporarily imported duty free for display or exhibition, fair, demonstration etc and by tourists under ATA Carnet in terms of Notfn. No. 157/90-Cus. Dated 28.3.90 as amended and 296/76-Cus. Dated 2.8.76 as amended respectively.

(b) to (d) Yes Madam, details for the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of cases registered	No. of imported cars seized	Value of seized cars in crores (in Rs.)	Duty involved in crores (Rs.)	Details of persons arrested/convicted
08-09	5	12	8.55	9.75	Nil
09-10	01	1	0.59	0.12	Nil
10-11	10	7	1.98	2.11	Nil

[English]

Expansion of CGHS

2682. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) the number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) hospitals and dispensaries in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the number of hospitals and dispensaries is adequate in Uttar Pradesh and Kerala keeping in view the number of Central Government Employees working there;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to include certain private hospitals on CGHS panel to facilitate the beneficiaries;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to open new CGHS dispensaries at various places in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Kerala; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS does not have any general purpose hospital, statement given

in the showing the number of dispensaries in different cities is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Central Government employees residing in areas not covered by the CGHS avail health benefits under provisions of Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944.

(c) and (d) If private hospitals are ready to accept the package rates notified for various treatments for a city and the terms and conditions of empanelment, they can apply under the "Continuous Empanelment Scheme" which has been announced for various cities.

(e) and (f) Due to resource constraints, CGHS is unable to expand to newer areas.

Statement

Details of CGHS dispensaries in different States are given below

[Figures in brackets indicate the number of dispensaries, in all streams of medicines in the city]

State	Cities
1	2
NCR of Delhi	Delhi (124) [Faridabad, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad and NOIDA are included as part of Delhi]
Assam	Guwahati (4)
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (19)
Bihar	Patna (7)
Chandigarh	Chandigarh (1)
Gujarat	Ahmedabad 7)
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (1)
Jharkhand	Ranchi (2)
Karnataka	Bengaluru(14)
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram (5)
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal (3) and Jabalpur (3)

1	2
Maharashtra	Mumbai (33); Pune (10) and Nagpur (13)
Meghalaya	Shillong(I)
Odisha	Bhubaneshwar (3)
Rajasthan	Jaipur (7)
Tamil Nadu	Chennai (18)
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (9); Kanpur (12); Lucknow (9) and Meerut (8)
Uttarakhand	Dehradun(I)
West Bengal	Kolkata (22)

Buddha Temples and Heritage Sites

2683. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote Uttar Pradesh's Buddha Temples and heritage sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism including Buddhist and the heritage sites is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, provides Central Financial Assistance to the project proposals identified in consultation with them subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned central financial assistance of Rs.117.39 crore for 34 Tourism Projects during 11th Plan including current financial year for Government of Uttar Pradesh. This includes Destination Development of Varanasi-Samath-Ramnagar, Phase-II.

Apart from this, a loan agreement has been signed with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation and Government of India on March 31, 2005 for Uttar Pradesh Buddhist Circuit Development project. The scope of the project covers improvement of roads, public utilities, site development and support programmes etc. at selected Buddhist sites in Uttar Pradesh.

Life Expectancy of Tribals

2684. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to determine the life expectancy of the tribals in India; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) No, Madam. Government has not undertaken any study to determine the life expectancy of the tribals in India. The data for the total population is available which is 62.6 years for male and 64.2 years for female.

(b) Does not arise.

Treatment of Heart Patients

2685. SHRI RAO SAHEB DANVE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) do not admit all the patients with heart ailments and refer them to Safdarjung Hospital;

(b) if so, the number of patients referred by AIIMS to Safdarjung Hospital during the last three years;

(c) whether Safdarjung Hospitals do not have all the necessary facilities required to treat patients suffering from heart diseases;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas in which Safdarjung Hospital is lacking behind; and

(e) the steps taken to make the Cardiology Department of Safdarjung Hospital self sufficient in all respects to treat all kind of heart ailments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The patients coming to AIIMS with heart ailments are admitted and treated as per maximum handling capacity and availability of beds. Such patients are not usually referred to Safdarjung Hospital.

(c) to (e) Safdarjung Hospital is having adequate facilities for treating patients with heart ailments through its Cardiology Department headed by competent Professor.

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

2686. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a vision document for generation of power from the new and renewable energy sources in the next ten years;

(b) if so, the details, thereof;

(c) whether any targets have been fixed to generate power from the new and renewable energy sources in the next ten years;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing power generation through new and renewable energy in the future?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam, The vision document estimates that about 55,000 MW new renewable energy capacity would be added (to the capacity of about 18,000 MW existing in Sep. 2010) to increase the share of renewable energy in total electricity mix to 6.4 per cent by 2022.

The above capacity includes 20,000 MW from solar power envisaged under the National Solar Mission. Of this 1,100 MW is envisaged in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13 and the balance in the second and third phases till March, 2022. The remaining capacity of 35,000 MW is envisaged from other renewable energy sources. Of this, about 5,000 MW is envisaged during the remaining period of the 11th Plan and 15,000 MW each during the 12th and 13th Plan respectively.

(e) Various steps have been taken by the Government to increase power generation through new and renewable energy include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources taking into account local factors;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States;
- Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs;
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated in January 2010 to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal.

[*Translation*]

Per Capita Income

2687. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether per-capita income in the country has increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which prices have increased during the same period;

(d) whether the increase in per-capita income has kept pace with the rise in prices; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to increase per-capita income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Growth in real per capita income and the rate of annual inflation as measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are given below:

Year	Rate of Growth of Per Capita income at 2004-05 Prices	Average annual rate of inflation (WPI)
2007-08	8.1	4.8
2008-09	4.8	8.0
2009-10	6.1	3.6
2010-11	6.7	9.4*

*(Average April 2010 to January 2011)

The growth rate of per capita income at 2004-05 prices reflects the growth in per capita income over and above the general rise in prices during the year. The Government has been pursuing prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years to obviate the impact of global financial crisis and strengthened structural measures to promote growth and develop product as well as financial markets.

FDI in Mining Sector

2688. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy to grant hundred per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the actual investment made in mining sector during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any targets during the said period;

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

(f) the achievements made during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The National Mineral policy, 1993 for non-fuel and non-atomic minerals, has thrown open the mining sector for private investment including foreign direct investment (FDI). The above policy envisages, inter-alia, foreign technology and foreign participation in exploration and mining of high value and scarce minerals. FDI upto 100% is allowed in exploration, mining, mineral processing and metallurgy under the automatic route for all non-fuel and non-atomic minerals including diamonds and precious stones.

(c) FDI equity inflow in the mining sector from April, 2007 to December, 2010 are given in statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement

Financial Year-wise FDI Equity Inflows from April 2007 to December 2010

Sector: Mining

Sl.No.	Year (Apr.-March)	FDI in Rs. crore	FDI in US\$ million
1.	2007-08	1,761.66	444.26
2.	2008-09	161.39	34.22
3.	2009-10	829.92	174.40
4.	2010-11 (April-Dec.)	341.07	75.90
Grand Total		3,094.05	728.77

*Financial Year-wise FDI Equity Inflows
(as report to the Regional Offices of RBI with States covered)*

From April 2007 to December 2010

Sector: Mining

(Amount Rs. in crore and US @ in million)

Sl.No.	Regional Offices	States Covered	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
			April-March		April-March		April-March		April-Dec.			
			Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.61	5.50	0.00	0.00	25.61	5.50
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.21	0.92	5.50	1.19	9.72	2.11
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1.88	0.48	12.90	2.65	7.67	1.59	141.72	31.75	164.18	36.47
4.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	141.31	35.59	30.13	7.07	165.32	34.85	127.01	28.28	463.78	105.79
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03
6.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.03
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.59	2.02	3.01	0.65	12.60	2.67
8.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1496.00	378.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1496.00	378.62
9.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	17.11	4.24	0.00	0.00	503.72	105.78	63.51	13.95	584.34	123.97
10.	Region not Indicated		105.38	25.33	118.36	24.50	113.65	23.72	0.17	0.04	337.55	73.59
Grand Total			1,761.66	444.26	161.39	34.22	829.92	174.40	341.07	75.90	3094.05	728.77

(Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

Allocation of Power to States

2689. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
DR. MAHENDRA SINGH P. CHAUHAN:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of power from the

unallocated power of the Central Generating Stations to various States in the country including Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were reduced in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for allocation of additional power from the Central Generating Stations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The 15% unallocated power in Central Generating Stations (CGSs), kept at the disposal of the Central Government, is reviewed and revised from time to time keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc. The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT in a region is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). The details of revision of unallocated power made to States/UTs in the recent past (last quarter of 2010-11) are given below:

- (i) Allocation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was increased by 31 MW during peak hours (18-22 hrs.) by equivalent reduction in the allocation of Gujarat.
- (ii) Allocation was enhanced for Arunachal Pradesh (5-10 MW), Assam (50 MW), Meghalaya (8-15 MW), Mizoram (5-10 MW) and Nagaland (5-10 MW) by reducing allocation of Bihar by 70 MW, Puducherry 0-20 MW and Tripura 3-5 MW.
- (iii) Additional allocation of 30 MW was provided to Jharkhand from 10th February, 2011 to 28th February, 2011 for the National Games by equivalent reduction in the allocation of Bihar.
- (iv) Additional allocation of 30 MW provided to Jharkhand for the National Games was allocated to Assam w.e.f. 01.03.2011.
- (v) Additional allocation of 25 MW to Puducherry and 100 MW to Kerala was made w.e.f. 02.03.2011 with reduction of 125 MW from the allocation of Andhra Pradesh.

No change has been made in the allocation of unallocated power of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the last quarter of 2010-11.

(c) to (e) As most of the States and UTs in the country have been facing power shortages, various States/UTs request for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs from time to time. The quantum of unallocated power in the CGSs being limited, it can only supplement the power available from other sources. The cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is invariably more than the unallocated power available. However, at any point of time the entire unallocated power of Central Generating Stations remains allocated to the States/UTs, enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State (s)/UT(s). Allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times.

[English]

Duties on Medical Equipment

2690. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of duties levied on medical equipments such as CT Scan, MRI, X-Ray etc. during each of the last three years, item-wise;

(b) whether changes in the levy rate has been effected in the new financial year; and

(c) 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) Medical equipments such as CT Scan, MRI, X-Ray etc. are chargeable to Basic Custom Duty of 5%, Central Excise Duty of 5% and Nil Special Additional Duty of customs. Education cess and secondary and higher education cess of 2% and 1% respectively on the duties collected are also applicable. Itemwise duty structure is as follows:

Year	Basic Customs duty	C.Excise duty/CVD	Special Additional Duty of customs
2008-09 and 2009-10	5% for specified items like MRI, CT Scan, 7.5% for others	4%	4%
2010-11	5%	4%	Nil

(b) and (c) In the Budget 2011-12, the Excise Duty rate of 4% has been enhanced to 5% as a result of which these items now attract an Excise Duty (and CVD) of 5%.

[*Translation*]

Agreement with Neighbouring Countries

2691. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with the neighbouring countries for cooperation in the power sector during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details have been given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Bangladesh: A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Government of Bangladesh on 11.01.2010 which envisages joint cooperation in the following sectors: (i) Cooperation in power generation, transmission, energy efficiency, and development of various types of renewable energy, (ii) Consultancy services, training, research and development programmes for the development of human resources and enhancement of productivity and efficiency in the power sector, (iii) Steps to be taken to establish grid connectivity between the countries. (iv) Joint expert team will be set up to study the technical details of Interconnection between the two countries and also modalities of its implementation and operation.

Bhutan: A memorandum of Understanding was signed on 22.11.2009 between Department of Energy, Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Royal Government of Bhutan and Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power

of the Government of India regarding consultancy services for preparation of National Transmission Grid Master Plan for Bhutan.

China: A memorandum of Understanding was signed on 16.12.2010 with People's Republic of China on cooperation on Green Technologies under which the two sides decided to cooperate in research, development, and deployment of climate-friendly technologies including capacity building in the areas, including, but not limited to (i) Joint research and development of clean energy technologies, (ii) Energy conservation and energy efficiency, (iii) Renewable energy, (iv) Clean Coal, (v) Sustainable transportation including electric vehicles, and (vi) Modernization of the electrical grid.

Sri Lanka: A memorandum of Understanding was signed among Government of India, Government of Sri Lanka, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and Ceylon Electricity Board on 09.06.2010 for carrying out feasibility study for interconnection of India and Sri Lanka Electricity Grids at an estimated cost of Rs.12 Crore to be shared in equal proportion by the both countries.

Besides, a Memorandum of Association among the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) member countries for establishment of BIMSTEC Energy centre in India was signed on 22.01.2011. The Centre would coordinate, facilitate and strengthen cooperation in energy centre in BIMSTEC region by promoting experience sharing and capacity building. The Centre would also act as Secretariat for energy cooperation activities.

[*Translation*]

Inclusion of Autism under the Purview of Handicap

Laws

2692. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal to include the "autism" under the purview of laws related to handicap; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has received a proposal and has constituted a Committee comprising of experts in Disability Sector, representatives of the stakeholders etc. to study the suggestions and comments/views on the proposed amendments to PWD Act and to draft a new legislation for persons with disabilities. The Committee is deliberating on various issues relating to new legislation.

[English]

Social Safety Net Scheme

2693. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) under the social safety net scheme that are currently operational, State-wise;

(b) the amount of funds sanctioned to the PHCs by the Government and the World Bank in the last five years and the amount utilised;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has conducted an evolution study of the project;

(d) if so, the details of the finding; and

(e) the fresh steps taken by the Government to reform the functioning of the PHCs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2009, 23391 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are functioning across the country as on March 2009. The number of PHCs State-wise is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) A statement showing the funds allocated, released and expenditure made under Mission Flexiblepool component of National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] for the financial year 2005-06 to 2010-11 by all States/UT Governments for various activities including for establishment of PHCs is given in the statement enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) A study of NRHM has been done by Ms. Kavery Gill for the Planning Commission.

- The study was based on the sample study of few institutions in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.
- The study indicates uneven progress in the States, different States perform differently on different parameters.
- NRHM institutional arrangements are in place
- Confidence to spend is taking time in some places
- NRHM has created hope for rural infrastructure in health.

(e) PHCs are also provided annual maintenance grant and untied funds in order to make them functionally better. Many PHCs have been made functional 24x7 to provide round the clock services. New born baby care units has been established in the PHCs for better new born care.

NRHM stipulates constitution of a Patient Welfare Committee or Rogi Kalyan Samiti for each PHC with the mandate to undertake, monitor and supervise the work to be under taken from Annual Maintenance Grant, Untied Funds etc.

Statement I

Number of PHCs Functioning

Sl.No.	State/UT	PHCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116
3.	Assam	844
4.	Bihar	1776
5.	Chhattisgarh	715
6.	Goa	19
7.	Gujarat	1084
8.	Haryana	437
9.	Himachal Pradesh	449
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	375

1	2	3	1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	321	24.	Tamil Nadu	1277
12.	Karnataka	2193	25.	Tripura	76
13.	Kerala	697	26.	Uttarakhand	239
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1155	27.	Uttar Pradesh	3690
15.	Maharashtra	1816	28.	West Bengal	922
16.	Manipur	72	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
17.	Meghalaya	105	30.	Chandigarh	0
18.	Mizoram	57	31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
19.	Nagaland	123	32.	Daman and Diu	2
20.	Odisha	1279	33.	Delhi	8
21.	Punjab	394	34.	Lakshadweep	4
22.	Rajasthan	1503	35.	Puducherry	24
23.	Sikkim	24		All India	23391

Statement II*Allocation, Release & Expenditure under Mission Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2005-06 to 2009-11*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.51	0.6	0.05	0.89	3.97	0.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	46.20	4.83	102.90	119.19	59.39	179.89	179.89	91.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	10.05	1.68	11.54	31.07	8.33	13.23	13.24	18.98
4.	Assam	0.00	36.02	0.1	281.19	245.4	45.28	322.31	322.31	335.14
5.	Bihar	0.00	68.37	0.00	146.62	125.79	7.02	256.3	137.63	14.83
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.44	0.00	1.19	0.47	0.13	2.08	1.77	0.09
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	29.10	489	36.74	61.75	41.00	64.23	64.13	13.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.34	0.54	0.00	0.59	0.12	0.73
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.27	0.67	0.06	0.48	0.00	0.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Delhi	0.00	1.37	0.00	18.70	4.54	0.32	32.71	23.23	0.32
11.	Goa	0.00	1.86	0.00	1.87	1.12	0.35	3.27	0.94	0.88
12.	Gujarat	0.00	46.38	0.35	68.59	93.63	2537	120.42	142.19	106.24
13.	Haryana	0.00	23.50	1.12	28.75	34.32	2.23	50.25	46.51	17.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	16.15	0.39	8.33	30.29	7.18	14.58	536	4.23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	18.68	0.11	13.78	31.39	3.54	24.08	122.05	37.08
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	32.48	0.95	47.63	46.53	0.90	83.26	66.47	29.66
17.	Karnataka	0.00	48.84	0.00	71.78	8438	4.25	125.48	88.54	41.86
18.	Kerala	0.00	25.26	0.00	43.37	44.60	052	75.82	143.11	67.82
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.14	0.28	0.06	0.24	0.00	0.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	82.23	0.68	106.82	136.62	47.06	186.73	152.24	102.83
21.	Maharashtra	0.00	65.33	0.00	131.31	113.94	8.89	229.55	177.88	130.48
22.	Manipur	0.00	7.52	0.00	25.15	20.48	082	28.83	14.92	14.30
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	7.22	0.02	24.33	19.51	2.54	27.88	23.22	10.82
24.	Mizoram	0.00	6.01	0.17	9.48	32,43	3.91	10,88	8.95	28.48
25.	Nagaland	0.00	7.83	0.87	21.03	22.62	12.55	24.10	18.08	21.71
23.	Odisha	0.00	59.32	6.98	64.97	66.91	28.46	113.58	107.43	36.50
27.	Puducherry	0.00	1.76	0.03	1.36	1.64	0.57	2.38	255	1.11
28.	Punjab	0.00	24.37	1.95	33.00	42.41	5.15	57.68	26,08	18.77
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	70.56	1.05	99.84	138.06	22.49	174.54	266.36	133.96
30.	Sikkim	0.00	3.09	0.00	5.77	18.22	1.14	6.62	23.67	328
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	31.63	8.68	84.19	97.93	27.34	147.19	22683	8439
32.	Tripura	0.00	3.92	0,30	33,81	12.97	2.90	38.75	38,06	8.46
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	129.52	1.10	293.58	24177	41.31	513.22	417.21	91.98
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	17.54	0,33	14.97	15.92	1.44	26.17	34.09	14.24
35.	West Bengal	0.00	36.10	4.17	109.03	115.71	18.36	190.60	233.71	44.92
	Grand Total	0.00	962.13	40.76	1943.18	2053.71	430.91	3148.82	3132.74	1526.85

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Mission Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2005-06 to 2009-11

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	3.37	4.21	0.95	1.45	8.86	1.11	7.8	6.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	151.74	151.74	252.60	200.26	240.29	319.23	235.73	174.6	183.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	7.14	21.34	14.94	14.94	25.62	13.48	13.48	10.30
4.	Assam	231.87	237.12	369.43	363.92	363.92	448.96	328.23	328.23	242.98
5.	Bihar	216.20	216.20	106.24	284.92	48.15	136.10	335.39	0.00	82.81
6.	Chandigarh	1.75	0.04	0.56	2.38	2.19	1.74	2.30	0.00	1.93
7.	Chhattisgarh	54.18	54.18	8.92	82.49	82.42	47.49	97.10	0.00	52.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.58	1.08	1.11	0.69	1.69	0.79
9.	Daman and Diu	0.41	0.50	0.88	0.43	0.93	0.71	0.49	0.49	0.83
10.	Delhi	27.59	27.02	10.78	36.45	6.16	17.92	42.90	26.70	14.59
11.	Goa	2.76	2.38	1.21	3.55	3.55	6.92	4.18	3.05	3.99
12.	Gujarat	10158	101.58	239.12	133.80	182.56	303.75	157.0	157.50	174.03
13.	Haryana	42.39	42.39	63.36	55.75	55.75	211.96	65.63	65.63	62.07
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12.29	12.29	16.72	24.11	24.11	80.37	28.38	28.38	47.13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.31	20.18	70.25	39.94	39.94	86.94	47.02	47.02	50.51
16.	Jharkhand	70.23	90.23	59.47	106.74	18.04	41.45	125.65	75.16	84.56
17.	Karnataka	105.65	105.85	155.57	139.45	139.45	315.77	154.15	164.15	233.45
18.	Kerala	63.96	63.96	139.88	34.20	132.96	155.90	99.11	99.11	81.79
19.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.15	0.64	0.16	0.16	0.64	0.20	0.20	1.07
20.	Madhya Pradesh	157.51	157.51	109.54	207.59	147.82	149.61	244.36	100.00	103.85
21.	Maharashtra	193.63	193.63	351.51	255.86	307.18	485.62	301.18	301.18	238.63
22.	Manipur	20.74	19.06	26.40	32.55	32.55	34.08	29.36	29.36	18.19
23.	Meghalaya	20.06	20.06	27.42	31.48	31.48	40.74	28.40	21.30	21.37
24.	Mizoram	7.82	7.82	24.43	12.27	12.27	22.90	11.07	11.07	7.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Nagaland	17.34	17.34	23.45	27.21	27.21	30.69	24.55	24.55	18.89
26.	Odisha	95.81	123.44	65.70	126.20	151.20	263.59	148.54	148.54	140.86
27.	Puducherry	2.01	2.01	1.73	3.03	2.59	4.57	3.03	2.50	5.63
28.	Punjab	48.65	48.65	65.94	64.23	64.23	88.81	75.61	56.71	75.42
29.	Rajasthan	147.23	227.23	326.58	194.15	227.51	370.64	228.53	160.00	293.66
30.	Sikkim	4.76	3.57	34.61	7.47	7.47	17.38	6.74	6.74	7.35
31.	Tamil Nadu	124.15	124.15	136.86	164.25	164.25	208.54	193.34	193.34	207.86
32.	Tripura	27.88	27.88	25.93	43.76	43.76	30.89	39.47	23.79	26.37
33.	Uttar Pradesh	432.93	305.43	300.53	570.86	542.30	602.67	671.97	671.97	451.66
34.	Uttarakhand	22.07	22.07	33.39	33.64	33.64	46.32	39.59	39.59	62.19
35.	West Bengal	160.77	160.77	180.13	212.14	212.14	168.88	249.72	187.29	231.63
Grand Total		2597.44	2597.44	3256.08	3561.71	3365.65	4777.37	4045.20	3171.20	3246.09

[Translation]

Micro Finance in Rural Areas

2694. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme under micro finance programme is being implemented in rural areas to remove poverty and unemployment and to make them economically self-reliant;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith results;

(c) whether any scheme is being implemented by the Government to give pace to micro finance programmes and to cover remote areas and villages having population of 2000 for directly connecting them with banking network for which year-wise targets have been given to all nationalized banks under sanctioned action plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The poor in rural India are being provided microfinance mainly through the Self Help Group (SHG)-Bank Linkage Model and the Micro Finance Institution (MFI)-Bank Linkage Model.

SHG Bank Linkage Model: Self Help Groups (SHGs) are economically homogeneous groups of up to 10-20 members belonging to poor families that are formed to save small amounts of money on a regular basis. The savings of the SHGs are utilized by them for on lending to group members. SHGs are free to determine the rate of interest to be charged on the loans extended by them. The SHGs are financed directly by the banks. As on 31st March, 2010, 69.53 lakh SHGs have Saving Bank accounts with banks and the amount of saving with the banks was Rs.6,199 crore. Under the SHG - Bank Linkage model thrift and savings precede credit. About 9.7 crore rural households have been covered under this scheme. As on 31st March 2010, 48.51 lakh SHGs had loans outstanding with the banks in the country with an average loan outstanding of Rs 57,795 per SHG.

The other type of lending is under the MFI - Bank Linkage Model which has been growing in the last few years. Under the MFI bank linkage model the banks lend to the MFIs for on lending to the poor. As on 31 March 2010 loans outstanding against 1513 MFIs in the books of banks amounted to Rs. 10,147.54 crore

The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken following steps to encourage SHGs:

- (i) To give an impetus to microfinance the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has categorized microfinance under priority sector lending and lending to SHGs has been brought under advances to weaker sections in priority sector lending. Once SHGs attain maturity in handling their own resources, Banks grade them and extend credit to the qualified Groups in multiples of their savings.
- (ii) RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ SHGs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models.
- (iii) RBI has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.
- (iv) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends refinance to Banks for on lending to SHGs at a rate of 8.25% p.a. to commercial banks [7.75% p.a. for financing in NER including Sikkim] and at 7.75% p.a. to RRBs and Cooperatives (subject to periodic revision).
- (v) NABARD has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs/grading of SHGs, etc.
- (vi) Microfinance Development and Equity Fund has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. This corpus has been enhanced by another Rs. 200 crore in the Financial Year 2010-11.

(c) and (d) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services are to be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. This Campaign has been named "Swabhiman". The Banks have formulated their road maps for Financial Inclusion through the mechanism of the State Level Bankers Committee and have identified approximately 73,000 habitations across the country having a population of

over 2000 for providing banking facilities. These habitations have been allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March, 2012. It is estimated that approximately 5 crore rural households shall open bank accounts under this initiative.

Heart Problem due to Exposure to Computer

2695. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent study conducted by a London based University according to which working continuously on a computer or watching television is likely to double the risk of heart disease and premature deaths;

(b) if so, the details and the facts in this regard;

(c) the precautionary measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct any such study to ascertain the adverse affects of computer usage on human health especially on younger generation in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A study on "Screen Based Entertainment Time, All-Cause Mortality, and Cardiovascular Events" has been published in the Journal of American College of Cardiology in 2011. The study followed up a population sample of 4,512 Scottish Health Survey 2003 respondents up to 2007. for all-cause mortality and cardiovascular disease (CVD) events. The co-variable adjusted hazard ratio for all-cause mortality was 1.52 and for CVD events was 2.30 for participants engaging in 4 hours per day or more of screen time relative to 2 hours per day. Approximately 25% of this association between screen time and CVD could be explained collectively by C-reactive protein, body mass index and HDL cholesterol.

(c) to (e) No study or measures are proposed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in this regard at present.

[English]

Complaints against IRDA

2696. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) for failing in its duties towards development of insurance industry and delay in issuance of Broker licenses during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken thereon; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A representation has been received in the Ministry about the working of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and the same is being examined in consultation with IRDA. Further, IRDA has reported that no complaint regarding delay in issuance of Broker licences has been received by them.

(c) IRDA has brought out a circular on 'Documentation and procedural requirement for obtaining Broker licence' in order to expedite the processing of applications for Broker licence. The IRDA also sends check-list of renewal documents in advance to enable the Brokers to file complete application and reduce processing time.

Measurement of Inflation Rate

2697. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present system of inflation measurement is an adequate indicator of inflation rate in the country;

(b) if so. the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to make inflation measurement more rational as recommended by the National Statistical Commission and for the revision of base year more frequently to capture the changes in industrial structure on account of liberalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Inflation in India is measured both in terms of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI). The most popular measure of inflation in India is WPI because of its wider coverage. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has released, on 14 September 2010, a new series of WPI with 2004-05 as the base year replacing the old series with 1993-94 as the base year. The base year of the WPI series is generally revised once in a decade. So far the base year of WPI has been revised five times since 1952-53. The National Statistical Commission (2001) recommended that as the current Consumer Price Index (CPI) series does not provide changes in the prices for the entire rural and urban population, since they are designed to measure the changes in the prices of goods and services consumed by specific segments of the population, there is a need to compile the CPI separately for the entire rural and urban population. As a follow up, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released new series of CPI on 18th February 2011 with base 2010=100 for CPI-Rural, CPI-Urban and CPI-Combined for the month of January 2011. Going forward further revisions in the base year of CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined) would be on the basis of the Consumer Expenditure Survey generally conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) every five years.

Concessional Loans to Disabled People

2698. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to ensure that all Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks should provide loans to disabled people on concessional rates for undertaking self-employment ventures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With effect from 18th October, 1994, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances including advances under Priority Sector by all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public and Private Sector Banks. The Banks determine these rates themselves with the approval of their Board. With a view to enhance transparency in lending rates, the Banks are required to adopt Base Rate System introduced by RBI with effect from 1st July, 2010. The actual lending rate charged by banks includes the Base Rate and other customer specific charges as considered appropriate.

However, under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme the Public and Private Sector Banks are required to provide loans at concessional rate of interest at 4% per annum to the borrower who fulfils the eligibility criteria stipulated under the scheme.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Religion

2699. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government in regard to activities related to conversion of religion by offering temptation or forced conversion from tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Representations are received on various issues including inter-alia those relating to the socio-cultural and religious issues of the tribals/tribal areas. These representations are forwarded to the concerned authorities for appropriate action.

FII Related Figures

2700. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vast differences occur in the Foreign Institutional Investment (FII) related figures published by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and those by NSE-BSE;

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

(c) whether there is a need for improvement in the system for bringing authenticity in the figures;

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

(e) the new directions issued by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that the Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) related provisional figures reported on the websites of National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) are not comparable to the FII Investment Figures published on the SEBI website for the following reasons:

- (i) The FII data reported on the BSE-NSE website is provisional trade data reported on the trade date (T day) as per the trades posted by the brokers in the exchanges' trading system.
- (ii) The FII investment data as reported on SEBI website is confirmed trade data provided by custodian of securities after confirmation of transactions on behalf of FII, to the stock exchange(s).
- (iii) The FII investment data on SEBI website is provided by custodians of securities after their confirmation on T+1 basis.
- (iv) The provisional trade data reported by NSE/BSE on their website is limited only to transactions in secondary market, whereas the custodian reporting to SEBI includes the following transaction types:
 - Purchase and sale in secondary market
 - Purchase and sale of mutual fund units in secondary market

- Purchase in primary market
- Preferential allotment
- Purchase through rights issue
- Conversion of debentures into equity shares
- Receipt of bonus shares
- Redemption of debenture/units of mutual funds
- Lodging shares in terms of open offer
- Repurchase of units by mutual fund
- Buyback of shares by company
- Payment of allotment/call money
- Square off-on account of short delivery received
- Square off and auction-on account of short delivery given
- Consolidation sub division of securities.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[English]

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

2701. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government has any statistics regarding the details and status of functioning of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to help the PACs:

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the PACS are liable to pay income tax and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether this move will affect the functioning of PACS in the country and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As reported by the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd. (NAFSCOB), the total number of Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) in the country as on 31 March 2009 was 95633. The status of PACS (as published by NAFSCOB) and State-wise position of PACS is given in enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Government of India (GoI) constituted a Task Force in 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan for suggesting an implementable plan for the revival of the cooperative credit institutions. Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Task Force-I Report, the Government in January, 2006 formulated a revival package for the Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS). The package envisaged financial assistance for wiping out the accumulated losses as on 31 March, 2004, subject to legal and institutional reforms. The total size of the Package is Rs. 13,597 crores to be shared by the GoI, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure (CCS). The package also envisaged training and capacity building, introduction of Common and Standard accounting and monitoring systems and computerization.

Twenty five States have so far executed Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with GoI and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for implementing the Revival Package. They are, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These States cumulatively cover more than 96% of the STCCS units in the country.

So far, an aggregate amount of Rs. 9016.59 crore has been released by Government of India to various States through NABARD, the implementing agency for the implementation of the STCCS revival package.

(e) and (f) Government of India through the Finance Bill, 2006 restricted the exemptions under Sec 80(P) of Income Tax Act, 1961 only to Primary Agriculture Credit

Societies (PACS) and Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs). The income/profits of State Co-operative Banks (SCBs), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) and State Co-

operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) are liable for Income Tax from the year 2006-07.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	Viabie	Potentially Viabie	Dormant	Defunct	Others	Total No. of PACS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	0	5	2	0	45
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2221	525	2	0	0	2748
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31	0	0	0	0	31
4.	Assam	709	57	0	0	0	766
5.	Bihar	8463	0	0	0	0	8463
6.	Chandigarh	15	0	1	0	0	16
7.	Chhattisgarh	1117	96	0	0	0	1213
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	0	0	1	8
9.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goa	55	12	8	0	0	75
11.	Gujarat	4667	2142	706	325	204	8044
12.	Haryana	620	0	0	0	0	620
13.	Himachal Pradesh	433	1626	33	0	0	2092
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	275	173	96	219	2	765
15.	Jharkhand	60	85	29	0	34	208
16.	Karnataka	3371	1003	165	50	217	4806
17.	Kerala	1320	217	36	1	34	1608
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3371	1185	6	0	71	4633
19.	Maharashtra	13184	7757	31	49	178	21199
20.	Manipur	195	0	8	1	0	204

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Meghalaya	160	18	1	0	0	179
22.	Mizoram	93	96	0	54	2	245
23.	Nagaland	457	228	655	379	0	1719
24.	Odisha	2970	443	27	5	119	3564
25.	Puducherry	23	29	0	0	0	52
26.	Punjab	3206	290	490	4	0	3990
27.	Rajasthan	4377	755	56	26	41	5255
28.	Sikkim	166	0	0	0	0	166
29.	Tamil Nadu	1444	2015	454	138	479	4530
30.	Tripura	260	8	1	0	0	269
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7115	1269	382	163	0	8929
32.	Uttarakhand	489	576	56	22	20	1163
33.	West Bengal	3960	2441	736	532	359	8028
All India Total		64872	23046	3984	1970	1761	95633

*Source: NAFSCOB

'Refinancing Rupee Loans'

2702. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether take out financing is permitted through external commercial borrowing for refinancing rupee loans availed from domestic banks;

(b) If so, the details thereof and the extent of benefit accrued so far; and

(c): If not, the time by which permission is likely to be given in this regard?

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

(b) RBI has informed that in terms of A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 04 dated July 22, 2010, a scheme

of take-out finance has been formulated through ECB for refinancing of Rupee loans availed of from the domestic banks by eligible borrowers in the sea port and airport, roads including bridges and power sectors for the development of new projects under the approval route, subject to certain conditions.

So far RBI has not received any application for approval under the take-out finance scheme.

(c) Does not arise

Energy Consumption

2703. SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes undertaken by the Government for reducing energy consumption in the country;

(b) the total amount the Government proposes to invest in energy-efficient technology for the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether the Government has formulated energy efficiency targets for the industrial sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the industrial sectors identified for the energy efficiency targets; and

(f) the time-frame for these targets to come into force along with the penalty for the violators, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The various schemes undertaken by the Government for reducing energy consumption in the country are as follows:

1. Bachat Lamp Yojna promotes energy efficient and high quality compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) in the household sector.
2. Standards and Labeling Programme develops standards for energy efficiency for end-use equipment's and provides informative labels.
3. Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) sets minimum energy performance standards for new commercial buildings with a connected load of 100 KW. Energy Efficiency is also promoted in existing buildings through retrofitting.
4. Agriculture Demand Side Management (AgDSM) targets replacement of inefficient pump-sets, street lighting etc. in the agricultural and municipal areas.
5. Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) aims to enhance energy efficiency in 25 energy intensive clusters.
6. Capacity Building of State Designated Agencies (SDAs) seeks to enhance their Institutional capacities to facilitate them in the Implementation of Energy Conservation Act in the respective states.
7. State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) aims at ensuring sustainability of energy efficiency implementation at the State level.

8. Awareness Campaign on Energy Conservation seeks to create awareness amongst the general public on the efficacy and virtues of adopting a habit for energy conservation.

(b) The budgetary allocation for all the schemes of energy efficiency proposed by Ministry of Power in the financial year 2011-12 is Rs.271.30 Crore.

(c) The Government is in the process of formulating the energy efficiency targets for Industrial sectors under the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) mechanism of the National Mission For Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE).

(d) Under the PAT scheme, designated consumers (industrial units eight Industrial sectors consuming more than a minimum amount of energy every year) will be required to achieve a prescribed energy norm in terms of a percentage in their specific energy consumption. The percentage will be lower for the efficient units in a sector and more for less efficient units.

(e) The industrial sectors which are identified for energy efficiency targets are thermal power plant, cement, fertilizers, iron and steel, aluminum, pulp and paper, chlor-alkali, and textile. A specific energy consumption which is lower than their prescribed norm would be Issued Energy Savings Certificates achieved by them. The Energy Savings Certificates can be purchased by other designated consumers who may use them to show compliance in respect of their prescribed norms.

(f) The prescribed norms will have to be achieved by the fiscal year 2013-14. In case a designated consumer is unable to meet its prescribed norms, either through its own actions or through the purchase of energy saving certificates or both, it will be liable to a financial penalty of:

- (a) A minimum of Rs. 10 lakhs;
- (b) In case of continuing violation an additional penalty which shall not be less than the price of every metric ton of oil equivalent that is in excess of the prescribed norms.

[*Translation*]

High Interest Rate Offered by Non-Governmental Financial Organisations

2704. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards certain advertisements offering 15 per cent and 20 per cent interest on term deposit schemes by the non-governmental financial organizations in various metropolitans, particularly in Delhi;

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

(c) whether the proposed interest rate by such companies on deposits is approved by any Government agency;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the action proposed to be taken to prevent exploitation of small investors from these tempting interest rates schemes; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) No sir, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that, the companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and registered with RBI as Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are authorized to accept deposits. Other entities which are not incorporated as NBFCs are prohibited from accepting deposits under Section 45S of the RBI Act, 1934. Under the provisions of the RBI Act, 1934, the State government has concurrent powers to initiate action against such errant entities for unauthorized acceptance of public deposits. However, RBI has issued guidelines to the NBFCs accepting public deposit on the interest rates payable by them on the term deposits accepted by them. Presently, the maximum rate of interest that such NBFCs can offer is 12.5%.

Setting up of CGHS Dispensary

2705. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minsiter of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non availability of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensary in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi despite the fact that more than 1500 quarters of the Government employees are located there;

(b) whether the employees occupying these quarters have to go to R.K. Puram and Munirka for availing such CGHS facilities; and

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to open CGHS dispensary at Vasant Vihar;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A CGHS extension counter of the Wellness Centre at Sector VI, R.K. Puram, is functioning in CBI Colony, Vasant Vihar to cater to CGHS beneficiaries in CPWD and CBI Colonies in Vasant Vihar.

(c) to (e) Due to resource constraints, CGHS is unable to expand its reach.

Recovery of Excise Duty

2706. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of Central Excise duty as on date;

(b) the details of excise cases pending before each authority alongwith amount involved therein;

(c) whether any time limit for disposal of such cases has been fixed and if so, the details thereof and reasons for not disposing the cases in time;

(d) whether the Government has found out the reasons for such a huge outstanding amount;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether approximately 70 per cent cases are lost owing to weak representation of cases by the Government advocates in courts; and

(g) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to recover such outstanding amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Income Distribution

2707. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 per cent of people in the higher income bracket own 52.5 per cent wealth while the 20 per cent people in the lower income bracket own only 5.2 per cent wealth in the country;

(b) the equation of wealth owned by the top 5 per cent and top ten per cent of wealthy people of the country;

(c) the average annual per capita income of the top ten per cent of the wealthiest people and the bottom 10 per cent of the lowest rung in the country; and

(d) the facts in this regard as per the survey conducted by the Government through the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government of India has not sponsored the study on "Income Distribution" as referred to in the question under reference. However, the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) has undertaken an independent study based on "National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (NSHIE, 2004-05)". The result of this study is published in the book titled "How India Earns, Spends and Saves: Unmasking the Real India" by the Sage. The definition of wealth under the Wealth Tax Act 1957 differs from what is understood under general parlance. Similarly, the definition of higher and lower income brackets differ. Using the criteria of 'per capita quintiles' for income distribution, the NCAER study states that Indians belonging to the top quintile group (20 per cent) contribute 52.7 per cent of the total estimated household income while bottom quintile group (20 per cent) have a share of only 5.2 per cent household income in the country.

[*English*]

Supply of Coal

2708. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal supplied to Kota and Suratgarh Super thermal power station during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the thermal power stations identified for operating with the imported coal in the country, plant-wise and State-wise including Rajasthan;

(c) whether Kota and Suratgarh power stations of Rajasthan have been included in the list of power stations identified for import of coal;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government to delete the names of both these stations from the list; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (f) The details of coal supplied to Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Stations during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement I.

In order to bridge the gap between anticipated requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources, Power Utilities were advised to Import 35 Million Tonne of coal during the year 2010-11. Import of coal by all the well performing power utilities has become necessary in view of inadequate availability of coal from the domestic sources commensurate with their requirement. The target for Import of coal by Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. for the year 2010-11

is 1.46 million tonne. The utility-wise targets for import of coal for the year 2010-11 are given in the enclosed statement-II. The candidate power stations for import of coal are decided by the Power Utilities. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. has apportioned the import target between Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Stations.

Government of Rajasthan had, In April, 2008, requested to take out Kota and Rajasthan power stations out of the list of power plants which are required to Import coal. However, in view of inadequate availability of coal from the domestic sources, It has not been possible to do so.

Statement I

Details of quantum of coal supplied to Kota and Suratgarh Thermal Power Station during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2010-11

(Figures in Thousand Tonnes)

TPS	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (Upto Jan. 2011)	
	Domestic Receipt	Import	Domestic Receipt	Import	Domestic Receipt	Import	Domestic Receipt	Import
Kota	5657	0	5819	202	5505	413	5189	0*
Suratgarh	6320	0	6171	209	6066	462	5001	0**

*Import during February, 2011: 1,00,000 Tonne

**Import during February, 2011: 1,06,000 Tonne

Statement II

Utility-wise break up for Import of coal during the year 2011-12

Sl.No.	Board/Utility	Annual Target of Imported Coal
1	2	3
1.	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	1.45
2.	Punjab State Electricity Board	0.30
3.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1.46
4.	Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	1.08
5.	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Ltd.	0.80
6.	Torrent AEC	0.50
7.	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited	1.48
8.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	3.35
9.	Reliance Energy	0.60

1	2	3
10.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	1.60
11.	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	1.80
12.	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	0.90
13.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	0.10
14.	Damodar Valley Corporation	1.73
15.	Calcutta Elect. Supply Company	0.63
16.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	1.18
17.	NTPC Limited.	13.90
18.	Pathadi	0.30
19.	NTPC (JV) Muzaffarpur	0.06
20.	NTPC (JV) Indira Gandhi	0.10
21.	Reliance ROSA	0.30
22.	Sterlite	0.72
23.	NTPC SAIL Power Co.	0.30
24.	TATA (Maltron RB)	0.03
25.	LANCO Anpara	0.03
26.	Durgapur Projects Limited	0.10
27.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	0.20
TOTAL		35.00

[*Translation*]

Banned Drugs

2709. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

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

(a) whether certain Ranbaxy manufactured generic drugs banned by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are still in circulation in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ban these drugs in the country;

(d) whether FDA has also limited the dose of paracetamol drug to 325 mg when given in combination with steroidal anti-inflammatory drug while in India, several potentially harmful combination have been approved containing 500mg or more paracetamol; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has not received any communication from US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in respect of any ban on generic drugs manufactured by M/s Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited.

(d) and (e) The USFDA has recently issued an advisory to the manufacturers in USA for limiting Paracetamol to 325 mg in prescription combination products. USFDA has however, further advised that the patients who take these combinations for pain medications may continue to take them as directed by their Healthcare providers. Government of India has not taken any view on the rationality of USFDA decision and its relevance in Indian conditions.

MMDR Act 2010

2710. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the draft of the proposed Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2010;

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

(c) whether some State Governments and other stake holders have shown some reservations on the proposed Act;

(d) if so, comments/suggestions received on the proposed Act from the State Governments and other stake holders:

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(f) the time by which the said Act is likely to be put in place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (f) No, Madam. The draft Mines and Minerals (Development and

Regulation) Act, 2010 was hosted on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.nic.in>) on 3rd June, 2010. The proposals received from the State Governments with reference to new legislation being framed pursuant to the National Mineral Policy, 2008 are presently under consideration of a Group of Ministers (GoM). Final reaction of the Government will be known on receipt of recommendations of GoM. Since the process involves taking the approval of Parliament, the time by which such legislation would be available cannot be stated.

[English]

Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi

2711. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has established Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi to provide free Medical facility for Below Poverty Line families;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the share of Centre and States therein;

(c) whether there is any proposal to publish the list of its beneficiaries in leading newspapers;

(d) if so, whether the Government will provide additional funds for it;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government of India has created Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) in 1997 to provide financial assistance to the patients, living below poverty line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, towards medical treatment in Government hospitals.

(b) Under the scheme of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, the Central Government also provides Grant in Aid to the States/Union Territories with legislature for State Illness Assistance Funds set up by them to the extent of 50% of their contribution to the State Funds.

The contribution of the Central Government to the State Fund is subject to a maximum of Rs.5.00 crore to States with larger number and percentage of population below the poverty line and maximum of Rs. 2 crore to other States and UTs with legislatures, whichever is less, in- a year subject to overall availability of resources.

(c) to (f) As per guidelines of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi, the States/UTs having their own State Illness Assistance Fund are required to publish the list of beneficiaries in the leading newspaper at the state level for public knowledge. The grant-in-aid to the extent of 50% of the contributions made by the State/UT in the State Illness Assistance Fund is released by the Central Government.

Assistance for Para-Medical Courses

2712. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Kerala for grant of assistance for starting/upgrading paramedical courses in certain medical colleges under the manpower development scheme and also setting up of a regional institute in the said stream;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of medical colleges assisted by the Government in the States during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) whether the Government has stopped release of funds to Kerala under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of Kerala has forwarded proposal for supporting five medical colleges for starting/increasing intake of students in various paramedical streams under "Manpower Development Component" of the scheme 'Setting up of National Institute of Paramedical Sciences

(NIPS) and Regional institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) and supporting State Government Medical Colleges for conducting paramedical courses through one time grant'. The proposal has been forwarded to Technical committee constituted by DGHS for examination.

The Government has decided to establish one NIPS and eight RIPS at identified locations in the country. Kerala is not among one of these locations.

(c) Only Government; Medical College, Thrissur in the State of Kerala has been given funds during 2010-11 under the scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for increasing Post Graduate Seats.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Cashless Treatment Facility

2713. SHRI B.N. PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disputes between health insurance companies and hospital authorities for providing cashless hospitalisation and treatment for various ailments have not been resolved so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With a view to provide quality health care at an affordable cost and at the same time help the insurers to control the ever increasing cost of health care, the Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) initiated the process of rationalization of Hospitals and standardization of procedures through creation of a Preferred Provider Network (PPN) of hospitals with effect from 1st July, 2010.

This initiative envisages a PPN of Hospitals for all Third Party Administrators (TPAs) in a particular city

through whom the cashless service of claims is implemented. This initiative has been implemented initially in four cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore. Presently, 560 hospitals are included in the network in the four cities (Delhi- 174, Mumbai 165, Chennai 118 and Bangalore 103). However, to minimize inconvenience to the insured, TPAs have been advised that for emergency and trauma cases, cashless facility should be provided not only at hospitals within PPN but at other hospitals also. Apart from the cashless facility under the PPN, the settlement of claims on reimbursement basis continues to be available for all hospitals (including non-network).

Review/Assessment of NRHM

2714. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI B.N. PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

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

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

(c) whether certain shortcomings have been observed in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the shortcomings; and

(e) the details of the strategy formulated by the Government for effective implementation of schemes/programmes under NRHM in remote hilly areas and backward districts in the country particularly in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) An assessment of NRHM was done by the Common Review Mission (CRM) from 15th to 22nd December 2010. Findings of the review mission were shared with all

States and UTs in National Level Workshop organized in Delhi on 26th February 2011.

A total of 14 States and one Union Territory were reviewed by 15 teams. The States and UTs covered by the Common Review Mission includes Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The report of the 4th CRM is available on the website of the ministry www.mohfw.nic.in.

(c) and (d) The report of 4 CRM inter-alia mentions certain gaps in Infrastructure, human resources especially the shortage of specialists, 2nd ANM and MPW workers. The CRM also observed the necessity of having proper procurement system in many States and establishment of Laboratory services at peripheral levels at an affordable rate. Further, the CRM also observed the need to expand civil society involvement in ASHA training, VHSC capacity building, community based monitoring and planning. Corrective measures taken include:

- Augmentation of human resource through contractual appointment under NRHM.
- Government has recently approved contractual appointment of 53544 Multipurpose Health Worker (Male) under NRHM in 235 High Focus Districts for 3 years.
- Augmentation of Health care services with one Mobile Medical Unit per District.
- Procurement system in the states has been strengthened through use of PROMIS software. Some states have set up Medical Services Corporations for procurement.
- Laboratory services are strengthened through financial assistance to States under NRHM.
- Advisory Group on Community Action (AGCA) has been set up for community monitoring of NRHM.

(e) For focused attention to districts having weak health indicators 264 High Focus Districts have been identified across the country for supportive supervision and higher allocation of funds to bridge critical gaps especially in infrastructure and human resources.

Incentives are given by states to some staff posted in remote and difficult areas.

Production and Export of Jute

2715. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K.
RITHEESH:
YOGI ADITYANATH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of jute production in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the quantum and value of jute and jute products exported during the said period, Country-wise;

(c) whether production of jute has been affected due to natural calamities;

(d) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on textiles industry; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to expand the jute sector, to enhance its production and export including financial assistance provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAAKA LAKSHMI): (a) the details of jute production in the country as per latest available date from 2006-07 and 2009-10, State/UT wise is as under:

Qty: In '000' Bales of 180 Kg each

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
Andhra Pradesh	544.0	501.0	295.0	188.0
Assam	583.3	683.7	674.3	638.0
Bihar	1389.8	1464.9	1220.1	1181.7
Karnataka	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.4
Maharashtra	33.0	33.0	26.0	32.9
Meghalaya	55.1	55.0	54.6	0.0
Nagaland	3.9	6.0	1.3	0.0
Odisha	132.4	151.0	114.7	85.4
Tripura	11.8	11.0	8.7	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	8506.0	8293.5	7965.5	8893.3
Others**	7.9	9.0	2.8	82.2
Total	11270.0	11210.5	10365.3	11103.9

*Third advance estimates, Department of Economic and Statics (DES), Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC)

**Others include Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura during 2009-10

The DES second advance estimate of production during 2010-11 is 9494.0

(b) A statement showing export of jute products is as below:

Export of Jute Products

(Apr.-Mar.) Item	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (April-Oct.)	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Hessian	67.8	299.83	53.0	419.53	31.3	174.19	34.9	176.8
Sacking	30.0	91.38	53.2	209.54	26.5	100.38	24.7	99.0
CBC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn	92.1	285.18	82.9	216.92	44.4	179.34	67.1	335.3
JDP	—	402.55	—	294.53	—	343.40	—	217.4
Others	14.4	64.63	10.7	75.64	8.3	47.39	6.2	38.4
TOTAL	204.3	1143.57	199.8	1216.16	110.5	844.70	132.9	866.9

As regards export of raw jute, the Jute Advisory Board has estimated export of jute at 2.0 lakh bales during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Earlier there was hardly any export of raw jute and the entire production of raw jute used to be consumed domestically.

(c) and (d) Jute, being an agricultural product does get affected by Natural Calamities, such as draught, flood, cyclones etc. During 2010-11, there was some adverse impact on the jute crop due to short/delayed monsoon in Bengal and Assam. There is no significant impact of the same on the Jute Industry.

(e) To expand the jute sector enhance production and export etc. the main measures taken by the Government include:

- (1) The Government of India has launched Jute Technology Mission (JTM) w.e.f 2007-08, spanning a period of 5 years (11th five year plan period). Consisting of 4 Mini Mission, MM-I Strengthen Agricultural Research and Development, MM-II Transfer of Improved technology and agronomic practices. MM-III-Efficient market linkage for raw jute, MM-IV-Modernization, improvement in productivity, diversification and development of human resources.

- (2) Creating awareness regarding various schemes being implemented for promotion of jute and jute products.
- (3) Participation in the export promotion fairs for promotion of jute diversified products. Besides, marketing assistance extended to the exporters for participating in different promotional events of the NJB under Fast Track Export Market Development Scheme.
- (4) National Jute Board through JCI distribute subsidized certified jute seed to farmers to improve jute crop and its yield.
- (5) Continuation 100% of Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 for foodgrains and sugar keeping in view the interest of raw jute growers and workers involved in the jute industry.
- (6) Declaration of Minimum Support Price for raw jute and conducting; Price Support Operation through JCI.
- (7) Cabinet has approved the proposal of revival of National Jute Manufactures Corporation proposing to revive three jute mills namely Kinnison, Khardah and RBHM Katihar.

Revision of Scholarship Schemes

2716. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any income ceiling for giving various scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) has been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation from stake holders to revise the various aspects of existing scholarship schemes of ST students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements four scholarship schemes for ST students namely, (i) Post Matric Scholarship (PMS), (ii) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS), (iii) Top Class Education, and (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF). The annual family income ceiling of the Schemes of Post Matric Scholarship (PMS), National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) and Top Class Education, is Rs. 1.45 lakh, Rs. 3.00 lakh and Rs. 2.00 lakh respectively. However, there is no income ceiling under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF). Under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship, there is a provision to increase the annual income ceiling once in every two year which is linked with Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers. Since 01-04-2010 the income ceiling of Post Matric Scholarship has already been revised from Rs. 1.08 lakh to Rs. 1.45 lakh per annum.

(c) to (e) The exiting Post Matric Scholarship Scheme is under revision which includes various aspects e.g. increase of rates, rationalization of grouping of courses and enhancement of income ceiling.

Tax Holiday Packages

2717. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax holiday packages available region-wise, industry-wise as on date;

(b) the company-wise amount of rebate given therefrom during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government plans to put a sunset clause to any such packages;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received requests for extending such packages to more States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the criteria followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The following region-specific tax holidays are currently available under the Income Tax Act, 1961:

- (i) 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 of Jammu and Kashmir which commence operations between 01.04.1993 and 31.03.2012.
- (ii) Deduction in respect of the profits and gains is available under section 80-IC 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 in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand between 07.01.2003 and 31.03.2012.
- (iii) 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 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2017 at the rate of 100 per cent is available to undertakings located in any of the North-Eastern States under section 80-IE of the Income Tax Act for 10 assessment years.

Area based exemptions under central excise currently operate under two mechanisms - Outright exemption and Refund mechanism. In the case of outright exemption, the manufacturer does not pay duty on his final products and manufacturer availing such exemption is not entitled for the Cenvat credit of the duty paid on his inputs/capital goods. Since he does not pay any duty on his final products, he cannot pass on Cenvat credit to his buyers. This scheme is operating in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh. Under the refund mechanism, the manufacturer first pays normal duty at

the time of clearance of goods and subsequently claims refund of that portion of duty that represents his value addition. The manufacturer is entitled to the Cenvat credit of the duty paid on his inputs/capital goods, he can pass on full Cenvat to the downstream user notwithstanding the fact that the duty paid by him in cash is subsequently refunded. This scheme is operating in North East, J and K, Kutch and Sikkim.

The details of states given excise duty exemption and the sunset clause for setting up new units or existing units to undertake substantial expansion are as under:-

State/Region	Time limit for new units to be set up or existing units to undertake substantial expansion
North Eastern States	31-3-2017
Jammu and Kashmir	No time limit
Sikkim	31-03-2017
Uttarakhand	31-03-2010
Himachal Pradesh	31-03-2010
Kutch	31-12-2005 (exemption is for setting up of new units)

The exemption is available to new units or units undertaking substantial expansion within the dates mentioned in the table above, for a period of ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production except in the case of Kutch where it is available for five years. Central Excise duty Concessions have been given to these states to attract investments in the industrial sector. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, the existing sunset clauses are mentioned in the Table above. There is no proposal to put a sunset clause to any package. So far as direct taxes are concerned, tax holiday incentives already has an inbuilt sunset clause under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Data regarding company-wise amount of rebate is not maintained.

(e) and (f) Many other States have also requested for similar packages but it has been consistent the stand of the Government not to extend the scope, area of operation or the sunset date of any profit-linked incentive or announce any fresh package as a matter of policy.

Fake ST Caste Certificate

2718. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government registered complaints for use of false Scheduled Tribe Caste certificate meant for tribal by the fake people;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not registered any complaints for use of false Scheduled Tribe's certificate meant for Scheduled Tribes as the subject matter relating to issuance and verification of Scheduled Tribe's Certificates rests with the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Forest Villages

2719. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MAADAM:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forest villages in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government for development of forest villages and forest dwellers during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Bihar;

(c) whether the Government has any specific scheme for the development of forest villages and forest dwellers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the State Governments for the purpose during the said period;

(f) whether the Government has also provided special funds for the development of these villages during the said period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) to (g) The programme for Development of Forest Villages was launched in 2005-06, during the 10th Five Year Plan. Under the programme, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community hall etc. and activities related to livelihood are taken up for implementation. There are 2,474 forest villages/habitations in the country, spread over 12 States. There are no forest villages in the Bihar State. State-wise statement showing number of forest villages for which proposals approved, funds released and utilization reported during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed statement.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded.

Statement

Statement showing the details of Forest villages, fund released and fund utilized

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of forest villages	No. of villages for which projects approved	2007-08		2008-09		2010-11
				Fund released	Fund utilization Reported	Fund released	Fund utilization Reported	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam	499	498	0.00	0.00	4696.05	0.00	000
2.	Chhattisgarh	425	422	1034.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
3.	Gujarat	199	199	593.62	593.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	24	24	0.00	0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Madhya Pradesh	893	867	2829.00	2829.00	6502.50	3776.81	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	23	23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	85	85	190.00	190.00	435.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	20	20	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	62	62	0.00	0.00	558.00	504.58	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	61	41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13	20	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
12.	West Bengal	170	170	0.00	0.00	2550.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2474	2413	4646.62	3612.62	14951.55	4281.39	1500.00

N.B.: No fund was released during 2009-10.

[English]

National Advisory Council for Welfare of Tribals

2720. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the National Advisory Council (NAC) for Welfare of Tribals has been held recently;

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

(c) whether NAC has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from the National Advisory Council, the Tenth meeting of the Council, held on 26 February 2011, has recommended for issue of operational guidelines by the Central Government under Section 12 of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in respect of following issues:

- (i) calling of Gram Sabha meetings at the level of actual compact settlements of the hamlet or village;
- (ii) admissibility of diverse forms of evidence in support of claims and provision for giving opportunity to the claimants for being heard at sub-divisional or district levels before rejection of their claims;
- (iii) specific procedures for claiming and recognizing community forest resource rights, and to prevent eviction, forced relocation or diversion of forest land in violation of people's rights, or where the gram sabha has not certified the process to be complete;
- (iv) provision of guaranteed minimum support price to the collectors of minor forest produce with freedom to sell either to state agencies or outside, widening and expansion of the procurement net by the state agencies to cover all forms of minor forest produce, and review of the practice of leasing of minor forest produce (such as bamboo) by the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (v) need to promote awareness and facilitate continued filing of claims by removing deadlines, the removal of procedural obstacles to recognitions of other community rights, and

the need for effective monitoring and grievance redressal;

The National Advisory Council has also proposed changes in the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 to:

- (i) increase the mandatory tribal membership of Forest Rights Committees from the present one-thirds to two-thirds [Rule 4(2)];
- (ii) reduce the present requirement of quorum of two-thirds in the gram sabha meetings to one-half [Rule 3(1)];
- (iii) clarify that the term 'sustenance' includes fulfillment of livelihood needs of self and family, including the sale of any produce [Rule 2(b)]; and
- (iv) allow transportation of minor forest produce through 'locally appropriate means of transport for use of such produce or sale by the gatherer or their cooperatives/federations or the community for livelihood in accordance with the gram sabha's rules for sustainable use, if any' [Rule 2(d)].

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received the recommendations of the National Advisory Council so far.

(e) In view of the reply to parts (c) and (d) above, this question does not arise.

Bar Code and Unique Number for Medicines

2721. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes a bar code and a unique numeric code for every strip of medicine to control the menace of spurious drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to make it mandatory for the drug manufacturers to register their brands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the Criminal (Misc) Writ Petition No. 16212/2008 - Brahmaji vs State of UP and Others is seized of the issue of developing a drugs tracking system. In that connection, the Drugs Consultative Committee, a statutory committee of States' drug regulators under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has recommended the proposal to have barcode and unique numeric code for every strip of medicine, for consideration of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, another statutory technical committee under the said Act, and the Government. Further hearing of the case in the Hon'ble Court is scheduled to be held on 11.3.2011. Thus, the matter is *sub-judice*.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 to make it mandatory for the drug manufacturers to register their brands.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure on Treatment of Tobacco Related Diseases

2722. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has estimated the annual expenditure incurred on the treatment of diseases caused by the consumption of tobacco products in comparison to the earnings received from the tobacco products;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds earmarked and spent for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) whether as per a study published in Tobacco Control Journal the Government is more likely to save money on health care costs for treating tobacco related diseases by banning the production of tobacco products;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the display of pictorial health warnings on tobacco products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government has not estimated the annual expenditure on the treatment of diseases by the consumption of tobacco products vis-a-vis earnings received from the tobacco products.

However, as per a study done in India in 1998-99 (extrapolated to 2002-03 rates), the health cost of treating only three tobacco related diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic lung diseases) was Rs. 30,000 crore, while the revenue generated from tobacco products through taxes was only Rs. 27,000 crore for the same year.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is not aware of any such study published in Tobacco Control Journal.

(e) The Government of India has issued a notification to authorise officers, who shall be competent to act under Section 12 and 13 of "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA), 2003" and conferred with the power of entry, Search and Seizure under the said provision of the Act.

Moreover, all the State Governments and Central Board of Custom and Excise have been requested to ensure the effective implementation of the provision of Pictorial Health Warning Rules, 2008.

Solar Lighting Systems

2723. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed any targets for deployment of solar lighting systems in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the total number of solar lighting systems installed in the country including Tamil Nadu alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether several solar lighting systems are not functioning properly in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has received complaints of inferior quality and higher rates of these lighting systems; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting installation of solar lights through state agencies, banks and system integrators. The state agencies and system integrators are required to submit specific proposal for consideration of the Ministry. No state wise targets have been fixed.

(b) A total of 8.2 lakh solar lanterns, 6.57 lakh solar PV home lights and about 1.23 lakh solar PV street lights have been installed upto 28.2.2011 in the country. This includes 16,818 solar lanterns, 1,557 nos. SPV home lights and 5,885 SPV street lights in the State of Tamil Nadu. A state-wise list of installations is given in Statement-I. State-wise expenditure incurred under the solar photovoltaic programme during 2010-11, including the solar lights is given in statement-II.

(c) and (d) As per an independent study in 24 districts in 6 states in the country, 73.62% of the solar lanterns, 93.78% of SPV home lights and 69.28% of SPV street lights were reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

(e) and (f) No specific complaint has been received about solar home lighting systems. However, to ensure functionality, Government commissions independent studies from time to time.

Statement I*State-wise Cumulative Installation of SPV Systems as on 28.2.2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Solar Photovoltaic Systems		
		Lanterns	Home lights	Street Lights
		Nos.		
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35799	1958	4044
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	13937	9120	1071
3.	Assam	1211	5870	98
4.	Bihar	50117	3170	955
5.	Chhattisgarh	3192	7211	1889
6.	Goa	1027	362	463
7.	Gujarat	31603	9231	2004
8.	Haryana	73116	36692	10858
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22970	16848	2994
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28672	23083	5596
11.	Jharkhand	16374	4314	620
12.	Karnataka	7334	28128	2694
13.	Kerala	41181	32326	1090
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9444	2651	6054
15.	Maharashtra	68683	1972	5471
16.	Manipur	4787	3500	490
17.	Meghalaya	24875	7840	1273
18.	Mizoram	8331	5395	431
19.	Nagaland	6317	720	271
20.	Odisha	9882	5156	5819
21.	Punjab	17495	8620	4737
22.	Rajasthan	4716	91754	6722
23.	Sikkim	5200	4225	212

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	16818	1557	5885
25.	Tripura	42360	26066	1199
26.	Uttar Pradesh	52815	92124	4117
27.	Uttarakhand	64023	91307	7673
28.	West Bengal	17662	111090	27512
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6296	405	358
30.	Chandigarh	1675	275	229
31.	Delhi	4753	0	301
32.	Puducherry	1637	25	417
33.	Others	125797	24047	9150
Total		820099	657042	122697

Statement II

State-wise funds released for SPV systems including solar lighting systems during 2010-11 as on 28.2.2011

Sl.No.	State	CFA Released in Rupees
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,15,79,900
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3,72,66,940
3.	Assam	6,50,00,000
4.	Bihar	2,25,00,000
5.	Chhattisgarh	25,67,98,000
6.	Goa	2,95,800
7.	Gujarat	13,75,000
8.	Haryana	6,23,59,200
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,40,00,000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21,45,58,411

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	2,06,70,000
12.	Karnataka	42,00,000
13.	Kerala	4,50,000
14.	Lakshadweep	13,87,00,000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9,67,96,300
16.	Maharashtra	1,15,34,500
17.	Manipur	2,45,98,300
18.	Meghalaya	6,18,98,000
19.	Mizoram	2,46,39,840
20.	Nagaland	14,86,360
21.	Odisha	12,50,000
22.	Punjab	4,39,57,200
23.	Rajasthan	30,66,36,780
24.	Sikkim	2,03,20,000

1	2	3
25.	Tamil Nadu	45,08,450
26.	Tripura	91,23,000
27.	Uttarakhand	20,28,67,500
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17,13,12,400
29.	West Bengal	9,65,58,300
30.	Others	41,53,02,160
Total		2,42,37,27,241

Agricultural Loans

2724. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans disbursed to the farmers and small and marginal farmers by the scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks, cooperative banks and other

financial institutions during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise and Bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints against the said banks for rejecting agricultural loans to farmers or demanding guarantee of rabi or kharif crops from the farmers for such loans during the said period.

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the said banks are lagging behind in achieving their targets for agricultural loans during the said period;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the policy of the Government for disbursal and recovery of such loans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) 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 by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural and Cooperative Banks for the last three years vis a vis the target set by the Government is as under:

(Rs. in 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	3,84,514
2010-11	3,75,000	2,91,142 (upto 31st Dec., 2010)

Source: NABARD

As is evident from the above table the credit disbursed to the Agriculture sector is growing each year. The details of Small and Marginal farmers provided

agriculture credit during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 up to December 2010 are furnished as under:

Year	Total no. of Farm loan accounts financed (in lakhs)	No. of SF/MF loan accounts financed (in lakhs)	% to total	Total Agri. credit financed (Rs. crore)	Amount financed in respect of SF/MF (Rs. crore)	% to total
2008-09	456.10	245.35	53.79	3,01,907.80	1,64,491.39	54.48
2009-10	482.30	284.73	59.04	3,84,514.20	1,18,277.11	30.76
2010-11 (upto 31.12.10)	371.20	225.35	60.74	2,91,141.64	1,06,986.71	36.75

Source: NABARD

The details of the loans disbursed to farmers by the Commercial Banks State-wise during the last three years and the current financial years are given in the enclosed statement I to IV.

Complaints of various types, including complaints on agriculture lending by banks are received by the Government from time to time. These are immediately forwarded to the concerned Bank for redressal as a suitable mechanism exists in all banks for receiving and addressing such complaints from customers/constituents. This mechanism lays specific emphasis on resolving such complaints fairly and expeditiously, regardless of their source. Further, to ensure that the complaint redressal mechanism is effective and for strengthening customer services, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to all banks for putting in place a four tier institutional arrangement consisting of (i) Customer Service Committee of the Board, (ii) Standing Committee of Executives on Customer Service, (iii) a nodal Department/Office for customer service at the Head Office and Controlling Offices and (iv) a Customer Service Committee at the branch level.

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 is available to prompt payee farmers @ 5% p.a. for loans upto Rs 3 lakh. Similarly, for the year 2011-12 the Interest Subvention Scheme proposes to provide prompt repaying farmers short term crop credit @ 4% p.a.

- 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), have been 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*State-wise GLC disbursements under agriculture and allied activities during 2007-2008*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs dk uke	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	
		CBS	CBS	Target	Achievements
1	2	Achievements	Achievements	5	
1.	Chandigarh	248671	31336		280007
2.	New Delhi	907471	470891		1378362
3.	Haryana	558268	64625		622893
4.	Himachal Pradesh	90728	17620		108348
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	9619	19956		29575
6.	Punjab	1347021	173485		1520506
7.	Rajasthan	528425	119555		647980
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	1931	0		1931
9.	Assam	50749	2470		53219
10.	Manipur	4418	200		4618
11.	Meghalaya	2303	230		2533
12.	Mizoram	1985	8		1993
13.	Nagaland	2337	1503		3840
14.	Tripura	6218	0		6218
15.	Sikkim	1145	0		1145
16.	Bihar	181867	908		182775
17.	Jharkhand	46614	1194		47808
18.	Odisha	203896	20886		224782
19.	West Bengal	465622	335397		801019
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	372	3		375
21.	Madhya Pradesh	653548	84010		737558
22.	Chhattisgarh	53818	52577		106395
23.	Uttar Pradesh	975375	63627		1039002

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttarakhand	84295	13634	97929
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	224	65	289
26.	Daman and Diu	1040	4	1044
27.	Gujarat	679146	235399	914545
28.	Goa	25051	1069	26120
29.	Maharashtra	802719	932049	1734768
30.	Andhra Pradesh	1776287	476312	2252599
31.	Karnataka	952803	320801	1273604
32.	Kerala	751684	332556	1084240
33.	Lakshadweep	153	0	153
34.	Puducherry	21420	8947	30367
35.	Tamil Nadu	1884860	936255	2821115
	RIDF** (Contributed by CBs)	478	68628	69106
Grand Total		13322561	4786200	15000000
				18108761

**Bank-wise data not available.

Source: RPCD, RBI

Statement II

State-wise GLC disbursements under agriculture and allied activities during 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	
		CBs	CBS	Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Chandigarh	364855	90317	455172	
2.	New Delhi	1468576	739093	2207669	
3.	Haryana	723801	176619	900420	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	104420	11479	115899	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	12601	31683	44284	
6.	Punjab	1267493	382975	1650468	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Rajasthan	555726	241473		797199
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	2769	0		2769
9.	Assam	77245	4413		81658
10.	Manipur	3450	0		3450
11.	Meghalaya	7996	78		8074
12.	Mizoram	1304	0		1304
13.	Nagaland	1004	6		1010
14.	Tripura	19432	95		19527
15.	Sikkim	945	107		1052
16.	Bihar	272169	2111		274280
17.	Jharkhand	69127	2476		71603
18.	Odisha	287657	55841		343498
19.	West Bengal	644189	281065		925254
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	864	62		926
21.	Madhya Pradesh	744011	167608		911619
22.	Chhattisgarh	81442	23289		104731
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1205173	74179		1279352
24.	Uttarakhand	90381	31232		121613
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	664	41		705
26.	Daman and Diu	460	5		465
27.	Gujarat	647331	312122		959453
28.	Goa	10920	1446		12366
29.	Maharashtra	1377159	987707		2364866
30.	Andhra Pradesh	2264773	690720		2955493
31.	Karnataka	1138948	333711		1472659
32.	Kerala	1028248	650089		1678337

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Lakshadweep	92	0		92
34.	Puducherry	24553	11944		36497
35.	Tamil Nadu	2020054	994862		3014916
	RIDF**		76451		76451
	Grand Total	16519832	6375299	19500000	22895131

**Bank-wise data not available.

Source: RPCD, CBI.

Statement III

State-wise GLC disbursements under agriculture and allied activities during 2009-2010

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UTs	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	
		CBs	CBS	Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Chandigarh	842995	274024		1117019
2.	New Delhi	1135096	988712		2123808
3.	Haryana	1183565	129106		1312671
4.	Himachal Pradesh	122545	20635		143180
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	17076	52599		69675
6.	Punjab	1556542	222924		1779466
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1579230	78955		1658185
8.	Uttarakhand	136362	51196		187558
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	3544	0		3544
10.	Assam	93453	2362		95815
11.	Manipur	3632	0		3632
12.	Meghalaya	4585	64		4649
13.	Mizoram	2459	47		2506
14.	Nagaland	3651	12		3663
15.	Tripura	18570	166		18736

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Sikkim	855	123		978
17.	Bihar	319527	4118		323645
18.	Chhattisgarh	374673	76423		451096
19.	Jharkhand	98330	4947		103277
20.	Odisha	399766	112949		512715
21.	West Bengal	735143	274989		1010132
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	483	0		483
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168	0		168
24.	Daman and Diu	310	3		313
25.	Gujarat	777187	479568		1256755
26.	Goa	19450	6108		25558
27.	Madhya Pradesh	861503	245259		1106762
28.	Maharashtra	1403058	1120575		2523633
29.	Rajasthan	962571	248283		1210854
30.	Andhra Pradesh	2755044	828836		3583880
31.	Karnataka	1380216	372703		1752919
32.	Kerala	1141355	824836		1966191
33.	Lakshadweep	94	0		94
34.	Puducherry	37722	13726		51448
35.	Tamil Nadu	2749764	1364660		4114424
	Other States**	14209			14209
	RIDF**		46332		46332
	Grand Total	20734733	7845240	25000000	28579973

**Bank-wise data not available.

Source: RPCD, RBI.

Statement IV

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit disbursements under agriculture and allied activities up to December 2010 in respect of (Co-op. Banks & RRBs)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	SCB/CCBs	LDBs#	Total Cooperative Bank	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	New Delhi	11	11	0	11	
2.	Haryana#	244770	18080	262850	308581	571431
3.	Himachal Pradesh	26494	3210	29704	12541	42245
4.	Jammu and Kashmir#	2282	6	2288	3241	5529
5.	Punjab	988918	28301	1017219	180055	1197274
6.	Rajasthan	220941	309210	530151	77048	607199
	Northern Region	1483416	358807	1842223	581466	2423689
8.	Arunachal Pradesh#	-	-	0	61	61
9.	Assam	975	-	975	16529	17504
10.	Manipur#	-	-	0	-	0
11.	Meghalaya#	20	-	20	83	103
12.	Mizoram#	446	-	446	258	707
13.	Nagaland#	321	-	321	15	336
14.	Tripura	310	123	433	13132	13565
15.	Sikkim#	50	-	50		50
	North Eastern	2122	123	2245	30078	32323
16.	Bihar	3229	-	3229	47346	50575
17.	Jharkhand#	-	-	0	2288	2288
18.	Odisha	201114	-	201114	59020	260134
19.	West Bengal	108174	13764	121938	70209	192147
20.	Andaman and Nicobar#	1554	-	1554	-	1554
	Eastern Region	314071	13764	327835	178863	506698

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Madhya Pradesh [#]	366451	646	367097	122352	489449
22.	Chhattisgarh	90874	653	91527	30298	121825
23.	Uttar Pradesh	234225	34549	268774	513240	782014
24.	Uttarakhand	53029	0	53029	9166	62195
	Central Region	744579	35848	780427	675056	1455483
27.	Gujarat	428003	1419	429422	99667	529089
28.	Goa	535	-	535	-	535
29.	Maharashtra	480743	-	480743	75986	556729
	Western Region	909281	1419	910700	175653	1086353
30.	Andhra Pradesh	351516	-	351516	489651	841167
31.	Karnataka	321841	7728	329569	321992	651561
32.	Kerala	111973	15542	127515	213004	340519
34.	Puducherry	634	1	634	5474	6109
35.	Tamil Nadu	279535	137	279672	186745	466417
	Southern Region	1065499	23408	1088907	1216866	2305773
	Total	4518968	433369	4952337	2857982	7810319
	Commercial Banks*	4518968	43369	4952337	2857982	29114164

[#]Data not received for the month of Dec. 2010. Hence data reported for the month of Nov. 2010.

*State-wise data not available.

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes

2725. SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes in operation in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the assistance extended to each State during each of the last three years, State wise;

(c) whether these schemes/programmes have been helpful in controlling various diseases in the States;

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

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement the schemes/programmes vigorously?

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 Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are given below:

1. National AIDS Control Programme—A Centrally Sponsored Scheme National AIDS Control

Programme which has entered phase-III (2007-12) for halting and reversing AIDS epidemic is fully operational across the country including States of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

2. National Rural Health Mission—National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is a centrally sponsored programme operational in the country including Andhra Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh with aim to provide accessible affordable quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. Under NRHM, the states have been provided with financial assistance for Construction/upgradation of new/existing health care facilities, augmentation of human resources through contractual appointments, Mobile Medical Units, United funds to Sub-centre/Primary Health Centres(PHC) and Community Health Centres(CHC), annual maintenance grant to PHC/CHC and District Hospitals etc.

Further, for focused attention to districts having *weak* health indicators and high concentration of vulnerable population, 264 High Focus Districts have been identified across the country for supportive supervision and higher allocation of funds to bridge critical gaps especially in infrastructure and human resources.

3. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)- The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented in the country including the states of Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
4. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): National Leprosy Eradication Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is in operation in the country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
5. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) - The National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) is one of the centrally sponsored schemes in operation in the Country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
6. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)-The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme which is

implemented in all the states/UTs including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for prevention and control of malaria, filaria, kala-azar, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) including Japanese Encephalitis (JE), dengue and chikungunya. The Govt. of India provides technical support as well as commodity assistance in terms of drugs, diagnostics, insecticides, larvicides and cash assistance for implementation of the programme as per approved pattern. The programme is implemented by the States/UTs.

7. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP): National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme is being implemented as 100% Centrally assisted scheme in the entire country including Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in order to prevent and control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) among the population.
8. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY): Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) which involves setting up of 6 AIIMS like institutions and up-gradation of 13 existing Govt. medical college institutions in the first phase; and setting up of two more AIIMS-like institutions and up-gradation of 6 more medical college institutions in the second phase of PMSSY, to provide affordable tertiary health care services and quality medical education in the country.
9. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS): The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). For the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, the programme will be implemented in 100 Districts of 21 States/UTs (F/B). In Andhra Pradesh, Srikakulam, Vijaya Nagaram, Chittor, Cuddapah, Nellore, Krishna, Karnool and Prakasham districts and in Uttar Pradesh, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Jhansi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Farookhabad, Firozabad, Etawah, Lalitpur and Jalaun districts will be taken up. The programme will focus on health promotion and prevention, capacity building including human resources,

early diagnosis and management and integration with the primary health care system through Non Communicable Disease (NCD) cells at different levels. An amount of Rs. 1230.90 crores has been allocated for NPCDCS; Rs. 499.38 crores for Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke component and Rs. 731.52 crores for Cancer component on a 80:20 sharing basis of GOI and State Govt. respectively.

10. Infrastructure Maintenance Scheme: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Health and Family Welfare (H and FW) programmes throughout the country. Under these programmes, Infrastructure Maintenance is one of the scheme, which consists of seven components, viz. (i) Direction and Administration (Maintenance of State and District FW Bureau), (ii) Maintenance of Sub-Centres (salary of ANM/LHV), (iii) Urban FW Centres, (iv) Urban Revamping Scheme (Health Posts), (v) Training Schools for ANM/LHVs, (vi) Maintenance and Strengthening of Health and FW Training Centres (HFWTCs) and (vii) Training of Multi Purpose Workers - Male (MPWs) for which the infrastructure has been created in the States/UTs over the successive Plan periods to implement the Family Welfare Programmes. The cost of maintenance (including salary of the staff) of these Centres is met through Plan expenditure.
11. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery

among poor pregnant women. The scheme, launched on 12 April 2005, is under implementation in all states and Union Territories (UTs), with a special focus on Low Performing States (LPS).

JSY is an entirely Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. The Yojana has identified Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) as an effective link between the government and poor pregnant women. In States and UTs, wherever Aanganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Trained Birth Attendants (TBAs) or ASHA-like activists have been engaged, they can be associated with this scheme for providing the service.

12. Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries: Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, Department of AYUSH provides financial assistance to the States for establishment of AYUSH units in Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs). It also provides financial assistance for up-gradation of existing Government AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, Procurement of essential drugs and establishment of Programme Management Units in various States/UTs.

(b) The assistance extended to each during each of the last three years, State-wise are enclosed statement I to XI.

(c) and (d) The details of schemes/programmes are enclosed as statement-XII.

(e) The details of schemes/programmes are enclosed as statement XIII.

Statement I

National AIDS Control Programme (Department of AIDS)

Statement showing allocation under National AIDS Control Programme for three years

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.66	1.86	1.59
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64.90	67.66	83.60

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	19.66	23.01	23.75
4.	Chandigarh	4.73	4.93	5.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.04	11.86	12.82
6.	Daman and Diu	1.50	1.19	1.67
7.	Delhi	23.52	24.89	28.43
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.16	1.19	1.36
9.	Goa	4.81	6.04	6.50
10.	Gujarat (including Ahmedabad)	32.67	40.45	47.90
11.	Haryana	6.79	10.73	17.46
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8.42	8.70	11.25
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.74	6.55	6.78
14.	Jharkhand	5.99	14.54	17.23
15.	Karnataka	47.27	52.16	52.70
16.	Kerala	18.44	23.42	24.83
17.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.40	0.37
18.	Madhya Pradesh	13.60	24.58	34.36
19.	Maharashtra (Including Mumbai)	70.44	79.56	88.27
20.	Odisha	14.91	23.66	25.26
21.	Puducherry	3.67	3.59	3.46
22.	Punjab	7.96	13.42	18.15
23.	Rajasthan	10.63	22.37	27.53
24.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	73.88	82.37	75.29
25.	Uttar Pradesh	33.94	37.92	36.03
26.	Uttarakhand	5.81	7.63	9.92
27.	West Bengal	48.65	37.88	45.17
	Sub total	536.28	632.57	706.87
	NE States			
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.44	7.07	8.14
29.	Assam	16.24	19.12	17.63

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Manipur	27.00	26.27	25.20
31.	Meghalaya	152	4.76	4.60
32.	Mizoram	11.43	13.53	13.06
33.	Nagaland	24.44	20.93	19.39
34.	Sikkim	3.58	3.10	3.94
35.	Tripura	4.51	5.69	6.95
	Sub total	94.15	100.47	98.91
	Total Allocation to States	630.43	733.05	805.78

Statement II

Scheme-wise consolidated figures of allocation, release and expenditure under Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes during the Financial Years 2007-08 to 2010-11 (Up to 31.12.2010)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Programme	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	RCH-II	1747.00	1715.94	1878.22	2973.03	2355.83	2328.80	3292.00	3327.91	3124.62	3647.00	2581.51	2335.80
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	3148.82	3132.74	1526.85	2597.44	2597.44	3256.08	3561.71	3365.65	4777.37	4045.20	3171.20	3246.09
3.	Routine Immunization	125.00	126.78	120.03	150.01	114.58	148.36	250.00	150.03	176.74	200.00	98.73	111.53
4.	P.P.I.	422.88	421.59	352.96	618.02	618.02	461.55	600.94	593.46	462.62	485.57	127.69	112.75
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	2603.07	2317.28	2353.10	2836.47	2527.16	2965.29	2859.79	2899.82	3845.70	3365.45	2960.43	1501.80
6. National Disease Control Programmes													
(a)	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme	93.45	20.88	24.80	25.99	7.01	17.78	45.38	22.99	2758	29.00	16.39	16.21
(b)	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme	4.30	3.49	2.18	8.10	5.40	3.53	7.90	1.89	3.31	7.90	4.83	1.38
(c)	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	36.50	22.85	22.82	47.17	35.53	29.46	43.01	25.05	23.18	41.10	20.65	12.97
(d)	National Programme for Control of Blindness	132.75	153.09	133.39	233.97	230.08	223.21	239.30	235.55	165.36	248.70	120.63	30.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(e)	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	361.08	341.80	341.81	440.04	272.90	272.33	403.40	311.16	307.75	452.49	224.68	222.10
(f)	Revised National TB Control Programme	254.00	252.63	252.91	262.00	261.15	258.71	298.25	291.03	207.72	335.00	310.05	242.33
Total		8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11601.67	11224.53	13121.95	12857.44	9636.77	7832.96

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes during the F.Ys. 2007-08 and 2010-11

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release (Upto 31.12.10)	Exp. (Upto 31.12.10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.98	13.98	20.16	20.36	9.29	9.44
2.	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.87	707.86	770.31	816.38	584.40	355.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.17	57.33	66.51	54.15	44.77	33.39
4.	Assam	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32	907.26	813.75	762.11	854.63	488.08	443.68
5.	Bihar	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	861.54	648.77	798.98	1001.02	577.27	461.51
6.	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.99	9.44	7.79	11.21	1.83	5.31
7.	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12	293.26	261.64	239.06	336.14	222.98	147.87
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.41	4.01	4.58	5.05	3.79	3.39
9.	Daman and Diu	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.70	3.95	3.46	4.05	1.68	1.81
10.	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68	122.22	83.03	73.68	136.66	94.99	42.00
11.	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	13.11	12.42	18.46	17.02	11.75	12.31
12.	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43	465.92	499.91	628.96	526.9-i	468.99	337.30
13.	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73	180.30	188.42	335.53	203.25	197.55	128.86
14.	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.40	97.97	167.28	110.54	98.99	86.58
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94	135.52	130.64	153.94	153.85	126.42	91.41
16.	Jharkhand	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30	350.39	178.8b	194.49	400.13	263.24	189.24
17.	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.30	436.47	663.89	552.02	508.92	452.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18.	Kerala	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20	285.57	237.62	383.46	310.05	219.91	227.67
19.	Lakshadweep	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.25	1.80	2.84	2.28	1.25	2.90
20.	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97	707.17	604.79	745.50	757.82	583.05	520.25
21.	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15	861.36	959.32	1035.99	976.00	604.68	625.62
22.	Manipur	65.9	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.55	81.45	63.03	86.49	50.55	37.01
23.	Meghalaya	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.88	79.77	74.88	83.86	31.14	41.28
24.	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.70	49.87	58.86	53.30	28.15	29.00
25.	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.38	73.86	64.34	76.36	49.13	41.66
26.	Odisha	383.5	387.16	295.07	392.68	388.05	334.05	458.96	470.18	645.31	493.55	459.27	370.94
27.	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.67	10.59	13.21	14.16	11.68	10.24
28.	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08	210.00	221.70	239.08	246.76	201.76	153.68
29.	Rajasthan	571.8	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.31	726.13	997.11	742.85	585.54	670.74
30.	Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.95	24.62	35.77	26.60	23.27	14.48
31.	Tamil Nadu	430.3	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42	569.40	605.80	696.40	661.17	520.02	528.40
32.	Tripura	85.6	79.04	36.28	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.28	111.76	80.61	123.76	74.05	43.93
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.7	956.47	1727.59	1474.9	1546.06	1870.38	1956.50	2212.40	2097.12	1741.11	1131.62
34.	Uttarakhand	91.30	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	118.23	130.81	141.62	129.39	123.56	119.17
35.	West Bengal	544.7	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75	679.28	729.16	722.32	772.50	624.14	461.38
	Grand Total	8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11601.67	11224.53	13121.95	12857.44	9636.77	7832.96

Statement III*Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)**State-wise Releases for last three years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SI.No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Till Feb. 2011)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	17	38.24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1327	1687	2934.73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	157	210	197.82
4.	Assam	485	500	817.39

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	958.37	813	1670.86
6.	Chandigarh	56	65.79	95.49
7.	Chhattisgarh	447	445	454.56
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	25	35.41
9.	Daman and Diu	10	15.87	25
10.	Delhi	648	769.58	898.24
11.	Goa	43.5	53.14	95.73
12.	Gujarat	1127	1471	2068.35
13.	Haryana	422	398	446.87
14.	Himachal Pradesh	240	236.99	348.96
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	250	398.23	444.2
16.	Jharkhand	465	560	683.43
17.	Karnataka	797	1064.3	1794.26
18.	Kerala	362	670.86	791.48
19.	Lakshadweep	3	12	10.34
20.	Madhya Pradesh	810	1052	1357.49
21.	Maharashtra	2053	2192	3272.53
22.	Manipur	185	209	268.43
23.	Meghalaya	111	137.97	146.05
24.	Mizoram	123	110.4	127.33
25.	Nagaland	162	213	190.73
26.	Odisha	682	518	890.84
27.	Puducherry	14	41	63.06
28.	Punjab	432	472	727.13
29.	Rajasthan	673.46	1045.9	1552.41
30.	Sikkim	67	46	47.43
31.	Tamil Nadu	900	1027	1289.34
32.	Tripura	75	98	122.98
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3333.8	3078.2	4343.55

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttarakhand	206	248	408.26
35.	West Bengal	1425	1370	2346.87
Total	2637	18845	20526	24231

Statement IV*National Leprosy Eradication Programme**State-wise Assistance Released during the Year 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of State	Year 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	178.74	231.11	239.54
Arunachal Pradesh	64.75	57.36	73.95
Assam	34.77	129.21	90.02
Bihar	187.72	150.81	93.01
Chhattisgarh	141.63	196.38	62.91
Goa	8.02	11.28	9.51
Gujarat	139.48	170.21	226
Haryana	42.59	123.19	67.93
Himachal Pradesh	13.77	76.83	20.2
Jammu and Kashmir	36.52	28.96	32.96
Jharkhand	75.04	190.14	12.69
Karnataka	135.73	158.2	166.16
Kerala	7.57	33.7	0
Madhya Pradesh	42.36	272.54	59.5
Maharashtra	231.08	346.07	296.25
Manipur	31.09	42.17	46.23
Meghalaya	20.87	31.93	31.02
Mizoram	10.92	51.57	40.67
Nagaland	38.09	51.12	52.34

1	2	3	4
Odisha	50	181.19	97
Punjab	21.49	121.45	66
Rajasthan	38.93	151.99	145.3
Sikkim	20.76	26.02	24.72
Tamil Nadu	73.41	242.44	127.53
Tripura	0.31	4.23	30.34
Uttar Pradesh	424.5	755.99	634.06
Uttarakhand	23.06	48.42	50.58
West Bengal	105.47	328.95	246.25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	8.53	0.03
Chandigarh	7.97	7.62	13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.37	10.58	13.55
Daman and Diu	0	0	1.5
Delhi	40.68	85.8	10
Lakshadweep	0	0	0.13
Puducherry	6.8	6.47	13.91
Total	2264.62	4332.46	3094.79

Statement V*National Programme for Control of Blindness*

(Rupees in lakh)

Major States	Central assistance in the form of Grant-in-aid released to States/UTs		
	2007-08 Central assistance	2008-09 Central assistance	2009-10 Central assistance
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1481.60	1836.80	2049.46
Bihar	138.13	420.38	278.56
Chhattisgarh	360.26	926.66	167.30
Goa	25.00	97.05	0.00

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	788.66	1414.98	1888.63
Haryana	128.50	229.80	294.97
Himachal Pradesh	43.50	186.40	57.82
Jammu and Kashmir	91.00	16.65	40.00
Jharkhand	305.59	431.72	350.97
Karnataka	729.00	1179.92	1173.90
Kerala	262.52	259.49	729.20
Madhya Pradesh	1249.37	1256.97	1286.78
Maharashtra	1578.00	1797.31	2341.59
Odisha	422.50	1278.28	1559.63
Punjab	72.00	138.30	286.42
Rajasthan	1569.50	1635.34	873.73
Tamil Nadu	2286.45	2325.39	2478.00
Uttar Pradesh	1314.25	4125.54	3630.91
Uttaranchal	249.42	200.65	319.66
West Bengal	645.35	1146.00	1170.64
Sub Total	13740.60	20903.63	20978.17
NE States			
Arunachal Pradesh	66.75	167.60	139.20
Assam	342.15	1187.34	885.73
Manipur	139.50	106.47	67.39
Meghalaya	193.50	196.30	140.04
Mizoram	78.22	261.50	302.80
Nagaland	180.99	159.60	207.55
Sikkim	69.50	188.35	157.00
Tripura	199.63	39.35	418.29
Sub Total	1270.24	2306.51	2318.00
U.T.			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	33.65	42.43

1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	85.85	21.50	64.80
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.28	6.65	42.00
Daman and Diu	4.00	29.65	11.90
Delhi	90.50	181.06	82.89
Lakshdweep	16.00	6.65	0.00
Puducherry	17.00	91.88	15.00
Sub-total	237.63	371.04	259.02
Total	15248.47	23581.18	23555.19

Statement VI*National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme**Allocation and Releases including cash and commodity from 2007-08 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (as on 4.03.11)	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	197385	1961.17	2277.79	1172.30	1416.19	1048.06	1302.61	871.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	878.08	566.99	1284.60	884.57	858.93	963.24	758.92	846.07
3.	Assam	3341.9	3582.09	3755.69	3635.08	6616.03	3206.06	4394.61	4022.29
4.	Bihar	2066.5	2019.63	3447.91	2681.21	3307.70	2231.78	3436.05	2969.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	2228.86	2668.39	2405.16	2084.90	1956.33	1922.97	3099.98	1732.60
6.	Goa	178.45	118.2	107.81	16.91	57.57	3581	63.21	60.05
7.	Gujarat	1702.84	1608.85	1324.39	483.29	698.46	1116.15	530.85	267.00
6.	Haryana	142.84	172.39	221.58	47.93	146.44	260.46	173.88	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.8	5.3	14.80	11.13	26.10	9.55	27.30	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	2707.32
12.	Karnataka	911.15	364.26	841.34	681.46	470.22	403.41	469.66	386.51
13.	Kerala	297.92	855.26	520.82	307.59	329.79	439.15	354.44	195.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2179.13	1630.68	2011.79	739.83	1444.44	1813.99	2331.14	1700.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	1905.85	1851.39	1680.83	1084.11	978.41	706.37	1112.39	457.50
16.	Manipur	688.29	369.13	595.05	323.85	723.66	239.751	507.78	595.46
17.	Meghalaya	709.74	542.51	960.01	497.63	1102.16	611.29	859.96	766.54
18.	Mizoram	685.72	498.52	739.63	418.78	664.19	627.12	67663	766.01
19.	Nagaland	790.02	549.27	838.17	610.04	913.13	675.57	794.16	844.80
20.	Odisha	3741.83	5166.04	3863.83	2153.06	5672.29	5360.88	5143.79	4265.23
21.	Punjab	96.93	57.07	212.39	92.71	143.40	254.69	120.36	97.72
22.	Rajasthan	1896.29	1701.78	1985.50	1033.16	674.32	1262.96	960.13	849.49
23.	Sikkim	20.61	4.98	20.01	10.77	28.68	11.83	21.35	137.71
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	1030.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2151.5	1617.55	3183.08	2007.84	2742.96	1999.87	2455.59	2468.15
27.	Uttaranchal	210.59	47.26	57.47	40.93	39.28	56.98	71.92	45.47
28.	West Bengal	2513.67	1726.42	5373.06	1439.47	3176.03	1794.54	2697.03	2683.78
29.	Delhi	156.67	236.7	141.96	57.31	73.67	61.10	35.37	40.88
30.	Puducherry	40.08	18.58	71.49	3.19	43.23	24.29	36.05	3.28
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53.1	365.58	315.78	287.47	434.29	404.05	335.61	348.22
32.	Chandigarh	27.95	56.81	94.16	57.86	55.66	60.02	24.51	23.08
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16.6	5126	69.16	45.55	64.52	43.77	46.48	6960
34.	Daman and Diu	12.93	24.66	27.54	22.15	19.90	27.91	25.48	31.70
35.	Lakshadweep	11.52	2.8	59.75	14.37	22.33	2.32	21.80	7.06
Total		36108.00	34179.80	44003.77	27289.53	40340.00	31116.36	38276.26	31551.44

Statement VII*National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)**Statement showing state -wise release of fund under NIDDCP during 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in lakh)

States/UTs	Release 2008-09	Release 2009-10	Release 2010-11 Upto February 2011
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	10.58	X	20.00
2. Bihar	X	X	X

	1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	X	X	X
4.	Goa	14.99	X	16.87
5.	Gujarat	23.85	X	24.00
6.	Haryana	19.70	X	23.15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13.41	X	16.45
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.80	8.05	12.99
9.	Jharkhand	11.40	X	X
10.	Karnataka	21.82	18.44	23.88
11.	Kerala	19.17	11.27	20.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13.00	X	X
13.	Maharashtra	17.00	7.58	24.00
14.	Odisha	15.43	15.51	X
15.	Punjab	7.04	X	19.92
16.	Rajasthan	13.50	2.04	X
17.	Tamil Nadu	4.04	X	X
18.	Uttar Pradesh	9.00	X	X
19.	Uttarakhand	12.88	X	14.90
20.	West Bengal	6.20	X	X
21.	NCT Delhi	13.02	11.70	21.11
22.	Puducherry	6.57	X	X
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.00	38.00	38.00
24.	Assam	23.36	X	X
25.	Manipur	18.50	X	36.00
26.	Meghalaya	28.50	X	15.00
27.	Mizoram	35.98	20.72	33.97
28.	Nagaland	36.00	18.00	32.75
29.	Sikkim	39.83	10.30	34.53
30.	Tripura	23.49	X	23.23
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.91	X	X

	1	2	3	4
32.	Chandigarh	9.30	8.81	9.94
33.	Daman and Diu	3.12	12.04	12.02
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.48	6.46	10.99
35.	Lakshadweep	9.92	X	X

'X' No release as these States/UTs have unspent balance of previous years which was revalidated in the next respective financial year.

Statement VIII

Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY)

Upgradation of medical college institutions (centrally administered schemes)

Sl.No.	State	Name of institution	Funds sanctioned/utilized (Rs. in Crore)				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st phase							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	8.23	30.00	36.00	8.09	82.32
		Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati	15.61	12.42	11.35	0.00	39.38
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	7.31	26.62	11.19	3.21	48.33
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu	6.3	27.06	36.1	12.64	82.10
		Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	4.93	28.30	26.19	7.21	66.63
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	LOO	8.71	36.02	17.25	62.98
5.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore	5.19	35.02	39.52	4.86	84.59
6.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	6.29	52.63	13.98	0.00	72.90
7.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	0.00	37.75	20.01	12.31	70.07
8.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	6.12	33.35	39.84	0.00	79.31
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	4.58	51.38	16.61	2.60	75.17
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu Univ., Varanasi	0.25	24.48	42.98	25.00	92.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata	4.17	23.09	16.44	0.42	44.12
	2nd Phase						
1.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur			40.00		40.00
	Total year-wise		69.98	390.81	386.23	93.59	940.61

Statement IX*Infrastructure Maintenance Scheme**State-wise Releases under Infrastructure Maintenance for the Period 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08 Released	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19455.43	22416.55	19627.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	842.40	514.56	1355.87
3.	Assam	4987.96	5407.82	6427.55
4.	Bihar	8980.41	11765.58	19722.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	4563.35	8871.88	6547.36
6.	Goa	145.19	723.08	492.04
7.	Gujarat	12902.12	11498.81	12095.98
8.	Haryana	2350.59	4317.72	5282.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3601.44	2943.99	4399.28
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2184.25	2011.21	3990.41
11.	Jharkhand	2668.59	2003.39	1773.13
12.	Karnataka	13478.95	15971.83	12009.74
13.	Kerala	8463.28	6915.18	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17233.04	17433.99	13973.03
15.	Maharashtra	22347.44	20017.18	29343.00
16.	Manipur	1152.84	1389.72	1389.04
17.	Meghalaya			1224.44
18.	Mizoram	855.64	1158.23	1458.86

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	734.44	919.96	1131.76
20.	Odisha	9046.27	9638.20	11229.74
21.	Punjab	5378.90	5934.12	6912.40
22.	Rajasthan	17439.11	19652.63	24945.00
23.	Sikkim	517.08	807.08	765.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	16222.16	18002.56	22875.44
25.	Tripura	1415.56	1493.34	1435.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	35099.36	40395.52	49756.76
27.	Uttarakhand	2822.28	3082.68	4077.04
28.	West Bengal	15818.20	14463.70	23346.20
	Total-All States	230706.28	249750.51	287588.78
1.	Delhi	148.70	2000.00	915.40
2.	Puducherry			410.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	419.76	460.85	575.25
4.	Chandigarh	167.00	173.00	185.45
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.44	134.50	75.00
6.	Daman and Diu	141.00	127.00	162.00
7.	Lakshadweep	59.00	69.65	72.68
	Total (UTs)	1021.90	2965.00	2395.78
	TOTAL (States and UTs)	231728.18	252715.51	289984.56

Statement X**Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)***The Assistance ended to each State during each of the last three years, State-wise*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. HIGH FOCUS STATES							
1.	Bihar	6	130.91	173.6	170.23	229.96	236.9
2.	Chhattisgarh	8.5	16.42	34.87	24.54	57.4	34.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.59	1.03	0.79	101	1.07
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2.64	28.07	0.04	27.81	16.41
5.	Jharkhand	4	5.65	50	33.1	57.69	30.25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	35	203.06	160	208.06	248.32	210.47
7.	Odisha	18	69.94	105.51	83.93	104.44	96.74
8.	Rajasthan	30	119.68	150	150.8	140.01	167.59
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13	109.4	260.93	270.03	310.28	387.24
10.	Uttarakhand	1	7.85	13.02	13.24	13.5	13.64
	Sub Total	118.5	666.14	977.03	954.76	1190.42	1195.24
B. NE STATES							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.25	0.51	1.7	0.88	1.6	1.52
12.	Assam	15	53.98	88.95	56.85	92.83	68.52
13.	Manipur	0.75	0.59	1.15	0.82	1.18	1.23
14.	Meghalaya	0.5	0.65	1.81	1.15	1.96	1.22
15.	Mizoram	0.8	0.89	1.33	1.46	1.47	0
16.	Nagaland	0.5	0.36	4.02	1.6	2.36	1.32
17.	Sikkim	0.15	0.21	0.2	0.43	0.22	0.42
18.	Tripura	0.6	1.15	1.8	1.41	2.29	2.4
	Sub Total	18.55	58.34	100.96	64.6	103.91	76.63
C. NON HIGH FOCUS STATES							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	35	38.5	47.88	44.05	45.5	40.86
20.	Goa	0.05	0.02	0.15	0	0.08	0.05
21.	Gujarat	10	9.55	18.08	13.64	16.1	21.28
22.	Haryana	3.5	3.7	5	3.14	6	4.41
23.	Karnataka	11	22.17	30	28.5	27.4	33
24.	Kerala	5	14.83	9.36	12.82	14.79	16.66
25.	Maharashtra	8.5	18.8	20	22.59	28.9	26.8!
26.	Punjab	1.45	1.74	1.86	3.95	4.9	5.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Tamil Nadu	16	14.85	29.18	30.93	31.68	28.83
28.	West Bengal	17	30.67	40	39.41	43.39	43.84
	Sub Total	107.5	154.83	201.51	199.03	218.74	221.44
D. SMALL STATES/UT's							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.11	0
30.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.15	0.51	0.08	0.08	0.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.09	0	0.4	0	0.14	0
32.	Daman	0.05	0	0.02	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0.2	0.45	0.72	1.14	1.69	1.5
34.	Lakshwadeep	0.06	0.02	0	0.09	0.09	0.12
35.	Puducherry	0.25	0.3	0.3	0.32	0.23	0.33
	Sub Total	0.8	0.96	1.99	1.64	2.33	2
	Grand Total	245.35	880.27	1281.49	1220.03	1515.4	1495.31

Statement XI*Department of AYUSH*

Details of Grants-In aid Sanctioned to States during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2007-08 Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	2008-09 Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	2009-10 Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201.00	0.00	1.25
2.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	108.25	77.42
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	2617.75
5.	Chhattisgarh	162.50	162.50	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2339.23	2622.84	0.00
7.	Haryana	130.75	645.50	1615.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	273.25	2172.50	1118.87

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.25	265.00	572.02
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	2026.00
11.	Karnataka	22.00	180.35	484.70
12.	Kerala	330.75	200.00	1184.83
13.	Madhya Pradesh	290.00	398.68	1276.88
14.	Meghalaya	6.30	174.82	323.00
15.	Manipur	882.13	280.00	1052.25
16.	Mizoram	0.00	375.00	99.72
17.	Maharashtra	229.31	66.00	27.00 ,
18.	Nagaland	35.00	50.00	305.29
19.	Odisha	3212.70	0.00	463.46:
20.	Punjab	142.00	96.85	1119.70
21.	Rajasthan	783.53	3571.68	2170.68
22.	Tripura	0.00	26.06	240.60
23.	Tamil Nadu	1065.00	20.00	4834.38 i
24.	Uttrakhand	1629.02	188.62	463.00 .
25.	Uttar Pradesh	857.19	997.80	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	323.66	186.57
27.	Sikkim	169.25	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	6.52	34.75	0.00
29.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Deu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	2.75	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	44.88	45.30
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	44.00	0.00
	PMU	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	12877.68	13052.49	22305.66

Statement XII

Part (c) and (d) Yes Sir. The details of programme/schemes wise are as under:

1. National AIDS Control Programme: There is an overall reduction in adult HIV prevalence and HIV incidence (new infections) in the country. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by more than 50% over the past decade. It is estimated that India had approximately 1.2 lakh new HIV infections in 2009, as against 2.7 lakh in 2000. This is a significant indicator of the impact of the: various interventions under National AIDS Control Programme and scaled-up prevention strategies. The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from the estimated level of 0.41% in 2000 through 0.36% in 2006 to 0.31% in 2009.

2. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)- As a result of successful implementation of the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) the incidence and prevalence of TB cases in the country is showing a declining trend. The prevalence of TB in the country has been significantly brought down from 338 per lakh population in 1990 to 249 per lakh population in 2009. (Global Tuberculosis control report 2010) and the estimated incidence of all cases per lakh population has come down from 184/lakh in 2001 to 168/lakh in 2009. During the same period the programme has been successful in reducing the mortality due to TB from 42 per lakh population to 23 per lakh population. (Global Tuberculosis control report 2010) Since its

inception, the programme has initiated over 12.77 million patients on treatment, thus saving more than 2.276 million additional lives. Annual Rate Tuberculous Infection (ARTI), prior to 2000 was 1.7 and estimates based on National ARTI survey in 2001-03 is 1.5. Repeat population surveys conducted by TRC indicate an annual decline in prevalence of disease by 12%.

3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): Goal (i.e. achievement of prevalence rate less than one per ten thousand) of elimination of Leprosy was achieved in December, 2005 at National Level. During December, 2005 Prevalence Rate of 0.95 per ten thousand was achieved which was further reduced to 0.71 per ten thousand population, during March, 2010. All States/UTs have achieved a goal of elimination except two States-Bihar and Chhattisgarh and one UT-Dadar and Nagar Haveli.

4. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB): As per Survey conducted under NPCB in 2001-02, prevalence of blindness was estimated to be 1.1%. As per subsequent Survey conducted under the programme during 2006-07, the prevalence of blindness has come down to 1%.

5. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)- As per the data received from the states/UTs, Annual Parasite Incidence for malaria has been reduced from 1.4 to 1.3, case fatality rate in dengue from 1.3 to 0.4, Chikungunya cases from 59535 to 47999, case fatality rate in relation to AES/JE and kala-azar from 24.2 to 13.2 and 0.5 to 0.3 respectively and Mf rate (Lymphatic Filariasis) from 0.6 to 0.4.

Year	Malaria	Dengue	Chikungunya Cases	AES/JE	Kala-azar	Lymphatic Filariasis
	API	CFR(%)	(nos.)	CFR (%)	CFR(%)	Mfrate (%)
2007	1.4	1.3	59535	24.2	0.5	0.6
2008	1.4	0.6	95091	17.8	0.5	0.5
2009	1.4	0.6	73288	17.3	0.4	0.6
2010	1.3	0.4	47999	13.2	0.3	0.4

API—Annual Parasite Incidence *i.e.* number of malaria cases per thousand population in a year.

CFR—Case Fatality Rate *i.e.* Percent of Death out of total cases.

Mf—Microfilaria rate—no. of microfilaria per 100 person examined

6. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP): Supply of iodated salt is an important component of the programme. As a result of implementation of this centrally assisted programme, the prevalence of visible goiter reduced significantly in all States/UTs of the country.

7. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS): The NPCDCS is in the process of being implemented in the selected 21 states. The impact/outcome of the programme shall be assessed only when it is fully implemented.

8. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women.

9. Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries: Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries is helpful for providing adequate health care facilities under AYUSH to the public. No specific disease control is aimed under the Scheme.

Statement XIII

Part (e): Programme/Scheme wise details are under:

1. National AIDS Control Programme:

- (i) Computerized Management Information System (MIS) is used to maintain progress of implementation of physical indicators.
- (ii) Periodic review meetings are undertaken for all states.
- (iii) Field visits are undertaken by officials of SACS and NACO for in-depth review.
- (iv) An extension capacity building component is built into NACP III to continuously build skills of all levels of officers and staff engaged in the programme.
- (v) Evaluations are also undertaken periodically

2. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP): The Revised National TB Control Programme

(RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including a supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centers have been established for every one lac population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 12900 microscopy centers have been established in the country. Treatment centers (DOT centers) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible. All government hospitals, Community Health Centers (CHC), Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Sub-centers are DOT Centers. In addition, NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT

Providers/DOT Centers. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment. The programme has launched DOTS Plus for the management of multi-drug resistance tuberculosis (MDR-TB) since 2007. Till date these services are available in 12 States and IJTs including Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Kerala, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha and the union territory of Daman and Diu.

The programme is presently in the process of scaling up DOTS Plus services and aims to make these services available in all States by end 2011 while achieving complete geographical coverage by 2012, TB-HIV collaborative activities are being implemented in collaboration with NACP to provide TB treatment and care and support for TB-HIV patients.

3. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP): Following steps are taken under NLEP:

- (i) Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System.
- (ii) Training in leprosy to all General Health Services functionaries,
- (iii) Intensified Information, Education and Communication (IEC).
- (iv) Renewed emphasis on Prevention of Disability and Medical Rehabilitation and

(v) Monitoring and supervision.

4. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB): The following steps have been taken to implement the programmes vigorously:

- Revamping Medical Education;
- Ensuring optimal utilization of Human Resources;
- Improving quality of services;
- Preventive Eye care;
- Coverage of underserved areas for eye care services through public-private partnership;
- Development of eye care infrastructure;
- To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery, assistance for other eye diseases like, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma management, laser techniques, corneal transplantation, vitreo-retinal surgery, treatment of childhood blindness etc.
- Regular monitoring and evaluation;
- Better quality of services.

5. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP): The general strategies for prevention & control of vector borne diseases under NVBDCP being implemented by states/UTs are as below:

- (i) Early Diagnosis and Complete Treatment.
- (ii) Integrated Vector Management including Indoor Residual Spray (IRS), Anti-larval measures including use of bio-larvicides, use of larvivorous fish and Upscaling use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs).
- (iii) Supportive Interventions including Behaviour Change Communication, capacity building and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Steps taken for control of vector borne diseases:

Government has taken following initiatives for prevention and control of malaria, filaria, kala-azar, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) including Japanese Encephalitis (JE), dengue and Chikungunya:

Malaria

- Strengthening of Human Resource by providing contractual Multi-Purpose Workers Male, Lab. Technicians, Distt. Vector Borne Disease Consultants, Malaria Technical Supervisors and involvement and Incentives of ASHAS for surveillance and treatment.
- Upscaling use of Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits.
- Introduction of effective anti-malarial—ACT for Pf cases.
- Upscaling of bednets use and introduction of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) for use in programme.
- Intensified supervision and monitoring of programme implementation especially spraying.

Dengue/Chikungunya

- Guidelines on dengue case management and Long Term Action Plan circulated to states for implementation.
- and circulated to the states for implementation.
- For diagnostic facilities, number of sentinel surveillance hospitals increased from 182 to 310 which are linked with 14 Apex Referral Laboratories.
- Adequate supply of diagnostic kits.
- Monitoring of vector population in vulnerable areas.
- Intensive social mobilization campaigns through IEC/BCC activities for community involvement.

AES including Japanese Encephalitis (JE)

- Guidelines on AES/JE case management and prevention and control of Enteroviruses have been circulated to the states.
- Re-orientation training course on case management to improve the capacity of medical officers in endemic areas.
- Strengthening of diagnostic facility through 51 sentinel laboratories including 15 sentinel sites of Uttar Pradesh and

- Adequate supply of diagnostic kits from NIV Pune.
- Establishment of one VBD Surveillance Unit and one JE sub-office at BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- An amount of Rs.5.88 crores was released For establishing to BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur for strengthening case management.
- Rs.54.51 lakhs released to BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur for establishing a Physical, Medicine and Rehabilitation (PMR) Department.

Kala-azar

- Upscaled use of new diagnostic kits i.e. Rapid Diagnostic kits (RDks)
- Use of new oral drug Miltefosine as the first line of treatment in all the districts
- Incentive to patients for loss of wages @Rs.50/- per day during the period of treatment.
- Incentive to Kala-azar activist/health volunteer/ASHA @ Rs.200/- for referring a suspected case and ensuring complete treatment.
- Free diet support to patient and one attendant.
- Engagement of one VBD consultant in each Kala-azar district.
- Engagement of Kala-azar Technical Supervisor (KTS) @ six per district through World Bank Project.
- Training to VBD consultants and KTS through RMRI, Patna.

Lymphatic Filariasis

- The strategy of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) with co-administration of DEC + Albendazole have been implemented in 250 filaria endemic districts and the coverage has been achieved to the extent of about 86%.

Morbidity management for lymphoedema patient and hydrocele operation for patients suffering with hydrocele has been intensified to provide relief to the patients.

6. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP): The States/UTs have been requested during the PIP meetings as well as programme review meetings to implement the programme in their respective State/UT by utilizing the funds provided under the programme.

7. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS): The following steps have been/are being taken to expedite implementation of the programme:

- (i) The detailed Operational Guidelines to implement the programme have been prepared and disseminated;
- (ii) The agenda of implementing NPCDCS was discussed in detail in National Conference of Health Ministers and Health Secretaries of states; and
- (iii) The NCD Cells have been set up at National/State/District levels to monitor the programme.

8. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): JSY is an entirely centrally sponsored scheme, being implemented by the respective state Government.

9. Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries: The Department is reviewing the implementation of the scheme during meeting held with State Health Secretaries/AYUSH Directors and advise the states to implement the scheme vigorously.

[Translation]

Financial Allocation to Ayurvedic Colleges

2726. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government extends financial assistance to the ayurvedic colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the procedure/criterion being followed in this regard;

(c) the amount sanctioned and allocated to various ayurvedic colleges including the ayurvedic colleges in Ujjain during the last three years and the current year, State/UTwise;

(d) the mechanism set up by the Government to monitor the proper utilisation of funds by these colleges;

(e) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misappropriation/misutilisation of funds in the ayurvedic college in Ujjain and has conducted any inquiry or inspection in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE/(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Development of AYUSH Institutions, financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-aid (GIA) is given to the Government and Government aided AYUSH colleges including Ayurvedic colleges to upgrade their infrastructure. The colleges which are having at least 80% teachers are eligible to apply.

(c) The application for GIA in the prescribed format is required to be submitted alongwith necessary documents as per the guidelines of the Scheme through

the concerned State Governments.

(c) The details of GIA sanctioned to various ayurvedic colleges during last three years and current year upto 10th March, 2011 are at Statement I to IV.

The Ayurvedic College, Ujjain, has been sanctioned Grant-in-aid of Rs. 322.87 lakh during 2003-04 to 2006-07. No grants-in-aid has, however, been sanctioned to this college during last three years and in the current year.

(d) While accepting the Utilizations Certificates (UCs) furnished by the State Governments, it is ensured that the GIA was utilized for the purpose for which it was granted. Utilization of funds and pending UCs are regularly monitored through regional meetings, visits by State Nodal Officers and other officers of the Department and in the periodic review meetings in the Department.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

Grants sanctioned to various institutions/colleges under the scheme Development of AYUSH Institutions during 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. BRKR Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	18.00
2.	Dr. BRKR Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	100.00
3.	Dr. BRKR Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	150.00
4.	Dr. NRS Government Ayurveda College, Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	100.00
5.	Dr. NRS Government Ayurveda College, Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	69.15
6.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Guwahati, Assam	Assam	82.98
7.	Niteshwar Ayurved College and Hospital, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Bihar	>12.00
8.	Government Ayurveda College, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	186.79
9.	Govt Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	6.04

1	2	3	4
10.	Govt Akhandanand Ayurveda College, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	10.99
11.	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	84.07
12.	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	117.69
13.	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	135.00
14.	Government Taranath Ayurveda College, Bellaray	Karnataka	62.00
15.	Government Taranath Ayurveda College, Bellaray	Karnataka	100.00
16.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Bangalore	Karnataka	19.08
17.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Mysore	Karnataka	125.80
18.	Shri B.M. Kankanawadi Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Belgaum	Karnataka	120.00
19.	Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Ayurvedic College, Udupi	Karnataka	300.00
20.	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	Kerala	11.84
21.	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	Kerala	26.61
22.	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	Kerala	112.00
23.	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	Kerala	9.64
24.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Kannur	Kerala	70.53
25.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Kannur	Kerala	72.28
26.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	40.50
27.	Vaidyaratnam PS Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal	Kerala	45.42
28.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	178.02
29.	Pt. Khusilal Sharma Govt. Auto Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	90.00
30.	Ayurved College and Shree Eknath Ayurved Rugnalaya, Shevgaon	Maharashtra	12.00
31.	College of Ayurveda and Research Centre, Akurdi, Pune	Maharashtra	12.00
32.	Grameen Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Patur, Akola	Maharashtra	12.00
33.	Karamvir VT Randhir Ayurved College, Dhule	Maharashtra	12.00
34.	Karamvir VT Randhir Ayurved College, Dhule	Maharashtra	8.00

1	2	3	4
35.	RJVS Bhaisaheb Sawant Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sawantwadi	Maharashtra	12.00
36.	Indira Gandhi Memorial Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital, Bhubaneshwar	Odisha	12.00
37.	Mayurbhanj Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Mayurbhanj	Odisha	12.00
38.	MMM Govt. Ayurveda College, Udaipur	Rajasthan	150.00
39.	Rajasthan Ayurved University, Jodhpur	Rajasthan	10.00
40.	Government Ayurveda College, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	200.00

Statement II

Grants sanctioned to various institutions/colleges under the scheme Development of AYUSH Institutions during 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	A.L. Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Warangal.	Andhra Pradesh	69.00
2.	Government Ayurveda College, Guwahati	Assam	179.00
3.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Vadodara	Gujarat	160.00
4.	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	150.00
5.	Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola	Himachal Pradesh	200.00
6.	Shri D.G.M. Ayurveda College, Gadag	Karnataka	133.21
7.	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College, Ollur	Kerala	100.00
8.	Vaidyaratnam P.S. Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal	Kerala	300.00
9.	Government Ayurveda College, Tripunithura	Kerala	200.00
10.	Govt. Auto Ashtang Ayurveda College, Indore	Madhya Pradesh	75.00
11.	Government Ayurveda College and Hospital, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	100.00
12.	Ayurved Prasarak Mandal's Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion Mumbai	Maharashtra	100.00
13.	Shri Gurudeo Ayurveda College, Amravati	Maharashtra	120.00
14.	R.A. Podar Ayurved Medical College, Mumbai	Maharashtra	130.00
15.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Vazirabad, Nanded	Maharashtra	278.00
16.	Gopabandhu Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Puri	Odisha	173.37

1	2	3	4
17.	Shri Bhanwar Lal Dugar Ayurved Vishwa Bharti Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Churu	Rajasthan	140.00
18.	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	80.00
19.	Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	100.00

Statement III

Grants sanctioned to various institutions/colleges under the scheme Development of AYUSH Institution during 2010

Sl.No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	A.L.Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	69.00
2.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna	Bihar	201.62
3.	Shri DGM Ayurveda College, Gadag	Karnataka	66.79
4.	Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Ayurvedic College, Udupi	Karnataka	163.49
5.	Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College	Kerala	38.10
6.	D.M.M. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal	Maharashtra	170.00
7.	Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune	Maharashtra	350.00
g.	Ashtang Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune	Maharashtra	90.00
9.	Shri Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur	Maharashtra	240.00
10.	Seth Chandarimal Mutha Aryangla Vaidak Mahavidyalaya Satara	Maharashtra	90.00
11.	Ayurveda Prasarak Mandal's Ayurveda College, Sion, Mumbai	Maharashtra	63.00
12.	Government Ayurveda College, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	170.00
13.	Gurukul Kangri Rajkiya Ayurveda College, Haridwar	Uttarakhand	118.00

Statement IV

Grants sanctioned to various intitutions/colleges under the scheme Development of AYUSH Institutions during 2010-11 upto 10th March, 2011

Sl.No.	Name of College/Institution	Name of State	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1.	Government Ayurved College & Hospital, Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala	150.00
2.	Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, Mahe	Puducherry	600.00
3.	Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna	Bihar	93.77

1	2	3	4
4.	Bhaisaheb Sawant Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Sawantwadi, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	130.00
5.	Tripura Sundari Ayurveda Medical College at Udaipur, Tripura South	Tripura	800.00
6.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Junagarh, Gujarat	Gujarat	150.00
7.	Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Sciences, Jamnagar	Gujarat	80.74
8.	G.S.Gune Ayurveda College, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	140.00
9.	Government Ayurveda Medical College, Rewa, M.P.	Madhya Pradesh	93.54
10.	KATS Ayurveda College & Hospital, Ankushpur, Berhampur, Ganjam, Odisha	Odisha	70.39

[English]

Vacant Post of Physiotherapists

2727. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the vacancy position of in the posts of Senior Physiotherapists/Physiotherapist Safdarjung/Dr. RML/Kalawati Saran Children's Hospitals of New Delhi since 2001, Hospital-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to fill up those posts;

(c) whether any Physiotherapist/Senior Physiotherapist have been posted *from* those hospitals to Central Government Health Scheme wing;

(d) if so, whether they are being given the deputation allowances; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The vacancy position in respect of the following three hospitals with reference to the post of Senior Physiotherapists/Physiotherapist are as under:

Senior Physiotherapists

Name of Hospitals	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Dr. RML Hospital	2	2	—
Safdarjung	4	—	4
Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital	1	—	1
Physiotherapists			
Dr. RML Hospital	5	3+2*	—
Safdarjung	29	28	1
Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital	5	5	—

*2 on contract basis

The proposal has been sent to the UPSC for filling up the post of Senior Physiotherapist at Safdarjung Hospital.

(b) to (e) Two Physiotherapists have been posted to CGHS Medical Centre, Parliament Annexe on transfer basis. In such transfer cases, the deputation allowance is not admissible.

[Translation]

Mining Lease

2728. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rights of small mineral mining lease and survey licences lies with State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have the rights to downsize the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of times prior permission of Union Government have been taken during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The State Governments are competent to grant mineral concessions viz. Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting Licence (PL) and Mining Lease (ML) under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. However, prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5 (1) of the Act for grant of RP, PL and ML in respect of Atomic and Metallic Minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act.

(b) and (c) Mining leases etc. are executed by the State Governments with mining agencies after they obtain environment and forest clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and approval of mining plan from the Indian Bureau of Mines. The size of a mineral concession is dependent on these clearances/approval. However, as per Rule 22 D of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, the minimum area for grant of mining lease shall not be less than four hectares in respect of all mineral deposits other than small deposits or beach sand deposits.

(d) A statement showing the number of prior approvals given by the Central Government for the minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act during the last 3 years and the current year (up to 9.3.2011), State-wise including Rajasthan is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Prior Approvals of the Central Government conveyed during the years 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to 9.3.2011)

States	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (up to 9.3.2011)		
	RP	PL	ML	RP	PL	ML	RP	PL	ML	RP	PL	ML
Andhra Pradesh	7	21	31	3	21	28	4	8	20	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	5	12	4	1	28	3	4	3	2	2	4	1
Goa	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jharkhand	1	2	10	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	1	1
Karnataka	4	1	16	3	1	23	1	1	2	7	2	6
Kerala	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	19	14	26	4	78	29	29	37	17	10	18	5
Maharashtra	0	0	8	0	10	13	0	16	9	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	1
Rajasthan	8	0	5	4	0	6	14	0	10	0	3	3
Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	55	111	15	140	116	56	65	67	19	30	20

[*English*]

Kudamkulam Transmission Line

2729. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) total funds spend so far on laying of Kudamkulam transmission line in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of any stir against the laying of the line;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has declared to provide any financial package or compensation to the owners of the land in Kerala whose land has been occupied for the purpose;

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

(f) the time by which the construction work on said lines is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)'s transmission system associated with Kudankulam Atomic Power Project (being developed by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)) was envisaged to evacuate power from the generation project to various beneficiaries of the Southern Region including Kerala. Till February, 2011, an amount of about Rs.1650 Crore has been spent by the PGCIL under the transmission project.

(b) and (c) PGCIL faced severe constraints like RoW issues, public protest and various court cases filed by protestors in the local Courts/High Court etc., while implementing 400 kV D/C Edamon - East Cochin and East Cochin-North Trichur transmission lines. To resolve the ROW issues, matter was taken up with Government of Kerala Including Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Leader of Opposition, Hon'ble Electricity Minister, Hon'ble Revenue Minister and other senior officials. Further, Hon'ble Union Minister of Power also took up the matter with State Govt. Moreover, MoP officials held discussions with State Govt. authorities to resolve the issue. Various meetings amongst local people representatives, public, NGOs etc. were also held.

(d) and (e) For this transmission project, Special compensation package has been given by Govt. of Kerala vide GO (Rt) No. 581/2010/RD dated 04.02.2010 and GO (Rt) No. 2674/10/RD dated 04.06.2010 wherein the compensation for the damages caused at each tower location is 40% and 70% of the land price depending on the category of land i.e. paddy field or rubber plantations respectively has to be paid. Further, an exgratia payment @ 20% of the land value shall also be paid for the land area covered under the conductors along the line in private lands. PGCIL follows these norms for this transmission line. The same is being paid to affected parties.

(f) The contracts for construction of 400kV Edamon-Cochin D/C line were awarded in Mar'08 with a completion schedule of Mar'10 (24 Months). However, the construction of the line was seriously affected on account of public unrest and Court cases.

Some of the transmission elements under the project have already been commissioned and for balance transmission elements, construction works could be taken up with the assistance of initiatives of Kerala State Govt. by Issuance of GO'S announcing compensation package in the line. However, approximately 20% of the work only could be completed as on date under 400KV Edamon—Cochin D/C line. The Right of way problems are still being encountered from the public for want of enhanced compensation and the works have come to a near standstill for the past 10 months. PGCIL has sought cooperation of the Government of Kerala and the District Administration in expediting the construction of this transmission project.

[*Translation*]

Forest Villages

2730. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released by the Union Government for the development of forests villages during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of projects sanctioned for the development of these villages during for the said period, State-wise, and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on each project during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The programme for Development of Forest Villages was launched in 2005-06. Under the programme, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor

irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community hall etc. and activities related to livelihood are taken up for implementation. There are 2,474 forest villages/habitations in the country, spread over 12 States, including Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. State-wise statement showing number of forest villages for which proposals approved, funds released and utilization reported during the last three years and current year is enclosed in the given statement.

Statement

Statement showing the details of Forest villages, fund released and fund utilized

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of forest villages	No. of villages for which projects approved	2007-08		2008-09		2010-11
				Fund released	Fund utilization Reported	Fund released	Fund utilization Reported	Fund released
1.	Assam	499	498	0.00	0.00	4696.05	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	425	422	1034.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
3.	Gujarat	199	199	593.62	593.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	24	24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	893	867	2829.00	2829.00	6502.50	3776.81	0.00
6.	Meghalaya	23	23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Mizoram	85	85	190.00	190.00	435.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Odisha	20	20	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Tripura	62	62	0.00	0.00	558.00	504.58	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	61	41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13	2	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
12.	West Bengal	170	170	0.00	0.00	2550.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2474	2413	4646.62	3612.62	14951.55	4281.39	1500.00

N.B.: No fund was released during 2009-10.

[English]

Fuel Efficiency

2731. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rate cars for their fuel efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposed to make labelling mandatory under strict grading system; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the estimated quantum of fuel likely to be saved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The formulation of fuel efficiency standards and issuance of labels are under consideration of the Ministry of Power In consultation with the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and other stakeholders.

(c) and (d) The Government proposes to make labeling mandatory for cars under an appropriate grading system, the details of which are still under consideration.

Violence in Hospitals

2732. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few cases of violence by relatives of patients dead due to negligence of doctors or otherwise have been reported in some of the hospitals;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, no such case of violence by relatives of patients dead due to negligence of doctors have been reported.

Information pertaining to other hospitals is not maintained centrally as Health is a State subject.

Health Spending

2733. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Union Government for public health during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation for the public health spending;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The total plan expenditure incurred by the Union Government for public health for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 is given below:

(Rs. In crore)	
Year	Expenditure
2007-08	12947.47
2008-09	15130.08
2009-10	17636.49
2010-11 (upto 28.02.2011)	17589.84

(b) and (c) Government has increased the plan allocation for the public health spending to Rs. 26,760 crore in 2011-12 from Rs. 22,300 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 19,534 crore in 2009-10 respectively.

(d) Does not arise.

Investment in Tourism Projects

2734. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the growth projection of tourism industry for the next five years; and

(b) the details of investments being made by the private sector and the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in on-going and new projects, project-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) As per the Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Tourism, the Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) are projected to be 8 million and 800 million by 2015.

(b) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflow in the Hotel and Tourism sector from April 2000 to December 2010 as per Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry is Rs.10,304.89 Crore.

Green Initiatives in SEZ

2735. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started working with the Plans of green initiatives in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued guidelines on 27th October 2010 for energy Conservation in SEZs, which contain, inter-alia, the following provisions:

- The entire SEZ to comply with Green SEZ guidelines. All individual buildings to also comply with all the applicable green guidelines/ obtain green building certification, from organizations like GRIHA or IGBC.
- At least 10% of the installed load for External Lighting in common spaces to be solar powered during the first year of operation, and extended by at least 5% annually to reach 50% target.
- Minimum 2% of total energy consumption for each zone or 5 kW/hectare, whichever is lower, to be generated in-situ through solar or other forms of renewable energy, extending over a period of 10 years, to a minimum of 20% of total estimated energy consumption or 50 kW/ hectare, whichever is lower.
- For projects in SEZs having non- industrial hot water requirement, at least 50% of hot water to be met by solar water heating systems.

The renewable energy initiatives in SEZs are being supported by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its existing schemes/programmes. So far two SPV power plants, one of 10 kWp capacity at SEZ Visakhapatnam and the other of 100 kWp capacity at SEZ, Noida for meeting general lighting requirements have been installed. Another two plants of 160 kWp aggregate capacity are under installation at Mumbai and Visakhapatnam SEZs.

[Translation]

Malwa and Satpura Power Project

2736. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sent by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Union Government for the renovation and modernization of Malwa and Satpura Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the names of foreign agencies whose assistance ss teing takers to carry out the said work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) No proposal for renovation and modernization of Malwa TPS has been sent by MPGENCO to State Government/Union Government as Malwa TPS being a new project which is under construction.

Ministry of Power had recommended Phase-II of the Programme for renovation and Modernization of Coal Fired Stations in India consisting of 6 units of different State Thermal Power Stations to the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) in June, 2009 for arranging World Bank financing. Subsequently, a proposal for arranging external asistance for R&M of Unit No. 6 (1×200 MW) and Unit No. 7 (1×210 MW) of Satpura TPS Power House-II and Unit No. 8 and 9 (2×210 W) of Satpura TPS Power House-III was received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in July, 2009.

As the proposal of Government of Madhya Pradesh was received after the Ministry of Power had recommended the short listed projects to the DEA, the same could not be included in the list of recommended projects.

Construction of PHCs/CHCs/SCs Buildings

2737. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

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

(a) whether some of the State Governments including Maharashtra and Assam have requested for financial assistance for construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres (PHCs)/Community Health Centres (CHCs)/Sub-Centres (SCs) in their States;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals received during the last two years and in the current year till date;

(c) whether the Government had taken any action in this regard?

(d) if so, the details thereof; and/

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], all State/UT

Governments including Assam and Maharashtra project their requirement for construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres [PHCs]/Community Health Centres [CHCs]/Sub Centres [SCs] in their annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs]. The same are examined in this Ministry and funds are released to the States/UTs for actual implementation of the programme in accordance with approved PIP. A Statewise statement showing the funds allocated, released and utilized by States/UTs under Mission Flexiblepool for undertaking various activities including construction of buildings of SCs/PHCs/CHCs during the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in the enclosed statement-I.

A statement showing the requests of Assam and Maharashtra in their annual PIPs for the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 in this regard and the action by Union Government on the same is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

Allocation, Release & expenditure under Mission Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release (Up to 31.12.2010)	Exp. (Up to 31.12.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	0.75	3.37	4.2	0.95	1.45	8.86	1.11	7.83	6.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	151.74	151.74	252.60	200.26	240.29	319.23	235.73	174.65	183.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	7.14	21.34	14.94	14.94	25.62	13.48	13.48	10.30
4.	Assam	231.87	237.12	369.43	363.92	363.92	448.96	328.23	328.23	242.98
5.	Bihar	216.20	216.20	106.24	284.92	48.15	136.10	335.3	0.00	82.81
6.	Chandigarh	1.75	0.04	0.56	2.38	2.19	1.74	2.8	0.0	1.93
7.	Chattisgarh	54.18	54.18	8.92	82.49	82.42	47.49	97.10	0.00	52.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.58	1.08	1.11	0.69	1.69	0.79
9.	Daman and Diu	0.41	0.50	0.88	0.43	0.93	0.71	0.49	0.49	0.83
10.	Delhi	27.59	27.02	10.78	36.45	6.16	17.92	42.90	26.70	14.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11..	Goa	2.76	2.38	1.21	3.55	3,55	6.92	4.18	3.05	3.99
12.	Gujarat	101.58	101.58	239.12	133.80	182.56	303.75	157.50	157.50	174.03
13.	Haryana	42.39	42.39	63.36	55.75	55.75	211.96	65.63	65.63	62.07
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12.29	12:29	16,72	24.11	24.11	80.37	28.38	28.38	47.13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.31	20.18	70.25	39.94	39.94	86.94	47.02	47.02	50.51
18.	Jharkhand	70.23	90.23	59,47	106.74	18.04	41.45	125.65	75.16	84.55
17.	Kamataka	105.85	105.85	155.57	139.45	139.45	315.77	164.15	164.15	233.45
18.	Kerala	63.96	63.96	139,88	84.20	132.96	155.90	99.11	99.11	81.79
19.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.15	0.64	0.16	0.16	0.64	0.20	0.20	1.07
20.	Madhya Pradesh	157,51	157.51	109.54	207.59	147.82	149.61	244.36	100.00	103.85
21.	Maharashtra	193.63	193.63	351.51	255.86	307.18	485.62	301.18	301.18	238.63
22.	Manipur	20.74	19.06	26.40	32.55	32.55	34.08	29.36	29.36	18.19
23.	Meghalaya	20.06	20.06	27.42	31.48	31.48	40.74	28.40	21.30	21.37
24.	Mizoram	7.82	7.82	24.43	12.27	12.27	22.90	11.07	11.07	7.15
25.	Nagaland	17.34	17.34	23.45	27.21	27.21	30.69	24,55	24.55	18.89
26.	Odisha	95.81	23.44	65.70	126.20	151.20	263.59	148.54	148.54	140.815
27.	Puducherry	2.01	12.01	1.73	3.03	2.59	4.57	3.03	2.50	5.63
23.	Punjab	48.65	48.65	65,94	64:23	64.23	88.81	75.61	56.71	75.42
29.	Rajasthan	147.23	227.23	326,58	194.15	227.51	370.64	228.53	160.00	293.66
30.	Sikkim	4.76	3.57	34.61	7.47	7.47	17.38	6.74	6.74	7.35
31.	Tamil Nadu	124.15	124.15	136.86	164.25	164.25	208.54	193.34	193.34	207.85
32.	Tfipura	27.88	27.88	25,93	43.76	43.76	30.89	39.47	23,79	26.37
33.	Uttar Pradesh	432.93	305.43	300,53	570.86	542.30	602.67	671.97	671.97	451.85
34.	Uttarakhand	22.07	22.07	33,39	33.64	33,64	46.32	39.59	39.59	62.19
35.	West Bengal	160.77	160.77	180.13	212.14	212.14	168.88	249.72	187.29	231.63
	Grand Total	2597.44	2597.44	3256.08	3561.71	3365.65	4777.37	4045.20	3171.20	3246.09

Statement II

Statement showing the requests of Assam and Maharashtra in their annual PIPs for year 2008-09 to 2010-11 for construction of buildings and the action by Union Government

MAHARASHTRA

1. Govt. of Maharashtra had proposed an amount of Rs. 6570 lakhs for repair and new construction of buildings in year 2008-09. The entire amount was approved by Union Ministry of Health & FW.
2. Govt. of Maharashtra had proposed an amount of Rs. 7076 Lakhs for repairs and new constructions of 3705 Buildings, 1500 staff quarters, 700 compound wall internal roads, 6119 new constructions etc. in year 2009-10. The entire amount was approved by Union Ministry of Health and FW.
3. In year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 4267 lakhs was approved for new construction in CHCs by Union Ministry of Health and FW.

ASSAM

1. Assam had proposed an amount of Rs. 5625.00 lakhs for 750 new Sub Centres @ Rs. 7.50 Lakhs per SC and Rs. 2650.00 lakhs for 50 new PHCs @ 53 lakhs per PHC in the year 2009-10. Union Ministry of Health & FW has approved entire amount.
2. Assam had proposed an amount of Rs. 24000.00 lakhs for new construction of 60 CHCs @ Rs. 400 lakhs per CHC, Rs.6750.00 lakhs for 750 new Sub Centres @ Rs.9 Lakhs per SC and Rs. 5100.00 lakhs for 50 PHCs @ 102.00 lakhs per PHC in the year 2010-11. Union Ministry of Health and FW has approved entire amount.
3. Assam had proposed 250 new Sub Centres @ Rs. 7.5 lakhs per SC in year 2008-09. Union Ministry of Health and FW has approved entire amount.

Solar Power Systems

2738. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the solar power systems have been installed on various Government offices, buildings including the Government residential accommodation;

(b) if so, the number of such systems functioning and those not functioning at present;

(c) the reasons for non-functioning of such solar systems; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) 42 stand-alone and grid interactive SPV power plants have been installed on various government buildings in Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Rajasthan, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

The concerned implementing agencies/state agencies are required to maintain the projects, including a five year annual maintenance contract with the supplier of the solar power plant. These projects are reported to be functioning satisfactorily and no adverse reports have been received by the Ministry.

[English]

Lending to Sugar Mills

2739. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have reduced their lending to sugar mills due to falling of sugar prices in the recent past:

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfer of Funds

2740. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overseas money transfer agents cannot enter into any exclusive arrangement with Indian entities for transfer of funds into the country; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that overseas entities, authorized by RBI, under the Payment and Settlement Act, 2007 to operate in-bound cross border money transfer services through agents appointed in India, shall not enter into any arrangement with any entity regulated by RBI, appointed as agent, incorporating any kind of "exclusivity" clause in the contracts which restrict or prohibit the agent from entering into agency relationship with other overseas entities operating in-bound cross border money transfer services. Also, the agents appointed by the overseas entities shall not enter into any arrangement with any entity regulated by the RBI to function as sub-agents incorporating any kind of "exclusivity" clause in the contracts. Further, the agents appointed by the overseas entities can enter into agreements with "exclusivity" clause with entities" not regulated by RBI, only through mutual consent.

Agreement between Central Bank of India and RRB Employees Associations

2741. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India has signed an agreement with the All India Regional Rural Bank (RRB) Employees' Association in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such agreement is likely to be implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Central Bank of India has reported that no agreement has been signed with Employees Union of Regional Rural Banks in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Bhakra Beas Management Board

2742. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) is adopting dual yardstick in favour of Haryana by not allocating 0.17 MAF water to Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BBMB has referred the matter to the Union Government;

(d) If so, the present status thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Union Government to fulfill the genuine demand of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The matter regarding supply of 0.17 MAF of water to Rajasthan through Bhakra Main Line Canal was discussed in the 192nd meeting of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) held on 11.07.2006. In this meeting, Member (Haryana) did not agree to the allocation of 0.17 MAF of water to Rajasthan through Bhakra Main Line (BML) citing the fact that the BML has not been restored to its original designed capacity of 12,500 Cs.

(c) to (e) Due to the disagreement of Member (Haryana), BBMB referred the matter to the Government of India, under Rule-7 of BBMB Rules, 1974 for decision in the matter. Under the provisions of an agreement of 31.12.1981 relating to surplus Ravi-Beas waters, 0.17 MAF was to be released to Rajasthan through Bhakra Main Line. However, the State of Punjab has enacted the 'Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004', terminating and discharging the Government of Punjab from its obligations under the agreement dated 31.12.1981 between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on real location of waters and under all other agreements relating to waters of Ravi-Beas. Government of India has made a Presidential Reference to the Supreme Court on 20.07.2004 inter-alia whether the Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004 and the provisions thereof are, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. The case is pending adjudication.

[*Translation*]

Indian Tourism Office at Khajuraho

2743. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tourism Office is being shifted from world famous tourist place Khajuraho to Indore in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting this office;

(c) whether it is likely to have adverse effect on tourism at world famous Khajuraho;

(d) the role of Khajuraho tourist site in the Indian tourism; and

(e) the time by which the Indian Tourism Office is likely to be shifted back to Khajuraho?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAL): (a) to (e) The decision to shift the India Tourism office from Khajuraho was taken in the year 2009 and it has already been shifted to Indore. The decision was based on the changing role of India Tourism Offices and the fact that Khajuraho has already been developed as an International tourist destination and the need of hour is to develop other areas of the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Khajuraho is an important tourist destination with historical monuments including Khajuraho group of temples which is a World Heritage Site. The need of the tourists at Khajuraho is well attended by the Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Department alongwith chain of Hotels and Tour Operators and also from India Tourism Office at Indore.

At present, there is no proposal to shift back the office to Khajuraho.

[*English*]

Pharma Park

2744. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote the production of quality medicines in the country alongwith the achievements made as a result thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up pharma park in the country; and

(c) if so, the details alongwith the objective thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as well as the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and amendments made therein from time to time have ensured quality of medicines produced or imported and marketed in the country. The Department of Pharmaceuticals has informed that the pharmaceutical policy as amended from time to time also envisages making available quality medicines at reasonable prices to the masses. Due to Governments consistent support to the initiatives and efforts of the domestic pharmaceutical industry, industry has grown from a turnover of mere Rs. 237 crores in 1980 to more than Rs. 1 lakh crores in 2009-10. Constant endeavor is made through the regulatory mechanism to ensure that the medicines sold in the market all parameters of quality safety and efficacy.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Innovation Fund

2745. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set aside an Innovation Fund for inclusive economic growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of stake-holders that are proposed to be involved in the process; and

(d) the details of action-plan proposed to be worked out to achieve the objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the Union Budget Speech for 2007-08 and based on the recommendations of the 'Committee on

Financial Inclusion', set up under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, the Government has constituted two funds viz. "Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF)" for meeting the cost of developmental and promotional interventions for ensuring financial inclusion, and the "Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF)", to meet the cost of technology adoption. The funds are housed in National Bank for Rural Development (NABARD) and consist of an overall corpus of Rs. 500 crore, to be contributed by the Government of India, RBI and NABARD in a ratio of 40:40:20, in a phased manner over five years, depending upon utilization of funds.

Further, Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2011-12 has announced creation of a "India Microfinance Equity Fund" of Rs. 100 crore with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Further, to empower women and promote their Self Help Groups (SHGs), it is also proposed to create a "Women's SHG's Development Fund" with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore.

Reforms in Medical Education

2746. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake various reforms in order to improve and promote medical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken or proposed by the Government for the purpose;

(c) the present status of the proposal to set up the National Council of Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) aimed at regulating medical education in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to conduct medical entrance examinations in regional languages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) To improve and promote medical education in the country, the Medical Council of India (MCI) Regulations have been amended the criteria of land requirement, teacher-student ratio, bed-strength, etc. The Ministry is also considering setting up of an overarching regulatory body viz. National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector. On the basis of comments received from States and other stakeholders, a draft Cabinet Note and Bill has been prepared which is under consideration.

(d) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Electricity Act, 2003

2747. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANTI LAGURI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to implement the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 relating to competition among the private power distribution companies in the country including National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) One of the important provisions to enable bulk consumers to buy directly from competing generators resulting in competition in the market is 'Open Access' provided under section 42 of the Electricity Act 2003. The Appropriate Commission is empowered to introduce open access in the area of its jurisdiction. As per available information the details of open access introduced by the State

Electricity Regulatory Commissions in distribution is given at enclosed statement. Section 14 of the Act also provides for grant of multiple licences for distribution of electricity in the same area of supply.

As regards National Capital Territory of Delhi, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued orders for intra-state open access on 19.08.2008 and prescribed surcharge for open access vide order dated 29.08.2008.

Statement

Status of Open Access Regulations, Phasing and Charges (11.2.2011)

Sl.No.	SERC	Notification of OA Regulations	Determination of Surcharge	Open Access allowed to consumers with connected load of 1MW and above	Determination of Wheeling Charges	Determination of Transmission Charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	APERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	AERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	BERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	CSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	DERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	GERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	HERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	HPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	J&KSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
10.	JSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	KERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	KSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
13.	MPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes
14.	MERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	MsERC	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
16.	OERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.	PSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	RERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	TNERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	TERC	No	No	No	No	No
21.	UPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	UERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	WBERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.	JERC-M&M	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
25.	JERC-Uts	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
TOTAL		24	21	24	18	21

SERC : State Electricity Regulatory Commission OA : Open Access.

[English]

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited

2748. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has recommended to the Union Government for prior approval on the application of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDCL) for bauxite mining in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the prior approval is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of Gujarat has recommended a proposal vide letter dated 23.9.2009 seeking prior approval of the Central Government for grant of Mining Lease for Bauxite over an area of 539.98 acres in Villages Mota Ratadia, Nana Ratadia and Nagrecha, District Kutch in favour of M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation for a period of 30 years.

(c) Mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments for prior approval of the Central Government are examined in the light of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and the Rules and guidelines framed thereunder and where necessary, in consultation with

the State Governments and other agencies concerned. As such, no time-frame for disposal of the proposals can be indicated.

Reservation in Medical Council Rules for ST

2749. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has demanded making special provisions in Medical Council rules in order to ensure that students belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) obtain medical seats reserved for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has also demanded relaxation in existing requirements for ST students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) As per the extant Regulations, a Scheduled Tribes (STs) candidate seeking admission to a Graduate Medical/Dental course through a competitive entrance examination must have passed in the subjects of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and English individually and must have obtained a minimum of 40% marks taken together in Physics, Chemistry and Biology at the qualifying examination and in addition must have come

in the merit list by securing not less than 40% marks in Physics, Chemistry and Biology taken together in the entrance examination. The Government of Kerala had proposed a legislation to do away with the requirement of cut-off marks in respect of ST candidates for coming into the merit list of the entrance examination. Government of India examined the proposal and suggested that Government of Kerala may modify its proposal to provide for 50% weightage to the qualifying examination and 50% weightage to the entrance examination in respect of ST candidates rather doing away with the requirement of 40% cut-off marks in the entrance examination altogether.

Jarawa Tribes

2750. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various diseases such as TB, Malaria, Hepatitis B, Mums, Measles, Jaundice, etc. have been identified among the Jarawa Tribes;

Disease	2008	2009	2010
TB	Nil	Nil	1
Malaria	23	Nil	12
Hepatitis B	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mumps	Nil	Nil	Nil
Measles	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jaundice	Nil	Nil	Nil

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) the Andaman and Nicobar administration has informed that the sub group of Expert Committee of Jarawa had considered the issue of immunization of Jarawa community and suggested that the matter needs further expert opinion.

(f) Officials from the Directorate of Health Services, Andaman and Nicobar Administration along with team of specialists visit the Jarawa Huts regularly to provide health care services to Jarawa Tribes. Health awareness campaigns are also undertaken by the health officials and para medical staff.

Special wards for Jarawa have been set up at PHC Kadamtala, PHC Tushnabad and GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair.

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

(c) the reasons for high prevalence of such diseases among the Jarawa Tribes;

(d) whether the Government proposes to immunise them from these communicable diseases;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other measures taken/proposed for the better health care of Jarawa tribes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The number of cases of TB, Malaria, Hepatitis B, Mumps, Measles and Jaundice during last three years, as reported by the Secretariat of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, are given in the table below. Figures of 2011 are not available:

New Mining Policy

2751. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has consulted the State Governments of mineral-rich States on value additions and the new mining policy; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government had constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) on 14.9.2005 under the chairmanship of Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member Planning Commission to review the National Mineral Policy and to suggest changes in

the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, in order to give a fillip to the investment in the mining sector. The Committee considered submissions by Government of Rajasthan, Government of Bihar, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Government of Uttaranchal, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Government of Chhattisgarh, Government of Odisha and Government of Uttar Pradesh. The submission of State Government are on the issues relating to concerns on the need to allow the State Government to give preference to value addition within the State, policy on seamless transition, security of tenure, need to strengthen Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and allow preferential treatment in grant of mineral concessions to PSUs, apart from requestion for levy of royalty on ad valorem basis.

State Government of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka pressed for provision to keep back the minerals even in the absence of value adders. The HLC recommended that though preference maybe given to the value adders State Government should not keep pending the mineral concession is in anticipation of value adders in future.

These issues alongwith the recommendations of the High Level Committee were discussed in the meeting of the Mineral Advisory Council held on 6.11.2006, where the Chief Ministers of all the States were invited. The National Mineal Policy was referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) headed by Shri Shivraj V. Patil. The Chairman of Group of Ministers held consultations with the Chief Ministers of State Governments of Odisha, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh on 6.8.2007. All the views and concerns in the various meetings mentioned above were considered and appropriately addressed by the Government before finalisation of National Mineral Policy (NMP), 2008. The GoM recommended that the National Mineral Policy, 2008 for consideration of the Government. The National Mineral Policy, 2008 was approved by the Government on 13.3.2008, which is available on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.nic.in>).

[*Translation*]

Narendra Jadhav Committee

2752. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Narendra Jadhav Committee on allocation of funds for the welfare schemes of tribals;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the main recommendations contains therein; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from the Planning Commission, a Task Force to re-examine and revise the extant Guidelines for implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) In view of reply to part (b) above, quetion does not arise.

[*English*]

Female Foeticide

2753. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the sex ratio in the country is declining at an alarming rate;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of female foeticide cases reported/ detected by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has felt an urgent need to check the continual tendency of sex determination in the society; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to suitably amend the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 providing for more strict penalties for female foeticide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Sex ratio in India has declined from 972 in 1901 to 927 in 1991. The sex ratio has since gone up to 933 in 2001. State wise details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) As per the information received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the NCRB does not maintain data on female foeticide separately. However, the number of reported cases of foeticide were 96, 73 and 123 and 107 (provisional) during the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. State wise details are given at enclosed statement-II.

(d) Yes. The steps taken by the Government under PC and PNDT Act, 1994 include constitution of a National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC), creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms, sensitizing stake holders including the judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/seminars and community awareness through auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), as well as facility for on-line filing of Form 'F' by clinics.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement I

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males) as per census data

Sl.No.	India/States/ Union Territories	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
	INDIA (972 in 1901)	927	933
1.	Kerala	1036	1058
2.	Puducherry	979	1001

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	985	990
4.	Tamil Nadu	974	986
5.	Manipur	958	978
6.	Andhra Pradesh	972	978
7.	Meghalaya	955	975
8.	Odisha	971	972
9.	Himachal Pradesh	976	970
10.	Uttaranchal	936	964
11.	Karnataka	960	964
12.	Goa	967	960
13.	Tripura	945	950
14.	Lakshwadeep	943	947
15.	Jharkhand	922	941
16.	Mizoram	921	938
17.	West Bengal	917	934
18.	Assam	923	932
19.	Rajasthan	910	922
20.	Maharashtra	934	922
21.	Bihar	907	921
22.	Gujarat	934	921
23.	Madhya Pradesh	912	920
24.	Nagaland	886	909
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	859	901
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	896	900
27.	Uttar Pradesh	876	898
28.	Sikkim	878	875
29.	Punjab	882	874

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
30.	Haryana	865	861	33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	952	811
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	818	846	34.	Chandigarh	790	773
32.	Delhi	827	821	35.	Daman and Diu	969	709

Statement II

Cases of Foeticide Registered under Sections 315 and 316 IPC during 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010

CASES REGISTERED

Sl.No.	State	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	6	1
2.	Bihar	0	0	5	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	10	9	7	4
4.	Goa	0	0	0	1
5.	Gujarat	1	1	3	9
6.	Haryana	4	5	3	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1	0
8.	Karnataka	7	5	7	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10	8	39	35
10.	Maharashtra	1	2	17	9
11.	Odisha	5	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	35	24	23	20
13.	Rajasthan	16	10	12	18
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	0	0
15.	West Bengal	1	1	0	0
16.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	2
17.	Delhi	4	2	0	3
Total		96	73	123	107

Export of Iron Ore

2754. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Ministry of Shipping to formulate a mechanism to prevent iron ore from being exported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the implementation status thereof;

(d) whether the Government desires the States to include local port officials in State level coordination committees for mining; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (e) No, Madam. A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (CEC) has been set by Government, with representation from State Governments and Central Ministries concerned, to consider all mining related issues, including specifically, matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining. Representatives from the Ministry of Shipping were invited to the CEC meetings to check/restrict the export of illegally mined minerals and also to ensure that royalty has been collected for the minerals sought to be exported. The State Governments have been advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of various authorities including Port authorities. Necessary instructions are given by the Ministry of Shipping to respective State Governments to include chairman of all major ports in the country in the State Level Empowered Committee.

Cheating in Cooperative Banks

2755. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of cheating by cooperative banks during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken on such complaints;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the erring officials/persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Complaints of various types, including complaints relating to Cooperative Banks are received by the Government from time to time. These complaints are immediately forwarded to the concerned Bank, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as the case may be for redressal as a suitable mechanism exists in all banks for receiving and addressing such complaints from customers/constituents. This mechanism lays specific emphasis on resolving such complaints fairly and expeditiously, regardless of their source. Further, to ensure that the complaint redressal mechanism is effective and for strengthening customer services, the RBI has issued instructions to all banks for putting in place a four tier institutional arrangement consisting of: (i) Customer Service Committee of the Board, (ii) Standing Committee of Executives on Customer Service, (iii) a nodal department/office for customer service at the Head Office and Controlling Offices and (iv) a Customer Service Committee at the branch level.

Illegal Outflow of Currency

2756. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian ranks fourth among Asian countries in illegal outflow of currency;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the Legislative and administrative action contemplated to prevent flight of illicit capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same will be laid down on the table of the House.

Agriculture Refinancing by NABARD

2757. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is repositioning itself in refinancing agriculture and rural lending;

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

(c) the details of the avenues envisaged for less developed areas where agriculture has been growing but investment is not showing any revival; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Board of Directors of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have after analytically examining the present and future roles of NABARD decided to initiate a process of repositioning of the institution, to enable it to effectively address emerging and future challenges. It was also decided by the Board to take professional assistance from a strategy-consulting agency through a transparent process. NABARD has reported that the main reasons for repositioning are as under:

- (i) The declining influence of NABARD in expanding credit coverage and directing credit flow to desired sectors, sub-sectors and geographies.
- (ii) NABARD's limitation on raising cost effective resources, progressively interfering with performance of its mandated role.

The avenues envisaged for less developed areas by NABARD during its Repositioning Initiative could be as under:

- (i) Focus on measures to expand and improve the existing interventions of NABARD.
- (ii) To correlate the financial and developmental roles of NABARD and to operationalize customized credit plus interventions.
- (iii) To access adequate and cost effective resources to enable it to provide higher development support to less developed areas and

- (iv) Technology upgradation of Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) for speedier and smoother functioning.

Power Projects

2758. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up any joint venture power projects in collaboration with the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between NTPC and Railways on 31.10.2010 for setting up of 2 × 660 MW coal based power project with super critical technology near Adra in West Bengal. The Feasibility Report of the project is under preparation.

In addition a Joint Venture company of NTPC and Ministry of Railways, named 'Bharatiya Rail Bajlee Company Ltd.' is already in existence for setting up a captive power plant of 1000 MW (4 × 250MW) capacity at Nabinagar in Aurangabad District of Bihar.

National Board of Examination

2759. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the number of National Board of Examination (NBE) accredited hospitals, in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up regional offices of NBE in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering any proposal to constitute a new Council of Paramedics; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

TRIVEDI): (a) State/UT wise number of hospitals accredited with the National Board of Examinations (NBE) in India are given at enclosed at statement.

(b) and (c) No. However, National Board of Examination has informed that the matter is under consideration.

(d) and (e) Setting up of council for paramedics has been kept in abeyance in view of proposed National Council for Human Resource in Health (NCHRH) Bill, which also includes paramedics.

Statement

State/UT wise no. of hospitals accredited with the National Board of Examination (NBE) in India

Sl.No.	States	Total No. of Hospitals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	6
5.	Gujarat	25
6.	Haryana	8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
9.	Jharkhand	6
10.	Karnataka	69
11.	Kerala	51
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23
13.	Maharashtra	145
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	3
16.	Odisha	3
17.	Punjab	22
18.	Rajasthan	18

1	2	3
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	104
21.	Tripura	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	33
23.	West Bengal	33
24.	Delhi	52
25.	Goa	2
26.	Puducherry	3
27.	Chandigarh	4
Total		710

[Translation]

Import of Used Garments

2760. SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textiles Industry has incurred huge losses of foreign exchange due to the import of used garments from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban import of used garments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The import of worn clothing/used garments is not in such quantity or value to pose any threat to the domestic textiles industry. The imports of worn clothing in the year 2009-10 was of the order of US\$ 47.18 million, which is a decline of 46.63% over 2008-09. As per latest available data for the current financial year (2010-11) the import of worn clothing/used garments was US\$ 22.95 million during April-June 2010.

(c) and (d) The Government has already imposed restrictions on the import of used garments keeping in

view the sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues involved by bringing such imports under the 'Restricted list of Imports'. The policy condition viz imports licencing Note No. (1) allowing sale of worn clothing by Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) has also been deleted vide DGFT's Notification No. 43/2009-14 dated the 19th May, 2010.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2011-2012.
- (3) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4074/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): On behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants (Vol. I) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants (Vol. II) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories without Legislature) for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4075/15/11]

- (3) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4076/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): On

behalf of Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4077/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4078/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Medical Science, Imphal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4079/15/11]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Institute of Medical Science, Imphal, for the year 2009-2010.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of People Act, 1950:

(i) The Registration of Electors (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 426(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2011.

(ii) The Registration of Electors (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. S.O. 244(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 2011, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 306(E) dated the 9th February, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4080/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Conduct of Elections (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 425(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4081/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. H-11019/12/2010-Leg. II (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 21st January, 2011, regarding declaration of 25th January of every year as "National Voters' Day".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4082/15/11]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4083/15/11]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4084/15/11]

- (8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4085/15/11]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4086/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4087/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Detailed Demands (Hindi and English Version) of this Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4090/15/11]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4088/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4089/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shri Salman Khursheed, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Notification No, G.S.R. 53(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2010, adding new clauses in the Inter-State River Water Dispute Rules, 1959 regarding retirement age of Assessors in the Inter-State River Water Dispute Tribunals issued under Section 13 of the Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4091/15/11]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4092/15/11]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Minority Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4093/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Miners' Health, Nagpur, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4094/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4095/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): 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 Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, Dibrugarh, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4096/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4097/15/11]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4098/15/11]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4099/15/11]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4100/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management, Coimbatore, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management, Coimbatore, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4101/15/11*]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4102/15/11*]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 2009-2010.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4103/15/11*]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, Jodhpur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, Jodhpur, for the year 2009-2010.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4104/15/11*]
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts,
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 2009-2010.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4105/15/11*]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, Noida, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council, Noida, for the year 2009-2010.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4106/15/11*]

(13) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4107/15/11]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2009-2010.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4108/15/11]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2009-2010.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4109/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2978(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 2010, regarding call in from circulation the coins of the denomination of 25 paise and below, issued from time to time, with effect from June 30, 2011. and from this date, these coins shall cease to be a legal tender for payment as well as on account. The procedure for call in shall be notified separately by the Reserve Bank of India, issued under Section 15A of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4110/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Coinage of the One Hundred Fifty Rupees and Five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of 'INCOME TAX-150 YEARS OF BUILDING INDIA' Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 94(E) in Gazette of India 15th February, 2011, under sub-section,(3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4111/15/11]

- (i) The Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 2011, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 80(E) in Gazette of India 10th February, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 81(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 84/2010-Cus., (N.T.) dated 17th September, 2010.
- (iii) G.S.R. 977(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 97/2009-Cus., dated 11th September, 2009.
- (iv) S.O. 2850(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2010, together

with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

- (v) S.O. 2784(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil, Others-Palm Oil, Crude Palmolein, Brass Crap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (vi) S.O. 2870(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil, Others-Palm Oil, Crude Palmolein, Brass Crap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (vii) S.O. 2940(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil, Others-Palm Oil, Crude Palmolein, Brass Crap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (viii) S.O. 3054(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4112/15/11]

- (ix) S.O. 3078(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 2010. together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil, Others-Palm Oil, Crude Palmolein, Brass Crap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (x) S.O. 77(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 2011. together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil, Others-Palm Oil, Crude Palmolein, Brass Crap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.

(xi) S.O. 176(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

(xii) S.O. 197(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil, Others-Palm Oil, Crude Palmolein, Brass Crap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.

(xiii) S.O. 108(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 208/1977-Cus, dated 1st October, 1977.

(xiv) G.S.R. 742(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 2010 together with an explanatory memorandum declaring customs airports at Delhi and Sahar, Mumbai (Bombay) to be the "customs airports".

(xv) G.S.R. 743 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2009-Cus., (N.T.) dated 17th March, 2009.

(xvi) G.S.R. 908(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 15/2002-Cus., (N.T.) dated 7th March, 2002.

(xvii) The Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 909(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4113/15/11]

- (4) 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) The Shreyas Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. PMH-30/3065/2010 in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2010.
 - (ii) The Saurashtra Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. F.No. S.G.B.H.O. Per. 38 in Gazette of India dated 13th September, 2010.
 - (iii) The Surguja Kshetriya Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 264 in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2010.
 - (iv) The Punjab Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. HO:HRD/2010/2852 in Gazette of India dated 6th October, 2010.
 - (v) The Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 260 in Gazette of India dated 16th October, 2010.
 - (vi) The Pragathi Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. BPGB 10 in Gazette of India dated 6th October, 2010.
 - (vii) The Andhra Pradesh Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 241 in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2010.
 - (viii) The Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. F. No. V.K.G.B. 10 in Gazette of India dated 24th September, 2010.
 - (ix) The Maharashtra Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 40 in weekly Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2010.
 - (x) The Rajasthan Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 304 in Gazette of India dated 15th November, 2010.
 - (xi) The Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. BGGB/10 in Gazette of India dated 26th October, 2010.
 - (xii) The Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 45 in weekly Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2010.
 - (xiii) The Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. C.K.G.B/2010 in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2010.
 - (xiv) The Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 46 in weekly Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2010.
 - (xv) The Jharkhand Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 46 in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2010.
 - (xvi) The Neelachal Gramya Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulation, 2010 published in Notification No. 46 in Gazette of India dated 19th November, 2010.
 - (xvii) The Paschim Banga Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 255 in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2010.
 - (xviii) The Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. V.G.B./2010 in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2010.

- (xix) The Deccan Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 261 in Gazette of India dated 16th October, 2010.
- (xx) The Saptagiri Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 268 in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2010.
- (xxi) The Pallavan Grama Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 266 in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2010.
- (xxii) The Ellaquai Dehati Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 292 in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2010.
- (xxiii) The Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 290 in Gazette of India dated 6th November, 2010.
- (xxiv) The Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 262 in Gazette of India dated 16th October, 2010.
- (xxv) The Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulation, 2010 published in Notification No. 45 in weekly Gazette of India dated 12th November, 2010.
- (xxvi) The Pudukai Bharathiar Grama Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 265 in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2010.
- (xxvii) The Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 099/3/G/27/62 in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2010.
- (xxviii) The Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 281 in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2010.
- (xxix) The Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 267 in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2010.
- (xxx) The Samsatipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 44 in weekly Gazette of India dated 5th November, 2010.
- (xxxi) The Allahabad UP Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 330 in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4114/15/11]
- (5) A copy of the Debts Recovery Tribunal (Procedure for Appointment as Presiding Officer of the Tribunal) Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th January, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4115/15/11]
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:
- (i) G.S.R. 102(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 45/2001-C.E. (N.T.) dated 26th June, 2001.
- (ii) G.S.R. 96(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th February, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting goods manufactured at the site of construction for use in construction work at such site during the period 1st March, 2006 to 6th July, 2009 from the duty of Excise leviable thereon, subject to certain conditions.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4116/15/11]
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985:

(i) S.O. 2799(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying eight manufacturers, mentioned therein, to import morphine, codeine, thebaine and their salts for of products to be exported, or importing small quantities of morphine, codeine and thebaine and their salts not exceeding a total of 1 kilogram during a financial year for analytical purposes.

(ii) S.O. 2800(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum appointing Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau to exercise powers specified in rule 67D and sub-rule (1) of rule 67E of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rules, 1985.

(iii) S.O. 280 1(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the Narcotics Commissioner, Central Bureau of Narcotics to exercise powers specified in sub-rule (2) of rule 67E of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rules, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4117/15/11]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (5) of Section 5 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956:

(i) S.O. 2977(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum specifying M/s Aryan Cargo Express (P) and Deccan Cargo and Express Logistics Pvt. Ltd. as "Designated Indian carrier".

(ii) S.O. 2710(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2010, specifying Spicejet for declaration as "designated Indian carrier" for the purpose of the said sub-section of Section 5.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4118/15/11]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4119/15/11]

(10) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Trend and Progress of Housing in India, for the year ended 30th June, 2009, under Section 42 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4120/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): 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 Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4121/15/11]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4122/15/11]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4123/15/11]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4124/15/11]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4125/15/11]

(2) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4126/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): On behalf of 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 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4127/15/11]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4128/15/11]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4129/15/11]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Puducherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Puducherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puducherry for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4130/15/11]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4131/15/11]

(f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4132/15/11]

(2) Six statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri S. Gandhiselvan, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 337(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th April, 2010, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4133/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 985(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th December, 2010, under sub-section (1) of Section 31 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 4134/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4135/15/11]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Almora, for the year 2009-2010.
(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Almora, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4136/15/11]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4137/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (KUNWAR R.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:

- (i) G.S.R. 38(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2011, constituting a Quality Review Board consisting of 11 persons, mentioned therein.

- (ii) Notification No. 1-CA(5)/61/2010 published in Gazette of India dated 29 September, 2010, containing Audited Accounts and Reports of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India under sub-section (5B) of Section 18 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4138/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report on the working and Administration of Companies Act, 1956 (Hindi and English versions) for the year ended March 31, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4139/15/11]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4140/15/11]

- (ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4141/15/11]

- (iii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4142/15/11]

- (iv) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4143/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR); I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Allotment of Government Residences in the Survey of India Estate Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 576(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2010, issued under Rule 45 of the Fundamental Rules and in supersession of the Allotment of Government Residence in Survey of India Estate Rules, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4144/15/11]

- (2) A copy each of the following paper (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4145/15/11]

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Earth Sciences for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4146/15/11]

(ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Earth Sciences for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4147/15/11]

(iii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4148/15/11]

- (iv) Outcome Budget of the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4149/15/11]

- (v) Outcome Budget of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4150/15/11]

- (vi) Outcome Budget of the Department of Bio-Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4151/15/11]

- (vii) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4152/15/11]

- (viii) Outcome Budget of the Planning Commission for the year 2010-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4153/15/11]

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

11th Report

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).

12.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

167th Report

[English]

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): I beg to lay on the Table the One Hundred Sixty-seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Functioning of National Museum.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in 204th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of Direction No. 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Four Report (204th) Report of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests. This report relates to the consideration of the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) for the year 2010-11. The Committee reviewed the progress made by MoES during the reporting period and considered the Demands for Grants (2010-11) in detail.

2. The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of MoES, analyzed the Demands for Grants with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Ministry and presented the 204th Report thereon to the House on the 22nd April, 2010. The 204th report contains Twenty Three recommendations.

3. All the recommendations of the committee have been considered in the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The Ministry has furnished a detailed Action Taken Report on these recommendations to the Committee in 23rd July, 2010. The current status on the action taken is detailed in the appended Annexure which is laid on the Table.

12.06¹/₄ hrs.

- (ii) **Conduct of Anti-piracy Operations in The Gulf of Aden and off The Coast of Somalia**

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): The Cabinet Committee on Security met today and considered proposals with regard to conduct of anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden and off the Coast of Somalia.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4154/15/11]

The Committee approved a series of measures which will be taken by the Government of India to address the legal, administrative and operational aspects of combating piracy. A broad policy framework covering all these aspects was approved. This would involve actions that would be taken in the medium and long term by the Ministries of Shipping, External Affairs and Defence.

The Committee also specifically considered the immediate situation arising out from holding of Indian hostages by pirates. It noted that as of now 53 Indian seafarers remain in captivity on five different ships. The Committee expressed its sympathy with the families of the hostages, and decided that the Government would take all appropriate action to safeguard their welfare. It approved the following immediate steps:

Intensify diplomatic efforts through consultations with the Governments of Egypt and the UAE where the owners of concerned vessels reside, as well as with the Governments of other nationalities who are also being held as hostages and intensifying diplomatic efforts both at the multilateral level and within the framework of the United Nations.

Stepping up of contacts with the owners of the vessels concerned.

Establishing of Inter-ministerial Group under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary. The Group will act as an apex forum at the Government of India level to monitor the early release of Indian ships or cargo or crew. The Group will also consider welfare measures necessitated after the release of hijacked Indian nationals.

Formulation of suitable standard operating procedures for the Indian Navy and coordination of the Indian Navy's activities with the Navies of friendly foreign countries in the Gulf of Aden. Thank you.

]Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for moving a motion on the sea piracy. Yesterday, the family members of the Indian hostages had come to meet you. You listened their story which was so painful that yourself had been moved deeply by it. Later on, we called on the hon. Prime Minister. He also associated himself with their grief and assured them of every possible held on the part of the Government so that the Indian hostages came home safely. I am thankful to the hon. Minister of External Affairs, who convened a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on security 24 hours before and placed the measures, which were discussed there, before the House. I would like to tell the Minister of External Affairs just that he had touched upon the measures which are to be taken.

But there have been a number of resolutions on anti-piracy passed by the UN Security Council. We can see on the internet that there are mechanisms, international fund and even international trust set up by the Security Council. No doubt he (the Minister) will be implementing what he has promised here before the House, make diplomatic efforts, establish contact with the owners. But, we should also take resort to mechanisms which have been in place by the resolutions of the United Nations so that this international mechanisms may act immediately and our children need not stay away for so many years as you have mentioned that one of our ship has been in captivity for seven months, another for one year, and still others for two and half years. This is my suggestion. If you agree to it our children will not have to wait for years together to come home. Anyhow, I thank you for the gigantic efforts you made yesterday and today.

12.07 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 14th of March, 2011, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants for 2011-12 under the control of the Ministry of:-
 1. Rural Development
 2. External Affairs
 3. Mines
 4. Road Transport and Highways
3. Submission to the Vote of the House of outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2011-12 at 6,00 p.m. on 17.3.2011.
4. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011.

Consideration and passing of the Coinage Bill, 2009.

[Translation]

*SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam Speaker, I would request to include the below mentioned subject in the agenda for next week's business of Lok Sabha.

- (1) The subject connected with the reforms in the judiciary to bring to an end such cases pending before different courts of the country as are concerned with sit-in and demonstrations, the decisions about which are not given within a time frame.
- (2) The subjects connected with the reform in the judiciary to bring to an end such cases as are pending before the different courts of the country in which all the accused do not present themselves together or some of them remain absent resulting in the wastage of time of the courts as well as in the undue pendency of the case.

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-chimur): Madam, I would request for the inclusion of the following two subjects in the agenda for next week's business:

- (1) Regarding the Gauge-conversion of the rail line from Nagbheerh to Nagpur, which runs through Chanderpur and Nagpur districts in the Godchiroli-Chimur tribal parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra.
- (2) Regarding the grant of approval to minor irrigation project at Karvape in taluka Dharora and at Charuna in taluka Moolchera under the Forest Conversation Act in tribal majority district Godchiroli in Maharashtra.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam, I would request to include the below mentioned subject in the agenda for next week's business:

- (1) The Central Government make specific arrangement to provide economic and social security to the people by declaring the district Nawada in Bihar as the chronically drought affected district.
- (2) The Central Government consider to approve the proposal sent by the Government of Bihar

*Speech was laid on the Table.

for setting up a power project in the state at the cost of Rs. 90000 crore.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, I request the inclusion of following subjects in the agenda for next week's business:

- (1) Need to release the outstanding amount under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to Bihar.
- (2) Need to step up power generation in Bihar and supply of 500 MW electricity to the state from the central pool.

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): Madam, I would request the inclusion of following subjects in the agenda for next week's business:

- (1) The upgradation of the road passing through the areas deprived of railway services and connecting Kalimati in block Jorha, district Keonjhar and Kanhare Harh in district Dehantal via Baspal Telberi as national highway in Odisha.
- (2) The extension of Badam Pahar-bangriposi railway line under the Chakradhar Railway Division to Keonjhar.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam, I would request to include the below mentioned subjects in the agenda for next week's business of Lok Sabha.

1. The serious issues faced by the abroad Indian workers registered as *huroobs* (those who do not have required work documents) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. The increasing incidents of atrocities on the women and children in the country.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Madam, I request to include the following subjects in the next week's agenda:

- (1) Setting up of a research centre on Emphasis in district Deoria, Uttar Pradesh.
- (2) Construction of a railway yard or rack at the land lying unused near Barhaj in district Deoria, Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam, I want to submit that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda.

1. One bye-pass at Panagarh at National Highway No.2, in West Bengal has not been constructed. Widening NH-2 at that place is not possible because a number of structures are to be dismantled. There happens serious traffic congestion. Hence I demand that one bye-pass at NH-2, be immediately undertaken.
2. There is a Railway over bridge at Burdwan - Katwa road at Burdwan in West Bengal. The over bridge is in a dilapidated condition. It causes much traffic congestion. So, the Railway Board should come forward to build a four-lane over bridge there immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam, I want to submit that the following subjects may be included in the next week's agenda, namely:

- (1) Regarding the need to provide financial help by the Government of India to the secondary schools facing financial crunch located in different parts of the country.
- (2) The grant of financial help by the Government of India under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme Scheme to Ban Sagar project which is proposed to provide irrigation facilities to three important states of the country namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and which has been lying pending for the past 25 years.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam, the following subjects may be added to the next week's agenda, they are as follows:

1. Delhi-Barauni, Vaishali Express terminating at Barauni junction under East Central Railway may be extended from Barauni up to Saharsa.
2. The frequency of Delhi-Saharsa, Purvaiya Express, which terminates at Saharsa junction under East Central Railway, may be increased from once a week scheduled to thrice a week.

12.20 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET (2011-12)—GENERAL
DISCUSSION
AND
DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (GENERAL)—2010-11—*Contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item Nos. 25 and 26 to be taken up together. Those hon. member who want to submit their written speeches may lay them on the table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Taking up discussions in the Lok Sabha on the General Budget for the year 2011-12, I would like to submit that present budget is oriented toward the common man and farmer. In the present budget Finance Minister Pranav Dada has taken measures aimed at financial management growth rate putting in more into agriculture and curbing inflation. Finance Minister has successfully brought down the fiscal deficit from 5.5% to 5.1% without increasing expenditure in the budget. In fact, it is financial management skill of the Finance Minister. In the forthcoming months monetary policy measures will be taken in order to further bring down the inflation. 8.6% growth in GDP is estimated in the year 2010-11. Infrastructure concerns related to inflation management will be resolved by increasing agriculture related supply to match the domestic demand and through firm fiscal consolidation. During April-January 2010-11, 29.4% growth in exports and 17.6% growth in imports have been registered as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

For Tax reforms the Finance Minister has proposed to implement direct tax code (DTC) from 1st April 2012. First time in the budget congress led UPA Government has proposed direct cash transfers to people living below poverty line to provide them subsidy benefits. In future, the benefit of subsidy for kerosene oil, LPG and fertilizers will be given to common people in cash instead of the companies. For this, Government will take measures for collecting rupees 40,000 crores through disinvestments

*Speech was laid on the Table.

in the year 2011-12. The toughest challenge for any Government is to control inflation and to put check on price-rise and guarantee maximum employment by increasing the growth rate (GDP). Therefore, arrangements have been made to make the budget more and more inclusive of the agriculture interests. The present budget is dedicated to agricultural interests. Government of India has increased allocations under the National Agricultural Development Scheme from rupees 6,755 to rupees 7860. The objective of the Government is investing more in Agriculture sector is to bring second Green revolution. For this, flow of loans for the farmers of the country is increased from rupees 3,75,000 crores to an outlay of rupees 4,75,000 crores has been fixed for the year 2011-12. Farmers who repay their crop loan on time will be provided with a short-term crop loan at 4% interest. Monetary assistance is proposed to be increased from 2 percent to 3 percent. Thus, farmers will get loan of 7% at 4% interest. Investment in agriculture will boost production. It will establish balance between production and supply. Only then, price rise could be controlled. In the past days, restrictions were put regarding some items of food because particularly vegetables' prices had soared so high that inflation risen upto 18%. Zero import duty was introduced for the import of onions and Income Tax Department also raided onion in mandis but it is the responsibility of State Government to put check on price rise because Distribution System (PDS) is in the hands of State Government. Under Section 3/7 of Necessary Food Items powers to take action against hoardings and black-marketing is vests in the State Government. Today, Public Distribution System has completely become paralysed. Sugar, kerosene oil is being black marketed openly. Today, wheat and rice demanded by State Government from Central Government is supplied by Government of India from Central Pool. Therefore, there is considerable stability in prices of wheat and rice. Rupees 400 crores have been allocated for Green Revolution in eastern region for improvement in rice based crops. Rupees 300 crores have been allocated to promote 60,000 pulses villages in rain irrigated regions. In the same manner, provision of rupees 300 crores have been made in the budget to plant oil palm plants in 60,000 hectare space. First time Government of India in the budget of 2012 has allocated rupees 300 crores to increase the production of vegetables at the outskirts of cities for the implementation of vegetables programme.

Nutrient grain was nearing end. For its resurrection, rupees 300 crores have been allocated to increase the

production of millet (Bajra.), jowar, finger millet (Ragi) and other coarse cereals which have nutritional and medicinal value. In the similar manner, rupees 300 crores have been. 541 allocated to promote growth of livestock. Provision of rupees 300 crores have been made under Accelerated Fodder Development Programme for 25,000 villages. For Making of India Programme, in the current year by increasing rupees 10,000 crores have been increased this year thereby making a provision of rupees 58,000 crores for the year 2011-12. There is a scheme to provide Rural Broadband connectivity to all 2,50,000 Panchayats within next 3 years. Provision of Rs. 40,000 crores have been made in order to provide 100 days employment to the males and females of 18 years of the country at the rate of rupees 100 per day under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme. It has been decided to increase the remuneration of 22 lakh Anganbadi workers and helpers from rupees 1500 per month and rupees 750 per month respectively to rupees 3000 and rupees 1500 respectively. In the current financial year's budget rupees 21,000 crores have been allocated in the outlay of education, which is higher by 40 percent in comparison to the budget of 2010-11. 20 percent increase has been made in the plan allocations for health. 15 Mega Food Parks will be set up in the country in the year 2011-12. Budget of India is not mere an account of income and expenditure rather it is a systematically detailed statement of the capital investment in schemes to increase the development of the country and growth rate. It is clearly mentioned in the financial management of the budget that rupees 2,14,000 crores have been allocated for the infrastructure for the year 2011-12. It has registered a growth of 23.3 percent in comparison of 2010-11. It is 48.5 percent of total plan allocations. Government has formulated comprehensive policy to increase capital investment in the market and implement the projects. This year Government of India will guarantee of food for common people by enacting the National Food Security Act. For this, grain storage capacity will be improved through private entrepreneurs and warehouse corporations. Crores of weavers are facing financial crisis, as they have not returned their loan amount. As a result, hand weaver societies have become unviable. Finance Minister has made the arrangement to assist NABARD with rupees 3000 crores in order to help weaver like farmers. A target of 15 percent loan in the form of balance debt under priority sector lending to distribute among minority communities has been fixed for public sector banks. On the similar lines, the current limit of

home loan is increased to rupees 25 lakh for the residential units of the country and to make the current schemes of home loan more liberal, it is decided to give one percent rebate in interest. This time in the budget measures have been taken to control price rise and to provide facilities to common man by not increasing tax. Efforts will be made to increase resources by only widening the scope/net.

Our Government views corruption as a challenge and has formed a group of ministers to take substantial steps to curb this menace. First time Government has implemented a five-point action plan in order to bring back the black money gone out of the country. For fighting against black money agreements have been reached for exchange of information with other countries on international platform. After implementing the right to work, employment, right to education, right to information in fulfillment of the basic needs of the common people, our government has decided to bring legislation to provide the right to food. Congress and UPA Government has made law to fulfill all the basic needs of common man. Despite this opposition questions as to what the Government has done in the budget. For this, I would like to dedicate two lines to them: 'Samay ki shila par madhur chitra kisi ne banaye, kisi ne bigare'. (On the time stone, some carved pleasant sketches some distorted them). With this, I support the budget presented by hon'ble Finance Minister Pranav da.

*SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (SANT KABIR NAGAR): I welcome the announcements made by the hon'ble Minister of Finance in-the budget, but much has to be done for implementation of many schemes and projects.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance has the responsibility of sustaining the growth rate of the country and improving the life of the common man. But today we are seeing that the common man of country, whether he is a hardworking farmer, labourer, salaried person or house-wife, everybody is distressed with price rise.

As we are hearing, that the prices of petrol and diesel may further rise in the coming days, there are no good signals to check the price rise.

Today, no decline in the prices of essential commodities which includes edible items also has been witnessed. The prices of milk are also rising.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

You yourself has admitted in your budget that the Government is facing a gigantic challenge to fulfill the domestic demand of agricultural products for checking inflation. The implementation of schemes and keeping check on their quality is emerging as a new problem. The rise in the graph of scams is indication of Government's indifference towards steps to check corruption. I understand that the exploitation of public property in this way is the biggest question before us, the hon'ble Minister has to take some concrete steps in this regard. Only police action will not serve any purpose, the guilty persons must be made to compensate the loss caused to public property. Similarly, stringent measures have to be taken to bring back the black money from the country and aboard to the country's coffers, then only we will be able to squarely and successfully face challenges before the nation.

The Minister of Finance of claiming 8.6 percent GDP growth in the year 2010-11. We are hearing for last so many days, that the growth rate will be in two digits, but we are still waiting. Many proposals have been presented for improving the agriculture in the current year's budget. The budget estimate of year 2011-2012 for agriculture and related activities is Rs. 14744 crore. There is a proposal to spend this amount on some new schemes also so that the agricultural production may increase and we may get rid of problem of shortage of edible items. The drive to bring green revolution in north-eastern India is also commendable step.

We are waiting for the National Food Security Act to be presented by the Government in this regard.

Uttar Pradesh, particularly eastern Uttar Pradesh is economically backward. The revision of BPL list is required so that maximum number of people from the deprived sections may gets its benefits.

The state is facing severe power crisis. The Government has allocated Rs. 6000 crore to Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna, but the timely allocation of this amount to the states has to be seen. The industrial development of Uttar Pradesh will take place with increase in power supply in the state and signs of putting an end to economic backwardness will emerge.

By this way Rs. 20,000 crore have been allocated for Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojna, but it is being observed that Uttar Pradesh is being kept deprived of its share. As a result, the proposed development work are getting hampered, and people are bearing brunt of

it. I would like to say that in absence of funds, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna is being implemented at very slow pace. While making comment on the scheme, the hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar even said that the transformers being made available to the states are of sub-standard quality. Therefore, I demand that the Government must make adequate funds available for this scheme in the current budget so that the ambitions successful and the people of rural areas may gets its benefit.

Similarly, the proposals of the State Government in regard to Central Road Fund are still pending.

Likewise, Eastern Uttar Pradesh has to face the havoc of floods. We require assistance of the Union Government in this regard, but no heed has been paid in the budget. In view of all this, I demand that the Minister of Finance shall provide cheap seeds, pesticides, irrigation facilities, remunerative price of products in proportion to their cost to farmers of the country and Eastern Uttar Pradesh so that they may prosper. I demand that the Minister of Finance shall give special package of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance has allocated Rs. 21000 crore for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* It is 40% more than the last year's allocation. After implementation of the Right to Education Act, the increase in demand under the said head by states is bound to come up. I demand that there is a need to allocate funds to the states in proportion to their developmental index for imparting quality education so that comprehensive development in education sector may take place.

The pay hike has been given to Anganwadi workers in the budget. I welcome it.

Similarly, the Minister of Finance has raised the tax limit for senior citizens and octogenarians. I welcome it and congratulate him for expressing sensitivity towards senior citizens. Alongwith I would like to say that tax ceiling for general salaried person may be increased from Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. two lakh twenty five thousand.

Alongwith it, the Minister of Finance has increased the ambit of service tax and the hike made in it will add to the burden on common man particularly the service tax imposed on the services provided to patients by the hospitals having 25 or more beds as totally senseless, it should be rolled back.

Last year, the total budget of Ministry of Minority Affairs was Rs. 2514.50 crore. But I regret to say that the Government has not been able to pay salary for last two years to the teachers appointed under Madrasa Modernisation scheme. This is just one example. I understand that the Government shall further increase the budget of the said Ministry so that salary may be paid to those teachers and the complete development of Minority community may take place.

Many people are dying every year due to many kinds of diseases like encephalitis and absence of treatment in rural areas of the country. I would like to request the Government that provision shall be made in budget to open one laboratory in every block and a complete full-fledged laboratory in every district.

Besides providing for a toilet for every family in every village, the Government should also make provision for public sulabh complexes under the sanitation campaign so that the rural men and women need not go to open areas to ease themselves out. The sanitation scheme being run by the Government at present is not successful. So, the Government should try to reorient this campaign in the right direction by incorporating the above suggestions in the Budget.

The power plants installed by the Government in Uttar Pradesh generate 8,753 MW of power, but the Government gives out just 38 percent of this quantity to the state. The farmers and the industries of Uttar Pradesh suffer a lot due to outages. I request the Government to provide 75 percent of the power generated in Uttar Pradesh to the state itself so that the farmers as well as the industry do not suffer for want of power.

The Government had allocated Rs. 14898.50 crore to the PMGSY in the last fiscal but everyone knows that the rural roads fare poorly in comparison to the urban roads. Even that amount has been cut down in this fiscal and an amount of Rs. 12667.10 crore has been allocated. I submit to the Government to allocate more funds to the PMGSY so that rural roads are repaired where 80 percent of our population dwells and this ambitious scheme of the Government turns out successful. With regard to the implementation of the announcement made during 2010-11, hon. Finance Minister has mentioned that agriculture is the backbone of our economy and the mainstay of 60 percent of our population. In the last fiscal, the hon. Minister had stipulated to provide Rs. 3,75,000 crore to the agriculture sector by way of loans at the rate of 7 percent. He had also announced to provide one percent subvention to

the farmers who make repayments timely. In this fiscal, this amount has been raised to Rs. 4,75,000 crore and the subvention has been increased to 3 percent. Sir, I request that this amount be increased to Rs. 1,00,000 crore and it should be interest free. The farmers of our country, not being able to repay this interest, sometimes even resort to suicide. Therefore, they should be given interest-free loans.

I represent one of the most backward districts of this country. In my districts, the kharif crop gets destroyed every year by floods and the farmers migrate to cities to live as labourers. Madam, I would like to request, through you, to the Government to announce an economic package during this budget-session itself, for the farmers of the Poorvanchal the lines of those package which were given to Bundelkhand and other states of the country. The Government should make provision for getting the crops insured on its own resources so that in the event of a natural calamity, the farmers do not suffer. Every year, the raging water of Ghagra, Rapti, Kuano, Aami, Barhi Rapti and Gandak play havoc with the crops, homes and cattle of the farmers. Sometimes, even the precious lives are lost. They are left with nothing except tears, object dejection and tribulations. I, therefore, request the Government to make efforts so that the people of this region are spared from this calamity.

The Government should make a separate provision in this Budget for making available fertilizers, seeds and irrigation facilities to the farmers of the Poorvanchal. The Government should set up agriculture training institute in every block of this region so that the farmer and taught the method of advanced farming.

There is not a single industrial unit in this area and the unemployed youth are compelled to migrate in search of green pastures like Mumbai where they suffer humiliation at the hands of the persons like Raj Thachray. I, therefore, request the Government to make provision in this Budget to set up industries in this area. In this area, there are a large number of weavers and artisans who make bronze-wares and terracotta works. Because of the setting up of factories in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan which weave clothes and manufacture on a large scale, these weavers and artisans have been rendered unemployed and are facing starvation. I, therefore, request you to announce a package in this Budget for these poor weavers and artisans so that an arrangement for their subsistence is made.

Once, this region was known for its small handloom industry. But, alas, because of the indifferent attitude of the Union Government, this industry has been wiped out. I would like to remind you that for most of the time after independence, Uttar Pradesh had been under the Congress Government. These weavers and artisans belong to minority (Muslim) Community. Congress has always taken pride as being a benefactor of this community and these people are living in the most pitiable and miserable condition. I, therefore, once again request you to provide for a package in this Budget for giving employment to them and their children.

My constituency is named after a great sufi saint Kabir. Therefore, this area be declared as a tourist area and as many facilities should be given accordingly as possible. This will be a tribute to the great sufi saint Kabir. Uttar Pradesh is a leading state in terms of sugar production. But the economic condition of the sugarcane growers is very miserable. I, therefore, request the Government to announce an economic package for the sugarcane growers in this budget so that their economic condition could be improved.

There is not a single national level technological and vocational educational institution in this district. The wards of the poor farmers, labourers weavers, artisans are deprived of education because of economic hardships. They are not economically so well-off that they could send their wards to Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Delhi, Bangalore or other places, I request you to open educational institutes in this district so that the poor people of this district could get decent education. This district is also extremely backward in respect of sports. I request you to build sports institutes and a national level stadium so that the youths of this area could shine in the sports and make the state and the country proud.

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY (Barmer): The most balanced Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji will facilitate the economic development and will be beneficial to every section of the society. Indian economy is one of the few large economies of the world, which has successfully survived the global recession and achieved 8.6 percent GDP growth rate.

This Budget has set apart Rs. 4.75 lakh crore to be provided as loans to the agricultural sector; allocated Rs. 7860 crore to the National Agriculture Development

Scheme; Rs. 30 billion to the NABARD; proposal to bring forth a new fertilizer policy to get rid of the problem of fertilizer; and has provided for Rs. 180 billion to strengthen the rural infrastructure to give a fillip to the rural and agricultural development. I have no doubt that these steps will push the growth rate of the agriculture sector and provide urban facilities in the rural areas.

There is no dearth of raw material in India, but it is imperative that this raw material is put to optimum use by deploying it in manufacturing sector, which will spur domestic manufacturing and generate employment. For this propose, the Government has made efforts to encourage foreign direct investment. In our country, vegetables and fruits worth Rs. 3 billion get perished for want of storage and transportation facilities. This Budget has accorded priority to the storage of vegetables, foodgrains, and fruits and their processing.

Because of the geographical reasons, the North-Eastern States are relatively backward in comparison to the other states. The Government has made provision for a special package in this Budget for their development. I, through this House, would like to request the Government that like the north-eastern states, the desert region of Rajasthan is also very backward when compared with other regions. The industries are rather scarce in my Parliamentary Constituency of Banner and Jaisalmer, which force the local people to migrate to other states. At present, Barmer has been producing about 25 percent of the total petroleum production of the country and there is a dire need to set up an oil refinery in the public sector in Barmer. Further, the oil companies, extracting petroleum in this region should provide basic facilities for the social and economic development of the local people by way of Corporate Social Responsibility.

The 65 percent of our people are engaged in agriculture but their lands are acquired through the old laws due to which they are denied both the market value of their land as well as employment opportunities. Therefore, the laws under which land is acquired need to be amended which the Government has been trying to bring about but the delay in this endeavour will be quite unfair to the farmers.

The land should be acquired only when it becomes absolutely necessary. It has been seen that the army, the Railways, the State or the Central Government acquire the land, which afterwards is left unutilized. It is necessary that the land where no project has come up

or is not being put to use for the stated purposes, for which it was initially acquired, is returned to the owners. It will help in the production of foodgrains. This budget has continued the policy of providing loans to the farmers at the rate of 7 percent. Further, 3 percent subsidy will be given if the loan is serviced timely. This will encourage the farmers to take loans and make timely repayment. It will also reduce their dependence on exploitative moneylenders.

Poverty is a curse for our country. The UPA Government has launched a number of employment generation schemes in rural areas like MNREGA, IAY, drinking water and sanitation programme. The Government has launched dairy, fishery, poverty, and bee-keeping schemes in rural areas so that the people do not migrate to urban areas in search of employments. All these measures have resulted in the decline of unemployment. The number of unemployed people, which was 32 crore in 1993-94 has come down to less than 30 crore. The rate at which development is being made, we shall see a day when poverty will be totally eradicated. During the last ten years, 5 and a half crore poor families have been brought above poverty line which shows that the poverty has declined at the rate of 8.93 percent. The Government has given many facilities to make the urban areas slumfree and efforts have been made to provide ownership rights of the houses to the poor people in urban areas under the Rajiv Awas Yojana.

Our youths are getting decent employment in foreign countries according to their education and capability. They are earning name and fame abroad and sending foreign currency to India. Earlier, our people would go to foreign countries as labourers, now they go there as doctors and engineers. There has been so much enthusiasm for education among our people that the educational institutes have fallen short to cope up with the rush. The world has been praising us for the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act. This Budget has provided Rs. 52.57 thousand crores for this purpose which is a record.

The Government has provided basic facilities for the growth of children in the country. The salary of Sahayaks and other employees working in the Aanganwadis has been doubled. The age for widow pension has been reduced from 65 to 60. The area under health cover has been enhanced by 20 percent. But those rural areas which have lower density of

population are deprived of health services. Therefore, the Government should provide health services on the basis of distance instead of population.

There are certain regions in our country where water is scarce which on the one hand, badly impacts the cultivation of farming and, on the other, gives birth to the problem of fodder making cattle rearing difficult. A lift irrigation scheme has been sanctioned in my constituency. This scheme should be accorded priority and emphasis should be laid on the efforts to provide the benefits of Narmada Project to the desert area of Rajasthan.

At the end, I extend my thanks to the hon. Finance Minister to draft this Budget by putting a lot of hard work to push up the development of India and I heartily support this.

*SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): The hon'ble Minister of Finance has presented the budget of 2011-12 before the countrymen. It was expected that the people of the country affected with price rise due to rise in corruption cases will get some relief. But the relief of only Rs. 20,000 for the entire year has been given under direct tax by stretching the tax slab by Rs. 20,000 (Rs. 1,60,000 to Rs. 1,80,000). Secondly, the honorarium for Anganwadi workers has been increased from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3,000. Other than this, the common man has been made to get highly disappointed.

It was being said that the coming budget will give impetus to agriculture sector, but instead of giving impetus it has reduced the ambit of agriculture sector. This is very unfortunate. Agriculture is our backbone. If agricultural production is increased, the common man will be able to lead his life properly. Had the Government reduced the interest rate on loans given to farmers, the farmers could have been able to fend for themselves. But instead of that the Government has chosen to reduce interest rate on car loans taken to by luxury cars thereby trying to make the rich people still richer. I would like to ask the Government as to what measures have been taken in the budget to check the price rise. The common man is distressed due to price rise. The farmers are daily committing suicide. If a provider of food i.e. the farmer is committing suicide, then where the common man will draw his sustenance from? Today, the prices of paddy, vegetables, pulses have increased. But the farmers do not stand to get any monetary benefit thereby.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Only the middlemen and future traders are the gainers of it. The Government do not take any action against them. The people say, future traders and Government are working in connivance.

Today, the country is passing through such difficult circumstances that the future seems stark dark. The Government has crossed all the limits of corruption. One after another scandal is emerging. 2 G spectrum scam is one of them. It is the biggest scam in independent India involving Rs. 1,76,000 crore. We have witnessed scam of thousands of crore rupees in the name of commonwealth games. Numerous scams like the Adarsh scam are taking place at every level. If the Minister, MPs are getting involved in scams, then how long the common man will remain free from corruption.

Today, the prices of essential commodities are skyrocketing. Around 60 crore people are not getting two square meals. Efforts are not being made to increase the production. The Government is unable to provide quality seeds to the farmers. The Government is not making any efforts to make the land fertile. The farmers are distressed due to shortage of fertilizers. On the other side, many lakhs tonnes of foodgrains are rotting by lying in open due to inadequate storage facilities. After all, the Government alone is responsible for all this. The farmer of the country is in crisis. The crops are getting ruined somewhere due to excessive rains, somewhere due to scant rainfall. The farmer is unable to pay the loan. The Government should have reduced interest on loans in the current budget. The farmers are suffering more due to high interest rates. Therefore, I would like to request that the interest rate for farmers should be reduced from 7 to 4 percent.

The Government is running many schemes in the country, but proper implementation is not taking place. Not more than 40 % of budget is being spent. The corruption is also prevailing in this regard. The banks express their inability to common man in granting loans for implementation of these schemes, PMRYSGR and many other schemes have not proven successful due to banks.

The production of foodgrains is increasing in the country, but in absence of management thousands of tonnes of foodgrains are rotting in and outside the godowns. Why the Government is unable to provide the said foodgrains to the poor. The Public Distribution System has proven totally unsuccessful. The people are not getting foodgrains on time through Public Distribution

System. Therefore, I would like to request that the Public Distribution System should be reformed so that the poor may get foodgrains on time.

The UPA Government has put the country in the grave crisis. The corruption is at its peak. The price rise has broken the backbone of the common man, the farmers are committing suicide everyday, the law and order is crackling, the robbers have created the panic, the women are being killed in broad daylight. The future traders are making profit in this scenario. The farmers, common man are left on the mercy of God. I would like to demand that the UPA Government should make efforts to take the country out of these circumstances.

[*English*]

*SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): I would like to complement the finance minister or) having presented an excellent budget. The macroeconomic situation under which the budget has been presented is not an easy one.

We are facing the issue of inflation, which is worldwide, though admittedly the degrees vary. This is coupled with the fact that a number of nations in the world are still tackling the economic slowdown or are just emerging from it. Fiscal stimulus packages have been used by many countries to battle the economic slowdown. However, care needs to be taken to ensure that demand is not stimulated to such a degree that demand outstrips supply, and create inflationary pressures.

What is very welcome is the increased focus on infrastructure. The outlay on infrastructure has been increased by 23% in 2011-12 to Rs. 214 crore. To increase the inflow of funds which can be used for infrastructure development, SEBI approved mutual funds can now receive investments from foreign Institutional investors. In addition, the ceiling on FII investments into infrastructure bonds has been increased to \$40 billion. FIIs can also invest into unlisted bonds with a minimum lock in period of 3 years. In addition, notified infrastructure dedicated debt funds will now attract a withholding tax of 5% as opposed to the current 20%. The income tax deduction on the investment in aid on the Tableinfrastructure bond continues, in order to encourage these kinds of investments.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

One of India's most valuable assets is its human resource. This can be a source of great advantage to us in the coming years. We have a large percentage of our population in the youth bracket, but they need to be well educated, and have vocational skills. It is with this in mind that there is a big increase in the allocation for education, especially primary education. The allocation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been increased by 40%. The allocation for secondary and higher education has been increased by 24%. Scholarships to those belonging to the SC/ST category has been increased and would benefit about 40 lakh students.

The budget has attempted to increase the efficiency of the segments which are of primary importance for an agrarian economy like India's. Agriculture contributes about 24% of India's GDP, and India is the 2nd largest food producer in the world. There are increased incentives for investment in godowns, silos, cold chains and refrigerated warehouses. Infrastructure status has been granted to post harvest storage to enable foreign and increased investment in this sector. Machinery and equipment used in cold storage, mandis and warehouses has been extended excise duty exemptions. Due to increased demand for food grain and fruit and vegetables, their effective storage is vital. This would also encourage the food processing industry which depends a lot on the ability to store perishable produce (such as fruits and vegetables) which often end up getting spoiled and rotting in the absence of proper and adequate storage. Another step in this direction is the proposed setting up 15 food parks.

To improve the efficiency of farming, steps have been taken to encourage the procurement of agriculture machinery and micro irrigation, by reducing customs duty from 5 to 2.5%, and from 7.5 to 5 % respectively. Micro irrigation methods like drip irrigation and sprinkler systems would be very beneficial where there is need to use water resources effectively - in rainfed and water scarce regions.

The Finance Minister has also announced that farmers repaying loans on time will get a discount or incentive of 3%, making their effective rate of interest 4%. This will be of benefit to countless number of farmers. The finance minister has also attempted to improve agricultural credit further, by infusing Rs. 3000 crore into NABARD.

To further aid development, the allocation to Bharat Nirman, which includes Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program, Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojna, Indira Awas Yojna, National Rural Drinking Water Yojna and Rural Telephony, has been allocated 58,000 crore, which is an increase of 10,000 crore.

The wage rates under MNREGA has been indexed to the Consumer Price Index for Agriculture Labour, which will benefit thousands of rural inhabitants.

We have all experienced and seen that subsidies for LPG, Kerosene and fertilizers do not reach where they should, despite the best intentions of the government. Therefore, the stated intent of the Government to move towards a system of direct transfer of cash to those targeted for the subsidies by March 2012, in a phased manner, is most welcome and laudable. This will also free up resources for use elsewhere by their more efficient use.

Healthcare allocation has been increased by 20%, which is a very positive step. Rashtriya Sasthya Bima Yojana, which benefits poor and marginal workers, has been extended to MNREGA workers, in addition to others.

To enable the common man to have more money left in his pocket in these times when inflation is a worry, the Finance Minister has raised the no tax bracket to Rs. 1,80,000. There have been cuts in excise duty on several items to benefit the common man.

The age for qualifying as a Senior citizen has been lowered from 65 to 60, and the exemption limit raised from 2,40,000 to 2,50,000. For citizens over the age of 80, the tax exemption limit has been raised to 5,00,000. All these measures will help our elderly citizens live better and more honourably.

However, service tax has been imposed on hospitals having more than 25 beds and being centrally air conditioned. This will hurt the common man, and effect the smallest hospitals, as a hospital of 25 beds is not very large and in certain weather conditions, air conditioning is a necessity. The service tax component will be passed on the patients already effected by inflation. In addition, service tax has been imposed on hotels having a room rate of more than Rs 1000. This will hurt the tourism industry, which has suffered due to the economic downturn. Tourists from the US and

Europe have dropped in numbers, and are now price sensitive. Major tourist destinations like Rajasthan and Kerala will be particularly effected.

One of the very positive steps has been to increase the salaries being paid to Anganbadi workers. This has been doubled for all categories, and will greatly benefit the workers who generally come from a very impoverished background.

I once again congratulate the Finance Minister on a presenting a good budget.

Finally, I commend the budget.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA (Udaipur): I support the budget 2011-12 presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. It is a matter of pride that after China, India is having highest growth rate of development. At the time when many countries of the world, particularly developed countries have been passing through slowdown during last two-three years, India's progress has been commendable.

The growth rate target has been marked as 9 % in the year-2011-12, which is definitely in our reach. The agricultural growth rate has been 5.4 % in the year 2010-11, which is a result of good monsoon and efforts made by the Government. The growth rate of other sectors of economy is also progressing at the desired pace.

Importance of Agricultural Development:

I would like to thank the Minister of Finance that this time he has focused on agricultural development in his budget speech and has detailed the priorities of the Government with a defmitude. He has given a clear message in the budget that in the country like India self-reliance in pulses and oilseeds is as necessary as in wheat and rice. First time, the coarse cereals like millets, maize, jawar have been given the status of nutritional foodgrains, and the target has been set to promote its processing. It will benefit the small and marginal farmers, particularly, farmers of tribal areas, and farmers engaged in cultivation in rainfed areas.

We are listening for many years that second green revolution is required so that the self-reliance in the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

field of foodgrains may be ensured in the country. The National Commission for Farmers, constituted under the chairmanship of Swaminathan Saheb has also made recommendation in this regard. It has been announced in the budget that it has to be initiated in eastern states of the country -Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Actually, these states are having adequate water and food land, but agricultural productivity is very low, however, it can easily be increased by giving a proper direction to it Therefore, this is a commendable step by the Minister of Finance.

In addition, special steps have been taken to increase the production of fodder, enhance storage capacity, to increase the quantum of agricultural loan from-Rs. 3.75 lakh crore to 4.75 lakh crore.

The hon'ble Minister of Finance has also kept the provision of sustainable agriculture. I would like to give a suggestion in this regard that essential assistance, financial and technical assistance should be made available for making production of organic crops in the planned manner in tribal areas where use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is negligible.

My next suggestion is that the production of bio-fertilizers and compost shall be made in organized way, which will ensure its quality and marketing. The farmers will get cheap fertilizers, they will get good price for cowdung, more than half of cowdung is wasted. All of us are aware that fertility and quality of land will be maintained by its use and more production can be made by use of less water, as it has water retention capacity. In view of these benefits, there is a need to promote production of bio-fertilizers in organized way in the country and a proper marketing network shall be promoted for this purpose. Since, tribal community is dependent on cattle and forests, this type of system will prove beneficial for them also.

In the backdrop of sustainable agriculture, water conservation and its judicious use have its own importance. Though, sprinkler and drip irrigation is being promoted, but it is progressing at very slow pace. Till now, this has been arranged in only 25-lakh hectare land of the country. We shall keep the target of covering at least 150-lakh hectare in next 2-3 years. It not only saves water but also increased the production by 25-30%. It also maintains the fertility of land in future. But its initial cost is very high, the mall and marginal farmers cannot afford it. Therefore, the Government shall give 9% subsidy for this purpose.

Besides, the agricultural equipments (tractors, thrashers, cultivators) are still very expensive and are out of reach of farmers. Loan is available for these equipments, but rate of interest is very high. The way interest rate of short-term crop loans has been kept at 4%, there is a need to reduce interest rate of these also. It has become essential also as the poor labourers have got employment under MNREGA, due to which adequate labourers are not available for agricultural works, and cost of production of farmers also increase due to increase in cost of labour. Not carrying out agricultural work (ploughing, sowing, harvesting) on time also increases the production cost. Therefore, the mechanization of agriculture has become essential in such circumstance for this, the reduction in interest rate is not only required but there is also a need to promote production of agricultural equipments on large scale.

There is no doubt about it that the demand of foodgrains is going to exceed production of the same in coming years in the country. A large pan of agricultural land is also being used for non-agricultural works, which is also a result of development. The question is how to compensate this loss. As per the National Remote Sensing Agency-NRSA, around 55 million-hectare (550 lakh hectare) land of the country is barren or degraded. We shall try to make at least 15 million hectare land cultivable in next 3-4 years. A special land development programme shall be initiated which shall be monitored closely. I know that many programmes are still running in the country, the claims for land development are also being made, but there are very scanty evidence to show that agricultural production has increased.

Right to Medical Facility

In the the backdrop of budget 2011-12, I would like to express one more point, which is related to respected Minister of Finance and Minister of Health. The way, the Government has made provision for Right to Employment and Right to Education and the contemplations are also being made in regard to Right to Food Security, there is a dire need for Right to Medical Facility, particularly for the poor sections. As per the available data, a production worth one lakh crore of medicines is made in our country and we also export medicines costing around 50,000 crore rupees. But as per World Health Organisation around 65% population of the country is not getting modern drugs, which include poor sections. There are many reasons behind it - nonavailability of medicines, drug stores, doctors, nurses and high cost of medicines.

As per an estimate, while 38% doctors in America are Indians, our country is facing the shortage of around 7 lakh doctors. This shortage will further increase upto 2020. There will be shortage of 19 lakh doctors, 37 lakh nurses and 82 lakh para medical staff against the total demand by the year 2020. This is a grave situation. Today, 33-34,000 students graduate in medicine every year in the country. A very few students graduate in nursing in comparison to demand every year. What measures shall be taken? There is a need to take essential steps on priority basis.

There is a need to ensure the manner in which essential medical facilities shall be made available to the families living below the poverty line. Today, the individuals bear 80% of the medical expenses, the Union and State Governments collectively incur 15% of the expenditure, rest of expenses are made under the medical insurances. The total per capita health expenditure on hospitalization is around Rs. 1500. On the basis of these facts, if the Government takes decision to provide free medical services to BPL families, as per an estimate, the total annual expenditure from Rs. 9000 crore to Rs. 29,000 crore will be incurred. This time, I would like to cite an example of Rajasthan. The liquid injectable and intravenous fluids are being made available for 20 to 70% lesser cost than the market price under Life Line Stores in SMS and other big hospitals of the State. BPL families are being provided free medical treatment and medicines under "Mukhyamantri Jeevan Raksha Kosh" since January 2009. If any drug or treatment for any specific disease is not available in the Government shop or hospital, this facility is made available to them in the panejcd hospital. Free treatment has been provided to around 66 lakh patients under this scheme in the last one year and around 65 crore rupees from the State budget were spent in this regard.

Keeping this in consideration, I would like to suggest that the Central Government allocate 70 percent funds to the State Government for expenses under the Health Guarantee Scheme for BPL families. As far as the rest of the 30 percent is concerned it should be borne by the State Government so that their responsibility is ensured. Whatever medicines are required to be purchased for this purpose, the State Governments should purchase on their own from well known companies through a Tender Committee. The experience of the Government of Rajasthan has shown that the medicines can be purchased just on 10 to 20 percent of the market rate through tender system. It means the medicine priced

at Rs. 10 in the market can be purchased in just Rs. 2. This way the burden on the patients will be reduced and the Government will be able to provide health facilities to more number of people in less amount of money.

I am of the opinion that the amount of Rs. 9000 crore or 29000 crore is not such a huge amount for providing health guarantee to the poor people. A healthy person will earn more and apart from raising income for his family, will also contribute to enhance the gross domestic product of the country.

I expect that you will think over the suggestions given by me. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

At the end, I support the budget and conclude.

[English]

*SHRI M. ANANDAN (Viluppuram): I would like to lay my views on the general budget 2011-12 on behalf of AIADMK Party.

As per the implementation of Special Component Plan (SC) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) initiated in 1980 and 1974 to bring SCs and STs into mainstream focusing on their socio and economic development, it has been decided to allocate budget for the same according to their population percentage. But the allocation has been always very low from the required (16.2% for SCs and 8.2% for STs). In the present Union Budget also the allocation under SCP is 8.98% and TSP is 5.11%. for the development of SCs and STs Government should have allocated Rs. 55121 crores and Rs. 25430 crores respectively. But It has allocated Rs. 30551 for SCs and Rs. 17371 crore for STs. Out of 104 departments only 24 departments have made allocation under SCP and 26 departments have made allocations under TSP. It is a sorry affair according to the framed policy this allocation is very -low. The number of departments like industries, mines, coal, steel, atomic energy etc are being left out.

In the present budget the allocation to Indira Awas Yojana have been reduced from Rs. 6000 crores to 3530 crores. The Ministry of Youth Affairs has reduced its budget on SCP by 32%. I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to ensure the following:

1. allocation under SCP and TSP should be as per the population percentage of SCs and STs.
2. all departments like Energy, Power, Roads and Bridges, Coal, Petroleum, Mines, Coal, Industry etc., should allocate SCP and TSP.
3. all departments must have separate cell on SCP and TSP which are proactive in ensuring effective implementation of the programme.
4. clear schemes and programmes which have utility value for the SCs and STs need to be innovated for SCP and TSP.

[Translation]

*DR. KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): The UPA - 2 Government in its Budget presented by the erudite and hon. Finance Minister has eulogized its financial management and has patted itself on the back for recording 9 percent GDP growth rate despite the global recession. But if these are seen in the right perspective, these claims will sound hollow. Actually, the Indian economy has got sound fundamentals and the system build on it has been around us for centuries. It is this power which has saved us in this period of global recession.

The Government has been making claims of achieving 9 percent GDP growth rate but the reality is that the common man is helpless and has been unable to cope with the spiraling inflation, although this government had come to power with the slogan to defend the interest of the common man. The government trumpets about its having achieved 9 percent GDP growth rate but the reality is that the of BPL people has been rising very rapidly. Unfortunately, the Government is not able to even come out with a foolproof list of the BPL card holders. I am of the firm opinion that the hollow claims of achieving 9 percent GDP growth rate notwithstanding, the gap between the rich and the poor has been widening fast. This system has benefited only a select few and the common man has been getting poorer.

The inflation rate has been rising steadily since this government has come to power. Just within two years of the UPA Govt. The rate of inflation has been galloping due to the wrong policies followed during the two year period of UPA-II. No provision has been made in the Budget to rein in inflation.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

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In the face of the failure of the Union Government to control price-rise and rein in the double digit inflation the ray of hope has come before us in the form of suggestions given by the Committee formed under the leadership of Shri Narendra Bhai Modi. These suggestions are:

- Imposing ban on the forward trading.
- The reorganization and decentralization of FCI.
- Reducing the gap between the ex-farm of crops and the retail market.
- Stabilizing the retail market prices by making the laws stringent.
- Framing a long term agricultural policy.
- Streamlining the clause 10A of the Retail Commodity Act and constitution of special and a fast track courts for its implementation.
- Enhancing the detainment period from present six months by amending the PBM Act.

I request the Government to take other concrete measures along with the policy initiatives suggested by this Committee to check the rising inflation. There are some inconsistencies and shortcoming in the Budget, namely;

- No provision has been made for the Rokankars.
- There should be a balanced and flexible policy for agriculture.
- There should be long term development policy.
- The SC and ST people constitute more than 25% but almost all the Budgets framed till now have budgeted just 0.1 to 0.2 percent of the total amount. The Government should eschew this politics being practiced in the name of the SC/ST people and should make proper allocation. I humbly request the Govt. to allocate 25 percent of the total budget for these sections of the society.
- The healthcare sector has been burdened heavily in the matter of levying the service tax. I think this reflects the insensitive attitude of the Government towards the health related needs of the common people. This measure

should be revoked early and the purview service tax should be rationalized.

- The penalty for default in payment of service tax has been enhanced from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 20000. This too should be rationalized.
- The excise duty on the garment industry has been enhanced by 10 percent. I represent the Ahmadabad (Gujarat) Constituency. In many states the garment industry has come to be mired in difficulty inspite of being promoted by them. I, therefore, request the Govt. to immediately roll back this increase in excise duty.

Levying of income tax on the co-operative sector impacts it negatively. Therefore, I request to withdraw it.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister has not taken any substantial measures in the budget to address the serious problems of the country such as corruption, black money, unemployment etc. There must be a clear cut policy and provisions to tackle them.

[English]

*SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): While participating in the discussion, at the outset I would like to say that I strongly oppose the Budget for the year 2011-12. The Union budget for 2011 has singularly failed to protect the interest of common man. The budget is very disappointing particularly for North East special category states. It has failed to address the burning issues the nation is grappling with today like unabated inflation, corruption and black money stashed in foreign bank and unemployment. The Union Budget for 2011-12 is taking the country to a path of unbridled liberalization and open market economy in total disregard to the interest of the common man. The budget will only protect and benefit the Indian corporate and foreign Multi National Companies.

In the Budget speech, the Finance Minister has claimed the allocation for special assistance has been almost doubled to Rs. 8,000 crore for 2011-12 in order to boost development in the North Eastern Region and Special Category States. Though the BE 2010-11 for special assistance was Rs. 4500 cr, it was actually increased to Rs 11,657 cr in RE 2010-11 for special category states. Thus, the provision for special

*Speech was laid on the Table.

assistance has actually come down from Rs. 11,657 cr in RE 2010-11 to 8,000 cr for BE 2011-12. Moreover, additional money as reflected in RE to the tune of Rs. 7,157 cr has been distributed to selected states in a non transparent manner, which is highly discriminatory. I can say Tripura did not get any single penny. The reduced allocation of Rs. 8,000 cr for BE 2011-12 is highly inadequate to take care the developmental needs of the region. This is insufficient particularly in keeping in view the shortfall on committed liabilities like salary, pension etc created by 13th Finance Commission. The Non Plan salary and pension expenditure of Tripura for the current financial year (2010-11) as per R.E. is about Rs. 2,034.06 crore and Rs. 661.51 crore respectively whereas the assessment of 13 Finance Commission for these were only Rs. 1,505.05 crore and Rs. 455.21 crore respectively indicating a shortfall of about Rs. 735.31 cr on salary and pension alone and the state is struggling to raise resource for plan even upto the last year's level ie Rs. 11860 cr. The position of other North East states is no better.

To address problems related to Left Wing Extremism affected districts, an Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 selected tribal and backward districts has been launched in December 2010. The scheme is being implemented with 100 per cent block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively. But no fund has been kept for those districts which are suffering from other forms of extremism. Tripura, though a small special category state, has been forced to spend large part of its budget on maintenance of Law and order. Police constitute 25% of total employee strength which is a heavy burden on a small State. Yearly increase in salary expenditure is about Rs. 50 crore which is quite substantial. Between 2000-01 and 2009-10, the expenditure of Home(Police) Department has gone up by about Rs. 338 cr yearly. The government of India should shoulder part of this burden by yearly grant for maintenance of Law and Order.

For MGNREGA, the allocation for this scheme has actually been reduced from 40,100 cr this year to 40,000 cr for 2011-12. On the other hand, the wage has been increased and cost of construction materials have gone up, on the other allocation of MGNREGA has been reduced. Even with allocation of Rs. 40,100 crore the actual mandays of work created was much less than 100. Now, with reduced allocation, it will be impossible for the government to guarantee 100 mandays of work to each card holder.

For Bharat Nirman which consist of PMGSY, AIBP, RGGVY (Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana), IAY, National Rural Drinking water Programme and Rural Telephony, allocation has been increased by only 10,000 cr. As the large chunk of additionally will go in Rural Telephony, the provision for 2011-12 is quite inadequate.

The allocation for IAY has been reduced from Rs. 9333.50 cr. in RE 2010-11 to Rs. 8,996.00 crore in BE 2011-12. The housing for poor in rural areas does not appear a priority for the central government.

The allocation of PMGSY has been reduced from Rs. 21,110 cr in RE 2010-11 to Rs. 17,789.00 crore for BE 2011-12. With reduced allocation how does the government expect to provide road connectivity to rural areas particularly those in inaccessible and difficult areas of North East?

Provision for SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) has been reduced from Rs. 301.00 cr in BE and RE 2010-11 to Rs. 292.40 cr for BE 2011-12. The reduction in allocation indicates lack of commitment of the government for creating self employment of poor particularly SHGs.

No measures have been indicated in the budget to deal with unprecedented price rise in the country particularly food inflation. The base rate of central excise duty has been increased from 4% to 5% which will add to inflationary pressure on essential commodities.

No concrete measures to deal with corruption in public life except formation of GOM (Group of Ministers). Five fold strategy mentioned in budget are nothing but existing mechanisms which have proved to be totally ineffective. Similarly, no measure has been announced to bring; money in foreign banks and measures to deal with black money except formation of a task force.

The Central Government is still pursuing the policy of disinvestment in public sector undertakings and a target of 40,000 cr has been kept for 2011-12 The disinvestment policy will adversely affect the functioning of these undertakings and limit further employment in public sectors.

There is proposal to increase the income tax exemption limit to 1.80 lakh from 1.60 lakh, but the exemption limit for woman remains at Rs. 1.90 lakh. The women have been given a raw deal in this matter.

The Budget for 2011-12 on the whole does not hold much promise for the poor. It also lacks focus on the special requirement of the North East of the country.

*SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH (Fatehgarh Sahib): I thanks to the Hon'ble FM, the biggest point that he made in budget was improving the governance. Hon'ble FM committed to strengthening all the flagship programmes from Agriculture, Education and Healthcare infrastructure.

I would like to complement to Hon'ble FM for increasing the salaries of the Anganwari Workers, which was I think milestone decision taken by the Hon'ble FM. It also part of appreciations that Hon'ble FM tried to keep balance between the Urban and Rural and he has tried to please most of us in the interest of the country.

I come from the state of Punjab, the state totally based on the agriculture, the agriculture is the backbone of the state. The state is totally dependent on agriculture. So there are some points which I would like to highlights especially for Agriculture Sector of the state of Punjab:

I represent a side of the country where more than 70% people of my entire constituency is rural and dependent directly or indirectly on agriculture. I want to make a request to the Hon'ble FM that Crop Insurance Facilities also provided to the farmer of state of Punjab, If any provision for Crop Insurance for state of Punjab in this budget, I shall be thankful on the behalf of more than Two crore farmers of state of Punjab.

I am thankful on the behalf of more than Two crore farmers of state of Punjab due to 4% rate of interest for farmers in place of 7% in last years but Hon'ble FM the agriculture sector especially small farmers needs more subsidies for their survival because agriculture is not profitable profession this is like a service to the nation country without any profitable motive.

I am thankful on behalf of farmers of the country regarding agro food processing for giving to more Mega Park in the country but I request to the Hon'ble FM on the behalf of the farmers of Punjab for consideration and providing Mega Park in state of Punjab.

I am thankful to the Hon'ble FM on the behalf of the BPL families of Punjab regarding FM and Govt giving the direct cash transfer subsidies schemes for BPL families. I request to the Hon'ble FM that BPL list revised once a every year the person cross the barrier due to

*Speech was laid on the Table.

more income they deleted from the list and the person involved in financial crisis they shall putted in the BPL list.

I made a request to the Hon'ble FM on the behalf of the SCs/STs and downtrodden peoples especially for the women to provide the more funds for their upliftment e.g. education, health and recognition.

I made the request to the Hon'ble FM the more funds provided for Education to the ignored classes and rural areas especially for state of Punjab, because education in rural area of the Punjab totally collapsed.

Lastly, I am thankful to the Hon'ble Speaker Madam for giving me a chance to speak on the General Budget presented by the Hon'ble FM for 2010-2011.

[Translation]

*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Budget for 2011-2012 presented by the Finance Minister is being publicised as being favorable for the farmers but farmers are not getting its benefit at ground level. Area of arable land is decreasing continuously due to acquisition of land on large scale for special economic zone and industries and paltry prices being given to farmers for their lands has been causing disaffection among the farmers of many states including U.P. Farmers are not getting their rights due to anomalies in the land acquisition law, 1984 framed by the Britishers. They are in a situation to revolt. In view of this a new farmer-friendly acquisition law is needed to be formed.

This year the Government has made rupees 475000 crores available for loans in agriculture sector in comparison of rupees 375000 crore for the same purposed last year but small farmers are dependent on money-lenders to fulfill their requirements. Banks do not provide loans to them. I have come across many such cases in my region, them what is the logic behind the provision of such huge amount. There is need to spend more amount under the heads pertaining to good seeds, manure and irrigation facilities to the farmers but the Government seems to be hell bent upon compelling the farmers to cultivate the lands with loan money. For the prosperity of the farmers of the country, good quality seeds and irrigation facilities are required more than loans but Government paid no attention towards this. Government needs to pay attention to health related

*Speech was laid on the Table.

sector. Patients who come from remote areas for their treatment have to face a whole lot of hassles. Sometimes patients suffering from serious ailments who need to undergo operation are given eight to twelve months dates for operation. Government had talked of establishing of five big hospitals in the country but no attention has been paid in that direction either. If five big hospitals are set up in the country on the pattern of AIIMS then it will be a great relief to the public of the country. The country is in need of mega Government Hospitals.

Even in the face of growing unemployment in the country Government has made no provision for the unemployed students. Government must pay attention to the students of the country.

In view of price rise in the country I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the poor public of the country. If the Government does not bring the price of food items down, the people of the country will find it hard to make both ends meet and will have to look for saviors. I request the Government to take necessary action to curb the problem of price-rise so that poor public may get relief.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): The budget of 2011-12 presented by hon'ble Finance Minister is a far cry from the real economy of the country. Common man is invisible in it. Facilities have been given to industrial world. As compared to the importance of agriculture lower allocation for agriculture has been made in budget which will vastly affect the food production Or in the country. Government is merely talking about black money and price rise but taking no practical measures.

After agriculture 65 percent people are employed in handloom sector wherein 61 percent are females who are struggling to save their traditional art whereas some are committing suicide. Government is running many schemes but they are ineffective. Once upon a time when cloth manufactured in India had quite recognition which was manufactured by the forefathers of today's poor weavers. Banarasi Sarees are no more to be seen. Money which is allocated for the welfare of weavers, no one knows where it is being spent because it has done no welfare of weavers.

In this budget attention is not paid to the development of the eastern part of the country. India is

developing in many spheres, even then there are many parts of the population which have not yet received the benefit of development. This is especially applicable to the people who are living in regions which have been unable to keep pace with the developed regions. There are many factors behind the backwardness of these regions it includes the absence of basic facilities like roads, transportation, schools and health care. It was the vision of Mahatma Gandhi that until villages are developed, the balanced development of the country is not possible. Many districts of Uttar Pradesh are backward, there is no mention of any package for them in this budget. Regional imbalances should be corrected and there should be balanced development of the country. Though, for this Government is putting efforts but due to backwardness of eastern Uttar Pradesh rural people are migrating from villages to cities, it delineates that proper development work is not carried out in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Till now, basic structure of development for 29 districts of eastern part is not sketched out. As a result some district of eastern part. As a result of which rivers in some districts of eastern region are creating havoc through floods and some district are suffering from drought due to lack of irrigation resulting in making thousands of people lose their lives as a result of starvation, malaria and brain fever in the region.

A lot of problems have come up in the eastern region as a result of which it is extremely important to provide economic package to 29 districts of the Poorvanchal region, The Potter of Poorvanchal has lost his livelihood to plastic. The silk weavers in and around Banaras who brought great honour and respect to India is now sitting idle because he is not getting cheap raw material and as a result of this he is unable to weave the fabric, fishermen also have been rendered unemployed due to shortage of ponds and increasing pollution in the rivers. People of Poorvanchal are facing or lot of difficulties in earning their livelihood and infact certain people consider it to be their bad luck to have been born in this region and are blaming god for the same.

Apart from my Parliamentary Constituency Deoria there are no other rural bank branches in small cities. A lot of Scheduled banks have closed their branches in Poorvanchal due to non development and rural banks are also closing down.

These scheduled banks have not launched any mutual fund schemes. The ground water level has further

*Speech was laid on the Table.

gone down to more than 50 feet. The youth of Poorvanchal is feeling neglected because despite being educated he doesn't see any future for himself.

My Parliamentary Constituency is still lagging behind in the field of education, society and economic development and the population of poor people living below poverty line is also quite high but still Deoria has not been included amongst the backward district, this must be probed and Deoria must be declared a backward district. In the year 2007 the Government had launched a Backward Region Development Grant Scheme for 259 districts for the development of extreme backward areas and to correct the regional imbalance. The purpose of this grant was to develop certain capacity and to increase investment in these backward areas but after reviewing the same Planning Commission has found that this scheme is also not successful. As far as regional development and correcting regional imbalance are concerned, Panchayats can play an important role but corruption and partiality are creating problems in achieving regional balance.

If we look at the credit system of our country then we will be ashamed of it. Today, every citizen of our country, whether it is a child bears a loan of Rs. 29 thousand 800 on him and there is a foreign debt amount of Rs. 1177 over him. Today our country has a debt of Rs. 25 lakh crore and if our budget is Rs. 1 then we are paying Rs 19 as interest for the aforesaid debt amount. What has the Government done so far with the said debt amount, it seems that this money is being used illegally and the machinery which is utilising the money is also inefficient and incapable. If the said loan amount is utilised properly then every unemployed person can get a job. This indicates that management system in the country is not good and since hon'ble Finance Minister is the leader of this management system then he is to be blamed for all this.

It is observed that the poor are not able to reap benefits of the Government run schemes. Only rich farmers are reaping the benefits. The monthly income of a small farmer in the country is merely Rs. 1578 whereas a big farmer is earning an income of Rs. 8321 monthly. There is such a huge difference between the income of small and big farmers. Today, there are 70 percent farmers farming on two acres of land and this must be carefully ensured that small farmers also receive benefits of central schemes.

Power can be used to a large extent for providing relief in order to deal with drought. Power can be used to run tubewells and irrigate fields from them. The Union Government is responsible for the condition of power in Uttar Pradesh. There is a difference of 3000 megawatts between the demand and supply of power in Uttar Pradesh. We are being provided with far less power than what is actually required. We would like to demand from the Union Government to fulfill the need of power of Uttar Pradesh. The Union Government has always remained behind in the field of power production. If fields in drought affected areas remain unirrigated then the State Government is not responsible for that in fact the Union Government is fully responsible for the same. Marriages between frogs are taking place so as to receive rains. Women are pulling the plough themselves in place of bulls in fields and a lot of superstition remedies are being resorted to in order to receive rains. A number of Chief Ministers and Ministers are visiting temples for rains. Ever since the new Government has come the Monsoon has got offended with us.

109 Sugar mills in the country were closed during the year 2007-08. This number increased to 172 in the year 2009-10 and per the situation in June 2010, 23 private and 139 co-operative sugar mills have been sick. This means that there are 162 sick mills and if we put together the number of closed and sick mills together then it will come to 334 mills. If 334 sugar mills in the country remain closed then it means that they are not receiving sugarcane in sufficient amount or they are into loss because their production cost is not being recovered or else are unable to work with modern techniques as a result of which on one hand the farmers will face difficulty in selling their sugarcane and it will reduce their source of income and on the other hand unemployment will increase and sugar production will decrease. Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture of the country is an able person with regard to sugar mills and despite all his ability the condition of sugar mills is this then only God knows what will happen in further.

Farmers are losing their interest in agriculture in the country. More than 40 percent farmers today have no interest in farming because they are not even recovering their production cost and farmer welfare schemes are not reaching the small farmers. Only certain major farmers are receiving the benefits of such schemes and this is leading to suicides being committed by grain producing farmers.

The national highways at Deoria and Kushinagar in my Parliamentary Constituency are not in good condition.

The road safety system of our country is extremely poor. Cases of drunken driving are reported. In the year 2008, 37,096 accidents took place on the national highways in the country and 42,670 people lost their lives in these accidents. It is a matter of regret that even after passing of one year the Government does not have any figures of as to how many people lost their lives on these roads. The Government does not keep any account of hit and run cases.

The Foreign trade deficit is increasing in the country which means that our position is going down globally. We are importing more than what we are exporting and petroleum products are being imported on a large scale whereas there is a large potential of producing alternatives to petroleum products in India itself.

However, we are unable to do it whereas a small country like Brazil is producing 1/3 alternative petroleum products.

There is lack of industries in my parliamentary constituency and unemployment is increasing rapidly. The small cottage, agricultural and rural industries play an important role in employment generation, earning foreign currency through exports and balanced development of regions. Though industrial policies boast of aiming at the development of small industries but we find that only large companies are promoted. In 2009, there were 261 lakh micro, medium and small industrial units and 1553 lakh registered units of agricultural, rural, cottage and small industries in the country. Around 51.77 lakh rural people were employed in these industries of which 7.36 % were women. However, I am regret to say that these industries are neither developing more getting sufficient loans as a result of which there is no enthusiasm among the small industrialists and unemployment is increasing rapidly in the country.

The principle of give and take has been followed in this budget. Direct taxes have been reduced but indirect taxes have been increased. VAT has been reduced but MAT has been increased. Until and unless our basic infrastructure is properly developed it is useless to think of development. The condition of roads is not good, means of irrigation is lacking in several parts of our country, unemployment is increasing and unemployed people are compelled to commit suicide. Besides, foodgrain production is declining and projects worth Rs. 20 crores or more are not being completed on time. As on 31st March 2010, out of 1005 projects, 478 projects have been running behind their schedule as a result of

which their production cost has been increasing and the people are still deprived of facilities, which they should have got earlier. The Government has not, so far, held any officer responsible for this. Therefore, my request is that the Government should punish the officers after fixing the responsibility.

This budget has nothing to do with our real economy and it will also not boost the economic growth. Hence, I oppose this budget.

*SHRI LAXMAN TUDU (Mayurbhanj): The budget for the year 2011-12 will fail to check price rise in the country and it does not solve the problems of the common man. No attention has been paid towards the development of the tribal community in this budget though the population of the tribals constitutes almost 9 % of the total population and not even a 9 % share of budget has been allocated for them. Even after 64 years of independence they are leading hellish life in the forests and are deprived of basic facilities. They are deprived of basic facilities like road, medical facility, education etc. due to forest acts.

Several schemes related to the tribal sector have been pending in the country for decades due to environmental clearance as a consequence of O U U which most of the tribal regions are deprived of irrigation facility even today and the foodgrain production of the country could not be increased. There are several shortcomings in the work of providing irrigation facility in the tribal regions as a result of which unnecessary delay is taking place. The actual picture will come before the country when discussion will be held in the House regarding delay in implementation of irrigation projects and neglect of tribal region with regard to irrigation schemes. Both the Central and State Governments are blaming each other but when we will hold discussion, we will come to know the reasons for delay in this regard.

In my parliamentary constituency Mayurbhanj, there is a beautiful place called Simlipal, which can be converted into a tourist spot, however, transport facility to reach here is not available as of now. We can attract the foreign tourists provided we have better transport facilities to reach at this place. If we promote tourism, people residing at this place can get employment also. Besides, there is a national park. Devkund, Khiching and Lulang etc. are also the tourist spots, which could

*Speech was laid on the Table.

be developed for tourism. Air service through small aircraft could be started from Rasgovindpur airstrip.

The foodgrains allocated for the poor people is being sold in the open market. The Government has not estimation regarding the quantity of foodgrains being sold in the black market but it is a fact that 42% of foodgrains is being sold in the open market. Even the Supreme Court has stated that the foodgrains allocated for the welfare schemes are sold in the black market, however, the Government has not taken any positive action in this regard. It is being done in complicity with the corrupt officials. Several modern techniques are being used in the country, then why can't we use these techniques for the public distribution system. If we use this technique, then not only we can ensure that the foodgrains allocated to the poor under the welfare schemes reaches them but can also check corruption prevailing in this system.

My parliamentary constituency Mayurbhanj is the largest district of Odisha, which is a tribal dominated district. However, the benefit of schemes related to health has not reached to these tribal villages. Even the children of these villages have not been benefited from the Integrated Child Development Scheme. Through this House, my request is that the health and child development schemes being run in my parliamentary constituency should be reviewed.

India is making rapid progress in several sectors even then many parts of our country are such where the benefit of development has not reached yet. My parliamentary constituency Mayurbhanj is one among such districts. Especially, it applies to the people living in those areas, which have failed to match the pace of progress with the developed areas. There are several reasons for the backwardness of these regions, which includes lack of basic facilities like road, communications, school and health facilities. Mahatma Gandhi had envisioned that until our villages are developed we cannot have balanced development of whole India. Rural development works in my parliamentary constituency Mayurbhanj should be reviewed to bring about improvement in this regard.

National Highway No. 5 is located in my parliamentary constituency and sanction has been given for converting it into 4 lanes. However, work in this regard has not been started so far. My request is that the work should be started at the earliest as it is resulting in huge traffic jams and often accidents are taking place.

The tribals comprising more than 10% of total population are living around 90% Coalmines, 72% forests and 80% minerals producing areas and they are witnessing people playing with the nature. The tribals living on 15% of India's total surface area are balancing the environment in the country in sync with the nature. The drama of development of tribals in the country started with the onset of first five-year plan wherein 43 schemes were implemented.

Which failed miserably to achieve its objectives. Actually, these were not plans, but sub-plans which were conjoined with other plans. Even today, the resources for industrialization are mopped up from these tribal areas. About 85 percent of these tribals are living below poverty line. They feel themselves isolated from the mainstream of the nation. As per the census 2001, 93 percent of the total population of tribals are bonded labourers. I, through this House, request the Government to make exclusive efforts for the development of tribals.

Electricity is very important in the modern age. Even today, these are some villages in my constituency which are bereft of electricity. These villages must be electrified so that the people get rid of the difficulty being faced by them for want of electricity. New power plants may be set-up to augment the supply of power.

There are huge deposits of silver and copper in and around Keshopur, in my constituency. A survey was conducted there, but, for some reasons, it could not be completed. I request to resume this survey and, besides mining operations, silver and copper based industries may be installed there. The kaoline material like china lay is available in my constituency. If this material is mined and kaoline based industry is encouraged in this area, the jobs will be generated and unemployment can be mitigated. Power is scarce in this region. This problem of shortage of power can be resolved if solar plant are installed.

Educational opportunities are not available to a satisfactory level in my constituency. The literacy rate is above 50 percent mark. The need for establishment of a central university in this tribal dominated constituency is very imperative.

The government employees do not want to be deployed in tribal region which has been affecting badly the education and health related function for tribals. As far as the development of education is concerned, it can be taken care of by giving jobs to the educated tribals.

They know the local language well. The grant of risk allowance, HRA and other allowances to the employees posted in the tribal areas should be considered. For many reasons, the private sector do not wish to invest in these areas. The Government of India needs to take initiative in this regard. It is provided under the law that the industries functioning in the tribals regions will set apart funds under Corporate Social Responsibility to carry out welfare related works in the surrounding areas, but, unfortunately, this provision is not mandatory. It depends upon the well wishes of the industry to do or not to do any welfare of the local people.

This Budget do no benefit the poor, the farmerytribals and women in any way. I, therefore, oppose this budget.

*SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): The coming years do not signal balanced development of the country. This budget employs a sleigh of hand through which it gets back what it proposes to provide. On the face of it, this budget is beyond reproach but it will push the poor further into the quagmire of poverty while enriching the rich. There are just a handful of countries in the world which has an annual budget worth Rs. 10 lakh crore. India has got an annual budget of Rs. 12,57,729 crore, of which Rs. 9 lakh crore will be gathered through resources while the rest Rs. 3 lakh crore will be supplemented through budgetary deficit. It will push the rate of inflation higher and crush the common man. I, therefore, rise to oppose this budget.

Keonijhar, my Parliamentary Constituency, is a tribal dominated area. As per the government figure, around 9 percent people of our country are Scheduled Tribes. They are mostly forest dwellers and are called depressed classes. In the previous year's budget a sum of Rs. 185 crore was provided for them which is meager for their development. This year, this amount has been raised to Rs. 244 crore which is too small to bring about advancement for them. This Budget has failed to do any justice towards the tribals. This segment of our society is weak and is deprived of the modern facilities. The laws enacted for their welfare, are being implemented in such a way, which is proving inimical to their interests.

The budget does not envisage any scheme to curb corruption. Therefore, the disease of corruption will further spread in the country. Due to inflation, the Public Distribution System and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes have failed to make any dent in my

constituency, Keonjhar. A number of experts have read carefully the sentiments prevailing in the country that corruption in bureaucracy has been growing continuously. Even the Government admits the seriousness of the problem which has a deleterious impact on the society, but the Government do not give permission to take any action against the corrupt person. Sometimes, the people involved in serious crimes are given token punishment. For all these reasons, corruption has been growing by leaps and bounds. Sometimes, the corrupt government officials are transferred but these officers do not desist from corrupt behavior because old habits die hard.

My Parliamentary Constituency Keonjhar is a drought prone area where irrigation facility is not available and people are not getting benefits of the AIBP scheme. Agriculture in many areas of the country is getting badly effected in the absence of irrigation facility. Irrigation can be done through rivers also. On the other hand river pollution is also increasing in the country whereas the Government has been spending crores of rupees for the last many years for this purpose. Today 382540 Lakh liters of severage and polluted water is being drained into rivers everyday whereas India has a capacity to clean only 117870 lakh liters of water everyday, the remaining 270000 lakh liter sever or polluted water gets merged into the rivers. It is God's grace that most of the garbage flows down the rivers along with them otherwise the situation would have been very bad. In foreign countries good mechanisms are in place for treating sewer water and cleaning it but India does not have good arrangements to check pollution in the country.

A number of things are said in the budget but the same are not implemented properly as a result of which lot of money is being misused through the Welfare Schemes being run in the country. The Government enacts a number of laws in the country and issues guidelines as well but it fails to ensure whether the same are being implemented or not. A provision was made for providing 18 percent of the total loan for agricultural sector but the same was not implemented later on. Today banks prefer businessmen over agriculturalists for giving maximum loans because this is a source of income for the corrupt people. The target of 18 percent has not been achieved so far as a result of which the farmers still have to go to the moneylenders and they get exploited by them which leads them towards suicidal tendencies. The Minister of Finance in the country is spending more time with the industrialists

*Speech was laid on the Table.

rather than farmers and he is more worried about the people in corporate world instead of farmer's interest. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how much of loan was provided to the major business houses during the last three years and how much of that has been repayed and not repayed timely. The limit of loan amount is also being reduced by the banks for the medium industries where people get more employment opportunities.

Raw material and minerals are available in abundance in my Parliamentary Constituency Keonjhar, and the same are being exported. If industries are set up in our own country and the raw material and minerals are utilised here itself then it will increase employment and encourage domestic production. But the same can not be done due to financial crisis. It have been demanding to set up a public sector Steel plant in this area but till date no action has been taken. People of Indian origin living abroad want to invest in our country but the rules framed by the Government are so much complex and rigid that these people are unable to invest in our country and the nature of working of the Government is also a reason behind this. The Government does not have figures regarding how many people of Indian origin have invested in India. These hurdles are being created under pressure from certain industrial houses because they do not want that investments from abroad be made in India because this will make them compete with them and the Indian industrial homes are not able enough to face the competition. Their only means for growth is Government protection which must be provided to the consumers but in our country the same is provided to the big industrial houses. In the year 2008-09 Rs. 7.314 crore rupees were invested which came down to Rs. 1.691 crore in the year 2009-10, it means that within a year investments amounting to Rs. 5700 crore declined. This investment decides the probability of growth in employment and production but due to wrong policies, the Government is unable to achieve the employment and production growth resulting out of this investment.

People in my Parliamentary Constituency Keonjhar are migrating to cities in the absence of employment as this budget has not proved helpful in checking unemployment. No attention has been paid towards unemployment. In our country unemployment was increasing at the rate of 2.2 percent for the last ten years which went upto 2.3 percent in the year 2004-05 and today the same is increasing at the rate of more than 5 percent. Excluding two three states in the country,

unemployment in the public sector is increasing manifold annually in almost all the states whereas investments of crores and crores is being made in the public sector. In seven to ten states unemployment is increasing very rapidly in private sector as well. The Union Government has not made any efforts to set up industries in those states where unemployment has increased and as a result of this most of the people of these states are migrating to other states for employment.

By July 2010, 4.77 lakh cases of encroachment of tribal land were registered and covering 8.10 lakh hectare land. I am sorry to inform the House that 3.78 lakh cases covering 7.86 lakh hectare land were disposed of by the courts, this was the job of the Government which was ultimately done by the court and the court's interference led to 2,09 lakh cases being disposed off in favour of tribals and covering 4.06 lakh acres of land. This directly means that this Government is against the tribals and this makes them approach the court for their rights.

Security guidelines are being violated openly in coal mines and other mining works as a result of which fatal accidents are taking place in mining and poor mining workers are losing their lives. In the year 2008, 145 accidents took place and 179 workers lost their lives in those accidents. In the year 2010 the number of workers who lost their lives was 175. On the other hand Directorate General of Mines Safety under the Ministry of Labour and Employment has stated that it does not have any specific information about violation of security guidelines whereas the responsibility of safety of mines lies with the Directorate of Mines Safety and crores of rupees are spent on this office. What is the need of such an office when safety concerns are being ignored.

The number of cases of illegal mining is increasing in the country. In the year 2006 there were 36,677 cases of illegal mining which increased upto 43,560 in the year 2008. The State Governments had seized 1,47,922 vehicles which were engaged in illegal mining and FIR was registered only in 4,827 cases. Rs. 39,483,96 lakh were received in the form of fine and this shows that illegal mining is going on at a large scale in the country violating the illegal mining lasos.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Keonjhar there are a number of traditional irrigation and drinking water resources and the Government is not paying and special attention towards these. The Average annual water

availability in the country is nearly 1869 billion metric ton and out of this we are only utilising 1123 billion metric ton because many of our old dams and water reservoirs are in a very pathetic condition. The Government has made a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore in the Eleventh Five Year Plan but out of that only 25 percent has been spent on this so far.

Which reflects that the repairing work of dams and reservoirs is not being carried out properly as a consequence the problem of water presentation has multiplied.

In my constituency Keonjhar tribals are not getting appropriate benefit of food grain schemes by the centre. The Central Government had started a public distribution system to provide food grains on low price to the poor people but today food grains of rupees 358 crore goes to open market in place of welfare schemes and ration stores. In this manner ration of poor people is digested by the mafias. In the year 2008-09 the Central Government provided a subsidy for Rs. 49000 crore. Corruption starts with the allocation of ration store. According to an estimate ration store owners earn Rs. 10 crore by selling food grains in black market and when complaints are lodged against them then no action is initiated.

The present budget will not be able to check price rise, it is against the interests of poor people and common man. Hence, I am against this budget.

*SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): First of all I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Finance Minister that he has tried to give relief to the poor people of India, on the other hand he has inspired the upper class to contribute some part of their income to the Government. On one hand he has opened the treasure for the farmers, on the other hand he has announced rebate in the income tax for common man, simultaneously he has given Government relief for the construction of houses for the poor people. He has increased the personal income tax limit from rupees 1 lakh 60 thousand to rupees 1 lakh 80 thousand and for people of 80 years and above this limit has been fixed at Rs. 5 lakh. On similar lines the old age pension has been increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. All these are appreciable steps. The most important thing about this budget is that Hon'ble Finance Minister has paid attention to the future of India and he has tried to make due provisions from rural and agriculture sector to education for the younger generation.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Bharat Nirman Schemes

I would like to attract the attention of the Government towards Bharat Nirman scheme. It is a good thing that in the year 2011-12 altogether rupees 58,000 crore have been allocated for making of India. It is more than the current year by Rupees 10,000 crore. The target which is set in Delhi under the scheme get less than one fourth by the time they reach to State Governments. Bharat Nirman scheme, five years ago i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-09 a target was set to irrigate one core hectare land, but even after the completion of the period of the plan the fields of the farmers who were supposed to get the benefit of the target could not get any water. What to talk of the target, no State Government could succeed to reach anywhere near the target. In the plan of 2008-09 target was set to irrigate 9878.26 thousand hectare land whereas opposite to the said target only 1196.777 hectare land irrigation target could be achieved. I request you that the purpose of NREGA, Midday meal, sarvshiksha Abhiyan, Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renovation mission including other similar schemes is not only the upliftment of exploited and deprived people but also to bring uniformity by abolishing current regional and social imbalance. It is the need of the time that our Government should pay utmost attention to social development. The condition of irrigation facility in our Vidarbha region is extremely pitiable.

Prime Minister Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana

Under the said scheme the construction work of roads in rural areas is taking place but the condition of the roads is extremely poor. There is no proper arrangement for their repairs. The condition of roads in my constituency is extremely poor. Hence, I request that special attention must be paid towards it.

Need of Reform in Education Sector

It is a matter of happiness that the Government has made the provision of 24 percent additional amount for education sector than the current year. Finance Minister in his budget speech has told that secondary education should be convenient to all, the percentage of our scholars should increase in educational field, and there should be provision for skill training, efforts have been made for all the said items. In our country there are children who drop schools after primary, middle or Matric. In our country there are schools which are being run under thatched roofs. Attention should also be paid in this direction too.

The Government has also announced that Central Schools will be opened in states where they do not exist. I request the improvement to ensure good education standard of State University and they should be raised to the level of Central Universities.

Problem of unemployment

The hon'ble Minister in his address has informed that in our country by 2025, 70 percent Indians will be of working age. From this point of view it is necessary that we have to generate employment opportunities for the said youth. Even now, recruitments are banned in many Government departments. In many offices employees are appointed on contractual basis and after some time they are left unemployed. This system is not reasonable.

Health Problems

The hon. Minister of Finance has proposed to hike the plan expenditure by 20 percent in 2011-12 and raised it to Rs. 26,760 crore. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the insufficient health facilities in rural areas which causes a lot of inconvenience to the people and, sometime, even put their lives to risk.

The doctor to population ratio in our country is very low. It is, therefore, imperative to increase the number of medical colleges and introduce special provision to encourage the doctors who are deployed in remote areas and give them preference in promotions.

Stepping-up Power Generation

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards power generation. In Vidarbha, power cuts go on for hours together. Insufficient supply of power has a very bad impact on agriculture.

Towards the end of my speech, I would like to say that this budget is people friendly as it takes care of every section of society. It has benefited the farmers, increased the income tax ceiling for women and senior citizens. I feel that this budget will help us to meet the challenges of growth. The Finance Minister has done a commendable job.

[English]

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to withdraw the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

concession given for import of bamboo sticks. Import duty is reduced from 30% to 10%.

This will have an adverse effect on the producers whose number in their lakhs for whom this is the only livelihood. Most of them are from are from Tripura and North Eastern States. In fact more relief should be given to these workers and provide them further incentives. Bamboo must be brought within the ambit of the agriculture domain. This will enable more bamboo industry to come up. Dumping from China and Vietnam must be checked.

Thank you and I support the budget proposals.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): I have risen to speak on the budget (2011-12) presented in the House by the Minister of Finance. The Government has failed to offer any concrete solution to the problems like corruption and black money in the budget. It has not been able to find any formula to bring back black money stashed abroad. If the Government would bring this black money, which is nearly \$75 lakh crore, back to India, it can do wonder. The Government should take concrete measure in this direction keeping the national interest into consideration.

For a very long time, the fanner community and agriculture of this country is ignored. No concrete measure has been taken to improve their lot. 60 percent land of the country is unirrigated. No initiative has been taken to irrigate this land. It has not made any budget allocation towards this end, Water does not reach the tail end in canals. In my Constituency, fanners are on the verge of starvation because of the lack of irrigation facilities. My Constituency, Fatehpur, lies between Ganga and Yamuna rivers in Uttar Pradesh. If the Government provide funds in this budget for damming the Yamuna and Ganga rivers, it will be beneficial for the farmers residing in Fatehpur, Kaushambi and Allahabad. For the past 20 years, water of the Ram Ganga and lower Ram Ganga canals has not reached the trail. If the water from Ganga and Yamuna rivers is lifted and put in these canals, it will help in providing irrigation facilities. Besides, this budget should provide for additional funds for tube wells.

Even after so many years of independence, the country has failed to formulate an agricultural policy,

*Speech was laid on the Table.

which is very unfortunate. Our farmer is not the real owner of the land he tills. The Government can acquire his land for a very insignificant sum and he is helpless in this regard. This black law, introduced by the Britishers, should be amended and the farmer should be given proprietary rights over his land. The Finance Minister has given relaxation to the farmers in the rate of interest by providing that the farmers who will make timely repayment of their loans will be given 3 percent concession in the rate of interest.

Sir, if a survey is conducted in the country to ascertain the number of farmers who make timely repayment, it will be not more than 1 percent of the total farmers. I, therefore, demand that this condition of timely repayment should be phased out, only then, it will benefit the farmers.

The funds allocated for heralding green revolution is insufficient. The budget has allocated meagre resources to increase the yield of pulses, oilseeds and vegetables in the country. Therefore, these funds should be enhanced.

Rupees 7000 crore have been allocated to provide fertilizers to farmers, but the Government should apprise the House as to wherefrom the fertilizers will be arranged.

The most disheartening is the fact that no concrete measures have been taken to cut down government expenditure. It is very unlikely that the fiscal deficit can be controlled because of the absence of any concrete plan in this regard.

The concession given in respect of the Income Tax is almost negligible in the backdrop of galloping inflation.

The Government has not taken strong measures to rein in inflation. It will, therefore, take time before any results are in sight. The hike in the crude oil prices in Central Asia will push the inflation further. There is zero possibility that this budget will help in containing the ire of common man towards the Central Government.

The General Budget 2011-12 has introduced new proposals with regard to the service tax. These proposals will make the purchasing of hotel food, lodging and paying life insurance premium costlier. This budget will make health services costlier. The lab tests will attract 5 percent service tax.

I would like the hon. Minister of Finance to introduce a Bill in the House for providing free health facilities to every person. Fatehpur lies between two metro cities. An AIIMS like hospital should be set up there to make health facilities available to the people of this area.

The education of minorities has been ignored. Minorities are angry because they don't have 20 percent shares in education. Uttar Pradesh lags behind in education.

There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in Fatehpur, therefore, I demand that the same should be opened here. Funds must be allocated for this purpose under this year's budget.

BPL survey was carried out in the year 2002 whereas the number of people living below poverty line in the last nine years has increased. Fresh survey must be done and new BPL cards may be issued so that the poor people living in villages may also get benefits of Government assistance.

In this budget hon. Minister of Finance has provided rebate on silk but 80 percent of our country's population lives in villages and they wear cotton and khadi clothes. Rebate must be given on that but the same has not been given.

The number of literate people in the country is increasing but nothing has been done in the budget for providing employment to unemployed persons whereas there are nearly 40 crore educated unemployed persons in the country. Provision should be made in this budget for providing job or unemployment allowance to these people.

Therefore, I would like to tell hon. Minister of Finance that the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Fund (MPLAD) must be increased from Rs. 2 crore to a minimum of Rs. 10 crore so that development of the area can be carried out. In the previous budget I had presented to him and to hon. Prime Minister a letter signed by nearly 200 Members of Parliament of this House for increasing the MPLADS fund and in view of the drinking water problem in the country, a demand for providing 1000 hand pumps per Member for every Lok Sabha Constituency was also made but no attention was paid to that as well. I would like to demand from hon. Minister of Finance that this time when he gives a reply, he must inform the House in this regard. Having said this, I conclude.

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): First of all I would like to congratulate hon. Minister of Finance for presenting the Union Budget for the year 2011-12 because after presentation of Budget the poor condition of market has improved slightly. Today, even after 63 years of Independence the economic picture of the country is not reflected clearly. Today most of the poverty alleviation programmes that were launched have been found to have a number of irregularities in the guidelines of their implementation. The country is facing acute inflation and corruption. Pay Committee is constituted to benefit certain few crores of Government employees and concessional food facilities are made available for certain special people. But today there are a very few number of people to listen to the woes of crores of BPL and APL families and their voice of hunger.

Inflation had reached up to 20.2 percent in February, 2010 and once again between December 2010 to February, 2011 this went up to almost 18 percent whereas the official figures claim it to be at 9.3 percent. Today we have been unable to achieve the desired development in the field of agriculture in this agriculture-oriented country. The common farmer of our country is leading a very pitiable life whereas on the other side farmers in cities are yielding such good crops in their farmhouses that they become rich overnight. The Government will have to pay attention towards this.

Recently the Governor of RBI has expressed his inability in making payment of wages of MNREGA workers through banks because the number of banks in our country is much less in ratio of the total number of villages in our country. The number of cases of dacoity, theft and criminal incidents is increasing in the country but the Government does not seem to be taking any effective measures in this regard. Circulation of fake currency in the country is another sad thing for the country.

Today, the Government does not have any policy to check the black money in the country and stashing of black money in foreign countries. Income tax rebate for the General category has been increased from Rs. 1,60,000 to Rs. 1,80,000 in ratio of the increasing inflation rate, which is not appropriate. In today's scenario this rebate must be for up to Rs. 2,50,000. There is a need to have a proper market system for the production of farmers, to open banks in every Panchayat and to allocate special/additional funds to compensate the loss

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of crops by the farmers of Jharkhand, who are faced with drought at present. Recently a demand for Rs. 21 crore was made for the upgradation and development of National Highway but the Ministry of Finance made available less than half of that amount. The BPL list in Jharkhand was not approved. Therefore, I would request the Government to think in the interest of public and prepare a time bound programme to resolve these problems and initiate immediate action to ensure its implementation.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): The hon'ble chief Minister of Bihar the Government of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar stated that in the present budget finds no mention anywhere as to how to put check on price rise or how. Poverty will be eradicated and new jobs created. Nothing of it has been stated in this budget.

The hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumar has stated also that the budget contains no proposal to promote agricultural sector whereas the fact is that Bihar has agricultural based economy and the proposal to reduce the prices of agricultural equipment is petty one. The proposal made in the budget to extend financial aid for the agricultural sector to the eastern states is just like a drop in the ocean and is too meager to make any difference. The main factor of price-rise is corruption and black money.

But the formula to tackle the corruption has not been discussed anywhere in the budget and also as to how will the Indian black money lying in foreign banks is proposed to be brought back? This point has been raised by the hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar.

One of the major reasons of price rise is not to distribute grains and not to give other benefits to B.P.L category people. The B.P.L population in Bihar is around one and a half crores whereas the central Government provides assistance to 65 lakh of the people belonging to the B.P.L category.

Prices inflate due to non-development of backward areas. Demand by the State Government for rupees 4000 crores per annum under backward region grant funds in Bihar in the next five year plan has been turned down in the present budget, and Bihar which needed to have the status of special state has been completely neglected in this budget. It augments regional imbalance and the same is the reason of price rise.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

To curb price-rise of food items, of how much cash subsidy will be provided to the poor under food security bill, has completely been neglected in the present budget.

Illiteracy, among people is also one of the reasons of price-rise. Allocation of Rs. 21,000 crores under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to Bihar is a paltry amount.

To conclude I would like to submit that until appropriate schemes are formulated for the poor people, B.P.L category people the development of the country is not feasible and those people will not be able to be a part of the main stream. With these few words I conclude here.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam Speaker, eleven days ago I had the privilege of presenting the General Budget for the year 2011-12 to this august House. Since then this has been debated and discussed both within the House and outside the House. I had the privilege of listening to some of the hon. Members who have made their very valuable contributions while participating in the Budget discussions. As many as 45 hon. Members spoke on the floor of the House and almost an equal number, 44 hon. Members, laid their written speeches on the Table of the House as they could not get time to make their observations. I am deeply indebted to them for making their observations.

As I was following the debate inside the House and also some of the comments made in the Media, in the Television Channels, it appeared that there are two trends in these discussions. First, there is a viable rise in the expectations of our people, farmers, small business entrepreneurs, youth and the vulnerable sections of our society. More is expected from policy makers of the Government. This can happen only when they see some of their concerns are being addressed and then they will expect other issues also to be addressed adequately. I consider this as a recognition of the fact that Government is acting. It encourages me to take courage in both hands and to address some of the issues which require to be addressed.

The second thought which comes to my mind is that emphasis is being laid on the concerns of our rural

and urban poor, agriculture, importance of better education and health. As per constitutional scheme of things most of these happen to be within the domain of the State Governments. But that does not mean that as Union Finance Minister I have no role to play there. I am to play a very important and a vital role as Union Finance Minister to ensure the right macro economic environment for sustaining high broad based growth, control inflation and ensure inclusive growth. If we could achieve broad based growth, then it will generate wealth; it will ensure more resources to the private sector, to the public sector, to the Central agencies and to the State agencies. If the devolution through the Thirteenth Finance Commission has increased substantially to be transferred to the States, it has been possible because of high tax GDP ratio, because of generation of wealth and because of higher output from the factories and fields. Therefore, keeping that objective in view I would like to address the concerns which the hon. Members have raised during the course of the discussion and which have been commented outside.

Let me first deal with inflation. There is no doubt that inflation is the most important issue which needs to be addressed adequately. In my own Budget speech, I mentioned in the later part of paragraph 4 as:

“We also have to improve the supply response of agriculture to the expanding domestic demand. Determined measures on both these issues will help address the structural concerns on inflation management.”

Inflation happens mainly due to two constraints. They are demand constraints and supply constraints. If there is too much money to chase too few goods, it leads to the classical concept of inflation. If there is lack of supply of essential goods, it leads to inflation. If there is a lack of proper coordination between the various agents acting in the field, it leads to supply constraints. We started the year 2010 when the rate of inflation was already as high as 20.2 per cent. When I am speaking before this august House, and through them to the nation, it has come down to 9.3 per cent but, I say, I underline, that it is not acceptable. This figure is equally unacceptable.

Now, let us analyse as to how it happens. In the initial part of the year, cereals inflation became the major concern, namely, prices of wheat, prices of rice, prices of pulse and prices of sugar. In the second half of the year, suddenly we found that there was a spurt in the prices of vegetables, eggs, milk and certain other

commodities. These commodities including the poultry products contribute nearly 9.5 per cent of the total 14.34 per cent which is the weightage of the food prices in the wholesale price index. Therefore, we have to address that.

What has been the impact after the steps taken? I am not going to elaborate on the steps taken. To improve the supply, we kept the import door open. For the medium term, we took certain steps to improve the production of those commodities which are in short supply. To ensure the availability of goods at a moderate price at least to a section of the people - I am not going into the debate right now, that part will come a little later - or to the families living below the poverty line, as per the present calculation of more than 6.5 crore families, through the Public Distribution System, a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of Gujarat. Recently, he has submitted the Report on how to revamp the Public Distribution System because when we were looking at these aspects, it came to our notice that in large parts of the country, the Public Distribution System was not in a place to pick it up.

I will give two classical examples. Pulses were imported and provided at subsidized rate of Rs. 10 per kilo. But it was not possible to reach a large number of BPL families because of the non-existence of effective Public Distribution System.

Where, it was there it reached; where it was not there it did not reach. Oil was imported and it was decided that a subsidy of Rs. 15 per litre would be provided. But unfortunately it could not be effectively distributed all over the country, even to the limited number of families belonging to the BPL as per the old statistics. That brought to our attention the serious constraints on the distribution side and how we shall have to address this issue. Therefore, the Prime Minister decided to address this issue by constituting a Group consisting of Chief Ministers of certain States and certain experts, including the Minister of Agriculture, to look into this aspect. Shri Modi has submitted his Report. There are many suggestions which can be implemented.

In respect of inflation, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to certain facts. Of course, I am not taking any plea. This is not an excuse that as there is inflation in other countries, so there should be high inflation in India also. That is not my plea. But the

fact of the matter is that the inflationary pressure is visible all over the world. It is not confined merely to our country. I have some latest inflationary figures of other countries. These figures are up to January. The inflation was 14.7 per cent in Argentina; 9.8 per cent in Bangladesh; 9.21 per cent in Brazil; 11.7 per cent in China; 17.3 per cent in Egypt; 15.6 per cent in Indonesia; 18.9 per cent in Iran; 20.4 per cent in Pakistan; 30.1 per cent in Ukraine; 9.1 per cent in Uruguay; and 33.8 per cent in Venezuela. It is because there is an apprehension - which is not merely an apprehension, because it got reflected in the ground reality also - that the surplus liquidity is being converted into commodity. It is happening in the case of oil; it is happening in the case of food grains; and it is happening in the case of certain other essential commodities. These are the economic factors. We might try to wish them away, but they cannot be wished away because of global linkages.

Again I am saying that, that does not give me an excuse not to address the issue. The issue has to be addressed squarely. How am I addressing these issues? I have taken positive steps in the Budget. I have taken initiatives in the agricultural sector. These initiatives are for strengthening the storage and cold chains; focus on fiscal consolidation; supportive monetary policy towards fiscal action; and controlling core inflation.

Therefore, when I talk of 60,000 pulse villages, it is not merely a rhetoric that it just to identify with the 60th year of the Republic, The Special Package Programme for 60,000 villages has paid dividend this year itself. This year itself the pulse production has increased by almost two million tonnes. When I talk of 25,000 oil farm farmers, it is not merely a rhetoric or just a tokenism. It will give me three lakh tonnes of palm oil after five years.

One of the major objectives is to bring back the economy to the higher growth trajectory. Somebody has expressed doubt as to how we will be able to do it and how we can achieve that. I have achieved it. We have been able to do it. Please remember, when I presented the interim Budget in February, 2009, I did not have the mandate. It was just on the eve of elections. We recognized the fact that there was a major financial crisis. The major international financial crisis was at its peak. We began the year 2008-09 with the GDP growth of almost nine per cent in the first quarter. In the last quarter, we were alarmed to notice that it is coming down as low as 5.8 per cent. Therefore, it was the

responsibility of the Government to take the risk like many other countries. We had huge fiscal expansion and we wanted to sustain the growth by generating demand domestically as the external-demand generation was not possible at that point of time. It was possible for us and we are able to arrest the further deceleration of growth and the year ended with 7.6 per cent. Next year, it was eight per cent; the year which was coming to an end is 8.6 per cent. Therefore, if I project that my GDP growth will be nine per cent, the figure is credible. After all, test of a pudding is in eating.

Madam Speaker I would just like to give you a comparative picture of the last six years and the previous six years. In 1989-90, it was 6.4 per cent; in 1990-91, it was 6.3 per cent; in 2000-01, it was 4.4 per cent; in 2001-02, it was 5.8 per cent; in 2002-03, it was 3.8 per cent; in 2003-04, it was 8.5 per cent. The average is 5.8 per cent. Similarly, in 2004-05, it was 7.5 per cent; in 2005-06, it was 9.5 per cent; in 2006-07, it was 9.6 per cent; in 2007-08, it was 9.3 per cent; and in 2008-09, which was extremely a bad year as there was international financial crisis, it was 6.8 per cent; in 2009-10, it was eight per cent and in 2010-11, it was 8.6 per cent. So, the last six years period average is 5.8 per cent and the current six years average is 8.5 per cent. We can and we shall do.

Madam Speaker, to me growth is just not merely a statistical satisfaction. To me growth means empowerment to the Government. If I have high growth, I will have the capacity to take the risk of going to the extent of loan waiver of Rs. 65,000 crore to give benefit to the four crore farmers. If I have higher growth and, high employment generation, it would be possible for me to transfer more resources to the States. I had the privilege of being the Minister of Finance in early 1980s. I used to have a picture. State after State Finance Ministers and Chief Ministers were coming to me to increase the ways and means of advances and to allow overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India. Today, when I am talking to you, hon. Members, except three States for which I have appointed a Committee to look into their special problems, 25 States, out of the 28 States, are having cash surplus to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh crore throughout the year. No Finance Minister or Chief Minister of any State used to come and tell me to allow him to have an overdraft. It is because we have been able to transfer more resources. All those figures are there in the budgetary document. I need not elaborate on it, but these are there. Therefore, if we have higher

growth, it is possible to generate more employment. I will come to the figure a little later.

Now, another doubt has been raised about fiscal deficit. I am oblique and sometimes not so oblique. A suggestion has been made that perhaps I have fudged the figures.

I have taken into account the prevailing situation. I do not know what would happen tomorrow. When we formulate the Budget, we formulate the Budget considering the situation prevailing at that point of time and we can foresee what is going to happen. If somebody tells me why I have taken only Rs. 20,000 crore as oil subsidy, first of all, I would like to most respectfully remind the House that in previous years, oil subsidy was never put in the Budget at the BEs stage. It was provided through the Bonds. Bonds were taken out of the fiscal deficit computation. That is not sound economy. I did not believe in that. I wanted to make it transparent. I am giving direct subsidy, not through the Bonds. I am showing it in computing the fiscal deficit. Anybody may say: What is the relevance of the figure of just Rs. 20,000 crore when the oil prices are going high? I know the world oil prices are going high. I know the uncertainty in Africa and the Arab world. I know it is going to affect the oil supply in the medium and long-terms or even in the short-term. But, at the same time, another picture comes to my mind - not in the remote past but in 2008. We assumed office in May, 2004. From June onwards, I noticed that there was an upward movement of the international oil prices starting from \$ 36 per barrel, about which my good friends Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Yaswant Sinha had the advantage; they did not have to bother about! But, after that, it continuously moved up. We did not know where it would settle - whether at \$60 or \$70 or \$80 per barrel. When the international financial crisis came, in June, it reached as high as \$125 per barrel. In August, it reached as high as \$147 per barrel. I am talking of 2008. Then, in January, it came down softly to \$50 per barrel. Oil is slippery! Again, it is moving up. I know my requirement. Out of 100 plus million tonnes every year, we have to import it. Our domestic production is a little less than one-third of it - 33 or 32 million tonnes. Therefore, it may offset. But normal prudence says that it can be adjusted.

Complaints have been made saying how could I show my BE figure of 2011-12 less than the RE figure of 2010-11. First, there should be comparison between

the comparables. BE should be compared to BE. RE should not be compared to BE because RE includes the additional amount which we give, which you are going to approve after my speech - the third batch of Supplementary Demands. When we find that the resources come, extra additional resources come, we deploy those additional resources.

Therefore, many of the items in 2010-11 are there. I can mention some of these items for the hon. Members' consideration. But, before that, I would like to clarify one more point which Dr. Joshi elaborated on. It was said: "Well, you have been able to reduce the fiscal deficit from 5.6 per cent to 5.1 per cent of unexpected bonanza.

[Translation]

Resources came in abundance, in plenty.

Yes, came in abundance. I do not know whether I am telling correct Hindi.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): It is correct.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please correct me. Yes, it came. In my own Budget projection, I showed Rs. 35,000 crore, I got Rs. 1,06,000 crore. But at least you must appreciate that I use these resources to reduce the deficit. Yes, I do admit that I do not believe in that phrase. Those who want to live in the fiscal prudence, they are less imaginative and those who want to live in the borrowed resources, they are more imaginative, I do not believe that belief and in that philosophy. I believe that we should live in the fiscal prudence. I have to resort to fiscal expansion to overcome the crisis of deterioration of GDP growth.

But the moment to stabilise, I, on the floor of this House while presenting the full Budget of 2009-10 after receiving the mandate from the people, mentioned that I would like to come back to the path of fiscal consolidation and I gave the road map. I gave the three years' road map. I gave that it would be 5.5 per cent in 2010-11 and it would be 4.8 per cent in 2011-12 and thereafter it will proceed and these road maps have also been indicated by the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Therefore, taking advantage of that, I have also expanded. If you please remember, in the first batch of supplementary I up fronted the developmental expenditure. I have given substantial quantum of money for the developmental expenditure. I can give you just a few examples: Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana,

Rs. 10,000 crore, Rs. 4,000 crore for implementation to the Right to Education, Rs. 4,279 crore as Central Assistance of Special Category States, Rs. 2,212 crore under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.

Some of the Revised Estimates of the year are just temporary. Two eminent Finance Ministers, my predecessors, Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Yashwant Sinha are sitting in front of me. They know that sometimes an emergency situation comes and we have to make some adjustments. This year I had to do. I had to provide a short-term credit of Rs. 5,000 crore to FCI and I know I will get it back next year. To overcome the temporary crisis I had to resort to it. But if somebody comes to the conclusion, as I had to give it in 2010-11, I shall have to repeat in 2011-12, it is not correct.

The third thing which we have done and I think I have done correctly. You have noticed in the Budget every year, those who are diligence prudence of the Budget Document, that some expenditure we show in the revenue account, and particularly, those which you transfer to the States as capital grants - transferring it as capital grants but showing it as revenue. I discontinued this practice and I have taken into account on the capital side and not on the revenue side.

There have been recommendations of expert bodies on earlier occasions and I have implemented it, for instance, re-capitalisation of the public sector banks. Last year I gave Rs. 14,157 crore; this year we are giving Rs. 9,000 crore because we do not want our public sector banks sick. They must maintain their CRAR at the credible limit, at least, at eight per cent. Not only that, we have increased the equity of a particular public sector bank. I have increased it to 58 per cent. Therefore, these expenditures are essentially developmental expenditure.

So, I do not believe that I have done anything wrong, which should not be done in projecting the fiscal deficit 5.1 and if you look at the track record, I am quite confident that we will be able to convince you that in every year we have been able to maintain this fiscal deficit as we have done in past.

Madam Speaker, while talking on the social security plan expenditure, we have emphasised on social security; we have emphasised on infrastructure. 23 per cent of the total developmental outlay of this year has been spent on social security; 48 per cent of the total plan has been invested in the infrastructure sector. It is

because these are the requirements to ensure that we could achieve the higher growth trajectory.

A large number of comments have been made on agriculture. Yes, I do believe that agriculture is an important aspect and this aspect we cannot ignore. I would like to deal with three topics connected with agriculture: agriculture, agricultural credit, and agricultural Minimum Support Price. My basic objective in agriculture is to encourage production, to reduce wastage, to expand capacity to process, and to expand the capacities of storing in cold chains. I said it earlier; and I have repeated it. I do believe nobody can feed one billion plus people except India. I have great confidence on the Indian farmers; and they will do it. This year also, I can tell you that. I will just make two comparisons. We had severe drought in the year 2009. Everybody on the floor of this House - Lajuji was there - said there will be serious food riot because there was a huge drought. We discussed it twice, three. Yes, drought was there, but we did not succumb to it, thanks to the farmers of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and a couple of other areas. And I must thank the State Governments also. They took the prompt action; provided additional electricity; provided diesel; and standing crop was not allowed to be destroyed. We provided monetary support and in that way we could reduce the adverse impact of that drought. Yes, agricultural growth came down, but it was not negative. It was a positive growth of 0.2 per cent in 2009-10 compared to the similar type of drought in 2002-03 when the agricultural growth was minus 7.2 per cent. Therefore do not think that we are neglecting agriculture.

Yes, we ought to give more money to the farmers. And I do still believe that despite tremendous pressures, taking the risk of having higher food inflation, we did not hesitate to increase the support price to the farmers because if we do not provide them what they require, they will not be able to produce more.

Just I will give you some information in respect of Minimum Support Price for some important items, not for all. For paddy, in 1999-00, it was Rs. 490 per quintal. In 2003-04, in four years, it increased by just sixty rupees from Rs. 490 per quintal to Rs. 550 per quintal. During the UPA regime, it increased from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1000. It increased by Rs. 450 per quintal in five years.

In the case of wheat, it increased by Rs. 50, from Rs. 580 to Rs. 630. During the UPA regime, it increased by Rs. 480, from Rs. 640 to Rs. 1120 in five years. There are series of items.

In the case of sugarcane, it increased from Rs. 56.10 to Rs. 73.10 per quintal, which means, Rs. 16.90 per quintal had increased. But during the UPA regime, it increased by Rs. 64.92 per quintal, from Rs. 74.50 to Rs. 139.12 per quintal. There is no disincentive and we shall have to carry on this.

Now, another aspect is of the credit. In the morning it was being discussed. I understand the apprehensions and concerns of the hon. Members. When they feel that not enough is being done, I always agree that whatever is being done is less than what it should be done and what is our requirement.

I do not dispute that there is a gap; between our aspirations and actual achievements; between our requirement and performance. But that does not mean that we are not performing. If I have increased the agricultural credit to the small farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent, from Rs. 86,000 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 4,75,000 crore, in 2011-12, it is negligence to the farmers! You may say, you do it with Rs. 6,00,000 crore, I can understand that but please do not say that we are neglecting the farmers. We are doing what is possible. I have brought down the interest rate from three consecutive years. We served the farmers by interest subvention from 7 per cent to 4 per cent because it was the demand of the farmers.

After the first interaction, which we have with the various stakeholders' pre-Budget consultation, they have chosen deliberately to interact with the farmers, with the agriculturists. It was an overwhelming demand.

Some of the hon. Members who are off-season and out of season, pointed out that stop agricultural products from forward trading. Yes, it may have some advantage from the consumers' side but all the farmers' organisations are against it. They demanded that Indian farmers should have the advantage of world market. Why should they be bounded to a particular system? We could not go to that extent. We shall have to strike a balance between Producers' interests and the consumers' interests and exactly we are trying to do that.

Lot of criticism has been made that storage capacity is not being created. Yes, it is true that what we have required it has not yet been done. But it would be wrong to say that no decision has been taken. On January 1, 2011, I know the food grains' stock reached to 470 lakh tonnes that means 47 million tonnes, which means 2.7 times more than 174 lakh metric tonnes.

The storage capacity is being attempted to be created. Now process to create new storage capacity of 150 lakh metric tonnes through private entrepreneurs and warehousing corporations has already been done. Decision to create 20 lakh metric tonnes of storage capacity under the Public Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme through modern silos has already been taken. We will be able to add about 2.6 lakh tonnes of capacity by March this year, best on existing sanctions; the addition will reach 40 lakh tonnes by March, 2012. During 2010-11, another 25 lakh metric tonnes of storage capacity has been created.

13.00 hrs.

About cold chain, 24 cold storage projects have already been sanctioned with a capacity of 1.4 lakh metric tonnes under the National Horticulture Mission; 107 cold storage projects with a capacity of 50.9 lakh metric tonnes have been approved by the National Horticulture Mission.

In short, during 2010-11, the National Horticulture Mission has approved 24 cold storage projects with a capacity of 1.36 lakh metric tonnes; 200 projects are in the pipeline, which will take off in 2011.

Under the Rural Godown Scheme, 1,968 godowns with a capacity of 24 lakh metric tonnes have been completed during this year itself. I have also extended the policy support to these activities.

To attract investment in this sector, the capital investment in the creation of modern storage capacity will be eligible for viability gap funding scheme of the Finance Ministry. It is also proposed to recognize cold chains and post-harvest storage as the infrastructure sub-sector, and they will get all these benefits.

Madam Speaker, I will not like to take much more time but I would like to bring to the notice one basic infrastructure development. All along we used to complain, and it was rightly so, that there is inadequacy of power. Without power we cannot have the desired level of growth. Therefore, emphasis was given. We have added a capacity of 32,762 MW and 10,460 MW during this year itself in the current Plan, which is higher than the capacity added in any of the previous years. We hope to add 15,000 MW by the end of the current

financial year, and I congratulate my colleague, the Power Minister because more than often I used to criticize him that his projects are going slow, and he has correctly responded to that. ...*(Interruptions)* No, I have given credit to all. ... *(Interruption)* Please do not disturb me. This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow him to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Dr. Joshi, while he was making his observations, mentioned first about employment. ...*(Interruptions)* Do not plead for yourselves. Let others speak for you; not yourself speak for you. Please do not mind it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Dr. Joshi spoke of employment. He was speaking that it is jobless growth; it is jobless growth and it is not employment-oriented. Yes, it has not created employment fast enough, much more is to be done but it has not retarded,

During the UPA period, from 31st March 2005 to 31st March 2008, the total number of persons engaged in the organized sector increased from two crore sixty-four lakhs to two crore seventy-five lakhs-11 lakhs more employment had been created. ...*(Interruptions)* In the rural sector, in the four years, we had given employment to fifteen crore twenty-six lakh households. If you consider ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): What about job loss? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): How many have lost employment? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If you consider that only the jobs of clerks are the creation of employment; and those who are getting jobs by hard work are not employment generation, I am afraid, I disagree with you. I have the latest Labour Bureau figures with me. Based on the quick surveys over the last four quarters — from September, 2010 over September, 2009 — the overall employment has increased by 12.96 lakh, mostly in IT, BPO sector followed by textile, metal, automobile, gems and jewelleryes. It is not a jobless growth.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, my approach has always been to ensure that there is inclusive growth. Keeping that objective in view, I have increased substantial allocations to rural sectors, 'rural infrastructures and social sectors. It is because the new paradigm of our developmental strategy is to empower people, empowerment not by slogans but empowerment by entitlement, entitlement by legal enactment. We have done it in the case of Right to Information; we have

done it in the case of Rural Employment Guarantee; we have done it in Right to Education; and we are going to do it in Right to Food.

Madam Speaker, there has been a discussion on the black money. A large number of Members have expressed their anxiety, their concern - and rightly so - about black money. Newspaper headlines are also there; I am not going to comment on it. What I am going to tell is that we have done. First of all, I would like to make it quite clear that there is no quantum specified by anybody as to what the quantum of black money is. Various figures are being floated. I have two figures with me. One figure was provided through the interim recommendations of the BJP Taskforce of 2009; and they have estimated the amount of black money to be between 500 billion dollars to 1,400 billion dollars. The range is very high -between Rs. 500 billion dollars and 1,400 billion dollars. And, it is obvious because you quantify it. Another figure, which is available to us, has come from the Global Financial Integrity, which Dr. Joshi was quoting on that day and I corrected him that it is not for two-three years; it is from 1948 to 2008, over a period of 60 years. By juxtaposing the exchange fluctuations, it comes to about 462 billion US dollars.

Therefore, the first thing, which I have decided to do is to appoint a Group to quantify the black money, which is being generated... (*Interruptions*) As soon as the Report is available, I would share it with you.

Now, the question is: any amount of anxiety is not going to bring money. We live in a society, which is governed by the rule of law; and we shall have to proceed as per the law. Simply, if you want to hang somebody, do not blame me. I give my personal experiences. In my younger days being overwhelmed with these types of sentiments, I conducted some raids on a very important family. It was not a fruitless raid. One ton primary gold with Swiss marks was discovered. Later on, with the change of Government, I was accused of causing Emergency excesses; and I was put in the dock before the Shah Commission.

I was put on the dock of Shah Commission. Those are documents of 1975 and 1976. Go through the proceedings of 1977, 1978 and 1979 of this House. Therefore, please do not indulge in this rhetoric. The point is, how to deal with the black money? It is a serious issue. We shall have to first go with the legal framework, and we have done it. Do not forget that before the Pittsburgh Summit, the world leaders were totally indifferent to this aspect of the issue. First' Pittsburgh Summit followed by Seoul Summit, it has

been decided.. (*Interruptions*) Please do not disturb me. If you have your own view, you hold it. Do not disturb me. Thereafter, the world community impressed upon those countries which were reluctant to share banking information. The atmosphere was created.

As a result of that, we have been able to enter into two types of legal agreements. Under Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, the exchange of information regarding bank deposit, tax evasion, will have to be given. Out of 65 countries, we have been able to complete the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with 23 countries, including Switzerland. But simply, we have become entitled through agreement does not mean that money will come from tomorrow. When their legal ratification process will be completed, we will get the information. I have signed the agreement with my counterpart in Swiss Government in August. They are still taking time for ratification, and when it will be ratified, from 1st of April this year we will get the information.

Somebody was jokingly saying why agreement with Bermuda, Isle of Man, St. Kitts and Cameron Island. These are the entities where the tax havens have been created. Therefore, we shall have to enter into agreement with those countries. They are not sovereign jurisdictions. They are tax havens. It cannot be Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTTA) with them. I shall have to enter into Tax Exchange Information Agreement with them and we have entered into ten such Tax Exchange Information Agreements.

Now, what have we done up to now? Has there been any progress or a little progress? Yes, there has been some progress, not much as envisioned. But there is some progress. You know in the Income Tax Act, there is a regular provision of search and seizure. This year when we intensified search and seizure, we have got undisclosed income of Rs. 25,000 crore in the last 24 months. Out of that, Rs. 7,000 crore of additional taxes have been realized. We have been able to get through direct ways of international taxation, an additional amount of Rs. 34,601 crore.

Also, there is a new mechanism. Everyday when new technology is coming, those who are indulging in financial crime, they are also resorting to those technologies. Through the transfer pricing mechanism, we have been able to detect about Rs. 33,784 crore. In other words, this much amount of money has been prevented from siphoning out of our country. Here we shall have to keep in mind, and surely my distinguished predecessor will not mind.... (*Interruptions*) Just let me complete. I am completing.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You seized the block money, I have nothing to say about it. Through you, I only wish to submit that on the orders of the court Hassan Ali went to jail otherwise he had been out for a long span of time. We need to correct our system. The House too wants to know the same that how will you correct the system for all these things?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I agree with you; there are no two opinions or dispute about the fact that we must improve our system. I was going to say that, but somebody shouted at me. In order to have the expertise and develop the expertise in transfer pricing mechanism, in between I have got 36 persons specially trained for the purpose. India's activities against money laundering and black-marketing are being well recognised. We have become the 34th member of the world body. India is the Vice-Chair of one of the important international organisations which is dealing with money laundering and black-money. But I must agree and say that a lot of improvement has to take place. We have done it earlier. Sometimes we have to face the political flak because of what I have just mentioned, I do not mind it. But the fact of the matter is that always we shall have to keep in mind that we ought to proceed within the framework of the law. We cannot by-pass that.

Madam Speaker, I think I have taken a little longer time than I intended to. ...*(Interruptions)* My friends are a little bit disturbed. Please do not disturb me...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Members cutting across party lines from both the Houses have been demanding increase in the allocation under the MPLADS... *(Interruptions)* Do not thump the desks right now, listen to me. We have considered the matter and I am happy to announce an increase in the allocation under the Scheme from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* It will result in an additional allocation of Rs. 2370 crore per year.

Here, I shall have to add one more word of caution. Just yesterday I have received a report from the CAG which has dealt with this subject. They have made certain recommendations. Surely, Dr. Joshi's PAC will examine them and give me the report, so that I can improve my guidelines of MPLADS in consultation with the Chairmen of MPLADS Committees of the two Houses, so that it can be made more effective. It will be effective from the 1st of April this year.

Please remember one more point. As election is going on, Code of Conduct is in operation. I checked up from the Chief Election Commissioner whether I am entitled to make this announcement. He said, 'yes, I can do it; but please tell your colleagues coming from the election-going States that they can use this money or even make commitment not now, but from end-May'. So, they will be able to do it from end-May.

I shall have to make another suggestion. Investment in education and health sector is a very important point..... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Investment in education and health sector has a high priority in our policy framework. There is a need to further accelerate the creation of infrastructure in this domain. I am happy to announce that henceforth capital stock in educational institutions and hospitals will be treated as infrastructure sub-sector. Accordingly, capital investment for these sub-sectors will be eligible for the viability gap funding scheme of the Ministry of Finance. Detailed guidelines in this matter will be announced shortly.

In my Budget Speech, I had proposed the creation of a Women Self-Help Group Development Fund with a corpus of Rs. 500 crore. The proposed Fund will operate through NABARD and will be exclusively utilised for providing refinance loans given to the women self-help groups on soft terms, and the other details of the scheme will be worked out.

As I had mentioned about the inclusive growth, regarding the fish farmers and fishermen, the UPA is sensitive to the problems being faced by the fishermen. To meet their credit needs, I am happy to announce the extension of the existing Interest Subvention Scheme of providing short-term credit loans to farmers at seven per cent interest, with additional interest subvention for timely repayment. That means three per cent, if they make payment up to the loan of rupees three lakh, would be provided to them. This would benefit over 20 lakh fish farmers and fishermen engaged in the fishing operations in the country. The details of the scheme will be worked out.

Madam Speaker, I spoke little longer than I intended to have. I am deeply grateful to the hon. Members, the Leader of the Opposition and Advaniji for the indulgence which they have shown to me.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2010-2011 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the

charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 7, 9, 11 to 23, 26, 29 to 33, 35, 40 to 43, 45 to 51, 53 to 55, 57 to 62, 64, 65, 67 to 74, 77, 79 to 81, 83 to 88, 90, 92 to 98, 100 and 103 to 105.”

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 2010-11 submitted to Vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Title of the Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
1		2	
1		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1		2	3
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	5,00,000	—
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	494,26,00,000	—
3	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1,00,000	—
4	Atomic Energy	244,66,00,000	—
5	Nuclear Power Schemes	—	1,00,000
7	Department of Fertilisers	8000,00,00,000	—
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1,00,000	—
11	Department of Commerce	2035,58,00,000	—
12	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	2,00,000	—
13	Department of Posts	2097,84,00,000	—
14	Department of Telecommunications	1419,03,00,000	—
15	Department of Information Technology	3,00,000	—
16	Department of Consumer Affairs	83,70,00,000	—
17	Department of Food and Public Distribution	3972,41,00,000	5000,01,00,000
18	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1,00,000	—
19	Ministry of Culture	32,64,00,000	—
20	Ministry of Defence	609,37,00,000	310,52,00,000
21	Defence Pensions	9000,00,00,000	—
22	Defence Services - Army	1659,78,00,000	—
23	Defence Services - Navy	548,74,00,000	—

	1	2	3
26	Defence Services - Research and Development	14,85,00,000	—
29	Ministry of Earth Sciences	58,69,00,000	—
30	Ministry of Environment and Forests	4,00,000	—
31	Ministry of External Affairs	131,68,00,000	118,60,00,000
32	Department of Economic Affairs	3,00,000	1,00,000
33	Department of Financial Services	3992,88,00,000	3537,00,00,000
35	Transfers to State and Union territory Governments	1340,00,00,000	—
40	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	171,15,00,000	8,15,00,000
41	Department of Revenue	3359,81,00,000	10,00,000
42	Direct Taxes	—	1,00,000
43	Indirect Taxes	285,36,00,000	—
45	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1,00,000	—
46	Department of Health and Family Welfare	4,00,000	—
47	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	93,07,00,000	7,90,00,000
48	Department of Health Research	1,00,000	—
49	Department of Heavy Industry	1142.97,00,000	1,00,000
50	Department of Public Enterprises	30,00,000	—
51	Ministry of Home Affairs	10,26,00,000	23,66,00,000
53	Police	1982,08,00,000	1,00,000
54	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	16,50,00,000	—
55	Transfers to Union territory Governments	1,00,000	—
57	Department of School Education and Literacy	1557,93,00,000	—
58	Department of Higher Education	5,00,000	—
59	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,00,000	186,92,00,000
60	Ministry of Labour and Employment	84,68,00,000	—
61	Election Commission	4,22,00,000	—
62	Law and Justice	1,00,000	—
64	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	30,78,00,000	—
65	Ministry of Mines	10,08,00,000	—
67	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1,00,000	—
68	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	—	5,00,00,000

	1	2	3
69	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1520,00,00,000	—
70	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	1,45,00,000	—
71	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	11,05,00,000	—
72	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	21000,00,00,000	101,53,00,000
73	Ministry of Planning	2,00,000	—
74	Ministry of Power	7,36,00,000	—
77	Rajya Sabha	1,00,000	—
79	Secretariat of the Vice-President	21,00,000	—
80	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	683,91,00,000	591,97,00,000
81	Department of Rural Development	5,00,000	—
83	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Previously Department of Drinking Water Supply)	1,00,000	—
84	Department of Science and Technology	2,00,000	—
85	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	2,01,00,000	—
86	Department of Biotechnology	1,00,000	—
87	Ministry of Shipping	3,00,000	2,00,000
88	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2,00,000	25,00,00,000
90	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	4,00,000	—
92	Ministry of Textiles	523,60,00,000	96,03,00,000
93	Ministry of Tourism	1,00,000	—
94	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	2,00,000	—
95	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	121,18,00,000	—
96	Chandigarh	330,29,00,000	—
97	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32,24,00,000	32,50,00,000
98	Daman and Diu	87,00,00,000	11,00,00,000
100	Department of Urban Development	2,00,000	408,13,00,000
103	Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	—
104	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1,00,000	—
105	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	3,00,000	—
	Total	68806,26,00,000	10464,09,00,000

The Motion was adopted.

13.24 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 2011*

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 27 - Hon. Minister of Finance.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I introduce** the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item no. 28—Hon. Minister of Finance.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I beg to move**:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-2011, be taken into consideration.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-2011, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will not take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 11.3.2011.

**Introduced/Moved with the Recommendation of the President.

The question is: .

That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as a special case, all matters of ‘Zero Hour’ shall be taken up after the lunch break.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 pm.

13.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Thirty three minutes past fourteenth of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters of Urgent Public Importance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, if a particular class is exploited on the basis of caste in our country in the 21st century, then

it is not acceptable to progressive and civilized society. I believe that every individual has unique energy and power but due to social evils energetic youth is deprived of opportunity to demonstrate their talent and caliber. Reservation system is prevalent in our country in order to maintain social balance. Some people are of the view that reservation has caused narrow thoughts. Some people believe that it is not attenuating social disparities. I think, many people have got the benefit of reservation system, but even today there are many communities which are not being counted. We have observed that people from various communities have expressed their protest taking to the roads. People from Gujar community placed their reasonable demands. Even today, in reality, they are agitating for their demands.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak in brief.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Sir, this is very important issue, I have just begun. I have people from Dhngar community in my constituency, who come under scheduled caste category, but they are not provided with certificate, but today in the House I would like to talk about Jat community.

I am not talking all this for I belong to that caste but a nation has to suffer loss when a particular community is deprived of its rights. Today it is evident that Jat community is getting reservation in various states. Now, they are demanding reservation in Central Government services. They may be considered in educational institution at central level. They have a certain logic, a long history, a feeling behind their demand. The feeling is of the youth who dwell at villages, spend their youth in the fields and lay down their lives on border. Do they not have right? The queer situation is that reservation in Delhi was given in 1999, in U.P. in 2000 and except two districts of Rajasthan, youth of Jat Community get reservation in central services in Delhi and it is provided in state also.

What is the reason not behind giving reservation to Jats in Central Government jobs whereas there is reservation for them in U.P.? It is injustice. Through this House, I would urge the Government that though we belong to different sectors of society but we talk in national interest. We are not representing one section of society. I want the Government to take an appropriate decision at the right time, as people are out on roads, they are agitating. It is getting over delayed. The matter is under consideration with the commission. The Government should come forward and clarify its stand

on this issue. The Government should say that it would plead their case. If the Government gives this kind of message it would create a new ray of hope amongst the youth who aspire to take admission in IIT, IAS and they would feel that Government policy is good.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Sir, a very important issue has come up for discussion. So far as reservation for Jats and the answer to this issue is concerned, I would like to say that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in its reply to a question asked by Shri Napoleon had stated that he had received a letter on 5th April, 2010 from the Chief Minister of Haryana containing recommendations for providing reservation to Jats in Central Government jobs. The hon. Minister sent the said letter to the Chairman, National Commission for Backward Classes in the month of July, 2010. I want to say that the letter is pending with the said commission and expeditious action should be taken on that letter.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thousands of peasants from across the country have marched to the Parliament House today under the banner of All India Kisan Sabha to highlight the agrarian crisis and to press the demands of the peasantry of the country.

The crisis in agriculture is being accentuated. The suicide-committing by the farmers is continuing unabated. A number of proposals have been made in the Budget 2011-12 like reduction of subsidy on fertilizer by Rs. 5,000 crore, reduction of allocation to agriculture and capital formation in agriculture is stagnating for the last several years. All these anti-farmer measures of UPA-II Government will further accentuate the crisis in agriculture.

There is a proposal to reduce the import duty on raw silk from 30 per cent to five per cent. This will adversely affect the large number of sericulture cultivators because the raw silk will be imported at a cheaper price and our farmers will not get the right price. This will harm the interests of thousands and thousands of our farmers.

A Bill to amend the antique, age-old law, a law of the British period, Land Acquisition Act of 1894 - to which Shri Sharad Ji referred to and raised two days back - is still pending. Along with that Bill, there is

another Bill which is also pending before the House, the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is the problem of the peasantry of our country. Let me highlight the problems and issues. I will take only 2-3 minutes.

Thousands and thousands of acres of land is being acquired. The Railways have enacted a Special Land Acquisition Act. This is 100 per cent draconian where there is no provision for public hearing and there is no provision for raising objections by the land owners. The Railways are applying that Act to acquire thousands and thousands of acres of agricultural lands in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for construction of railway projects.

So, there is a need to bring forward these two Bills, in order to amend the age-old Act which was passed during the British period and which is still continuing. There is no provision for rehabilitation and resettlement of land losers. So, these two Bills should be brought forward before this House.

There is also a proposal to decontrol the price of fertilizer. If the price of fertilizer is decontrolled, then the price of fertilizer will reach a level where a majority of the farmers will not be able to purchase fertilizer, thereby production will be hampered. UPA-I Government had constituted a commission, Commission of Farmers, under the Chairmanship of eminent Agricultural Scientist, Dr. Swaminathan. That Committee had submitted its report in 2007, but not a single pro-farmer recommendation of that Committee has so far been implemented. That Committee recommended for remunerative price for agricultural produce. There is a need for remunerative price; C+50 is the recommendation of that Commission. That has not been implemented by the UPA-II Government.

As the agrarian crisis is being accentuated, more than two lakh farmers have committed suicide; that means, one farmer is committing suicide in 30 minutes, today also. This Government had failed to address the problems being faced by the farmers of our country.

I demand that in order to address the problems of the farmers, whatever anti-farmer measures have been taken by this Government and whatever anti-farmer proposals are there in the Budget for 2011-12, should be withdrawn forthwith.

Land Acquisition Bill along with Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill should be brought before the House so that proper rehabilitation and resettlement is provided to the land losers. In order to save the farmers of this country, the old British period draconian law of 1894 should be scrapped and a new Bill should be brought and passed by this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Susmita Bauri, Sk. Saidul Haque, Shri P.K. Biju and A. Sampath would like to associate with the matter raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

14.45 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

- (i) **RE: Need to adhere to the modalities set out by the Sarkaria Commission for releasing funds to State Governments**

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Pranab Babu has recently made the replies on the Budget I would like to submit that a tension has cropped up between the Centre and States relationship. Earlier the distribution of revenue was as per Gadgil formula of Finance Commission, that was 60/40 percent. Apart from your State, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand etc., which are especially anti-UPA Government, the share of these States is decreasing steadily. As per the present share of the Government of India has 68 percent and 32 percent has been given to State Governments. If it had been increased by 8 percent, it would have served a great interest of the poor States. It is an anomaly, which need to be discussed at length. Since it is zero hour, you will not allow me to speak at length.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have given hint, people will understand it.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am speaking in symbolic language. I would like to submit that here Central Schemes are increasing continuously. In a sense centralization is being done and it never happened during 62 years of the history of independent India that any Chief Minister due to injustice being done by the Centre sit on hunger strike. ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has gone on hunger strike from today onward. Bihar is ruined from the part of the Government of Bihar, since

the partition of Bihar its backbone has broken.
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI N. NARAYANASAMY): And stood up within half an hour. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): But he had to sit on hunger strike.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to submit that Swami ji, Central Government recovers the taxes, sales tax, excise etc. regularly from the State Governments. Whereas, the policy in force is that this percentage should be 40/60. This time it was likely to be made 27 percent the Finance Commission stopped to do so. You tell, had those states been provided with 40 percent share in lieu of 32 percent they definitely would have met their budget and necessities.

Hence, through you, I would like to request the Government that the Constitution of India has fixed 60/40 share between Centre and States. This time Finance Commission has made it 32 percent. I mean to say it has been increased by seven percent from 25 percent to 32 percent otherwise states would be in a miserable condition. It is a very serious matter. I have paucity of time but in brief I would say that the distribution of revenue between Centre and States would cause tension and affect the Constitution of India. Therefore, I request the Government to pay due attention towards it.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIYA (Bankura): All these people are supporting it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Right, all of you kindly send the slips.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have told, all of you associate yourself. You have supported.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri S.K. Saidul Haque, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Shri Mangani Lal Mandal, Shri B.

Mahtab, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey, Shri Ashok Argal and Shri Virendra Kumar associate themselves with this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Jayaprada ji, please you speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Jayaprada ji.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has said that I should inform the hon. Minister. He will not speak on that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Exploitation of women and violence against them have alarmingly increased in the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is saying something. Please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the senior Member, Shri Sharad Yadavji has raised a very important issue regarding Centre and State funding. I will convey the sentiments of the hon. Members to the hon. Finance Minister. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is saying again that he has told and has also said in the House. Shrimati Jayaprada ji, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep silence. Alright, you please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, I would like to invite the attention of this House towards this important issue. Daily we go through different news in newspapers, which astonish us and these are very painful news. Exploitation and violence against women and rise in crime against them in the country is a matter of concern. Women in the country are being tortured severely. Daily we are reading in newspapers, but law and order and police system of the country, is unable to provide security to them as they were supposed to do. I am very much concerned about it. I would like to submit as well as attract your attention towards the capital Delhi. Radhika has been murdered recently and that girl is. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Shahnawaz ji has already spoken about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Please let me speak. I have got opportunity to speak as a woman. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to inform you about. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: She was murdered in Delhi on Women's Day. More than 38 hours have gone by but the police is still unable to reach her parents and as far as the culprit is concerned, police is still clueless about him.

Sir, I, being a woman, would like to tell you that this type of crimes have taken place not only in Delhi, but also in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mumbai and Odisha. This type of situation is prevailing in the entire country. The parents, while sending their wards to

schools or colleges, fear about their safety. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Delhi, being the national capital, always captures the headlines. As per the National Crime Record Bureau, Delhi has claimed an one-quarter of the rape cases registered in 35 leading cities of the country in 2009. Delhi has a 40 percent share in cases of abduction of women. Of the murder of women in percent cases have been registered in Delhi. Now, this percentage has risen to 18.

Sir, the eve teasing cases in Delhi are more than 3000. I would like to tell you that particularly those children who belong to Uttar Pradesh are more vulnerable. I would not like to dig into the caste of girl. The woman has only one caste. She is woman. This society do not treat them as an empowered citizen but as a weaker sex. This is the society where Draupadi was undressed and not a finger was raised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly be brief.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, let me speak please.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point. This is sufficient. Please be brief.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, I am likely to conclude. But no one came forward to save them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a Zero hour. There are so many Members to speak on so many topics.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Aara): Sir, let her speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: She is already speaking. I have not disallowed her.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, even the mother Sita had to take the trial by fire. This is an uncivilized society. I would like to narrate an incident to your in which the ears and nose of a woman, named Sheelu of Uttar Pradesh, were slashed because she had dared to resist the attempt of rape with her. Today, this has happened with Radhika. I would like to ask the Central Government about the time when they will introduce changes in the police and the legal system. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member speak.

...(Interruptions)

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Sir, she had stated that her nose and ears we slashed. This is a wrong information. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member speak. You sit down. Don't interrupt.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): This is right information. This incident happened at Urhdauli in my Constituency. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, no person irrespective of his post, even if he is an M.L.A., should be spared. Women are not being treated fairly. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Don't waste time. There are a number of persons who are to speak.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Not only women, but also girls are being raped and murdered. Whether any person coming forward to assure them?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: The Police Act needs to be amended. Our police system is being governed through the same Act. We are not revising that Act. The more numbers of legislation we introduce, the more violence we see around us. If our women are not safe even in the capital of the country who will provide them safety in villages and streets. How will we ensure the rule of law, if we fail to improve this system? We need to introduce a new bill in the House and discuss it thoroughly to improve our police system and the law and order. We, through this House, need to send a message to the country that this House is committed to provide justice to our girls. This House has a premier place in our democracy and the House must ensure the wellness of our democracy. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The hon. Minister should reply. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Ramasubbu.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramasubbu, your matter is the same you can associate with her.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is responding. Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Ministers are expected to respond to the issues raised by the hon. Members during the 'Zero Hour'. Yesterday I conveyed it to the hon. Home Minister. If the House wants we are ready for a discussion. Let them give a notice, we will discuss the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramasubbu, your matter is the same as that of her. You can associate yourself with that. Please do not repeat it.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a bit different. Our Government is committed to provide equal rights for women in all spheres. However, the crime against women is increasing over the years. There are reports of large numbers of incidents of ragging, chain snatching, rape, molestation, dowry deaths apart from ill-treatment by their husbands or relatives from various parts of the country more particularly the national Capital, Delhi which is most vulnerable to women's safety and the crimes are increasing each passing day. Moreover, there are reports of honour killings as well. To tackle the increasing crime against women, various steps have been taken and one among many such steps is the increasing the representation of women in police at all levels.

15.00 hrs.

As per the report, women in police force across the country are just over 60,000 in number which is roughly five to six per cent of the total police force. Hence, the Governments at the State and the Central should take efforts to increase the percentage so that crimes against women can be controlled effectively.

The Union Government has issued advisory to all the States and Union Territories to raise the ratio of

*Not recorded.

women in police force to 33 per cent to control the crimes against women. It is not fulfilled so far.

Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry Home Affairs to take necessary steps to control the increasing incidents of crime against women and to issue necessary direction to the State Governments to increase the women representation in police force.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue which I want to raise for last many years.

Sir, thermal plant of NTPC was installed in Kahalgaon of Bhagalpur in 1984. At that time 3293-acre land was acquired from people there. The Government promised jobs to 4246 persons. But the displaced persons have not been given any facility till now. When it was said that employment will be made available, 118 persons were given job in that category and later on only 112 persons got the job, rest of them were still unemployed. The Government had announced employment for 101 persons, but the Court issued stay order in that regard. Even today, 4246 people are aggrieved. The people covered under Indira Awas Yojana were also evacuated from there, their number is more than 200. They have not got justice till today. They are also running from pillar to post.

Sir, whenever an institution/plant is set up in the country, the guarantee is given that the jobs will be given to those persons, whose land will be acquired.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want from the Government?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this matter is related to the poor and you understand their agony. Sir, this matter is related to Bhagalpur, and my colleague Shri Nishikant Dubey, who belong to that area also has this issue.

The land of the poor is being acquired. The power generated in that plant is being supplied to Delhi and Punjab. But the people are living in dark there. It is dark at the foot of the Light House. The displaced persons of Kahalgaon had staged agitation many a times. The firing also took place, last year three persons were killed in it, but NTPC do not pay any heed to it, the Ministry of Power is not paying any heed to it. Later on,

NTPC acquired land in Sholapur area, constituency of hon'ble Member, they got employment and compensation, but the people of Kahalgaon of Bhagalpur area have not got any attention till now.

Sir, if the farmers of Nandigram and Singur stage agitation, the country is jolted, if the Government do not deliver justice. Whether the people of Kahalgaon in Bhagalpur have also to follow the way taken by the Nandigram and Singur. This issue is not related to my constituency, but of Goddha. The land of poor is acquired wherever institution is set up. The Government has to formulate its policy in this regard. They acquire the land of poor. The people all falling ill due to smoke emitted by the plant. The crops are being ruined there due to smoke. The people whose land was acquired are living in dark. I demand and the Government had announced earlier the electricity will be provided within range of 5 kilometres of the plant, that too was not given. Through you, I would like to request that I want to awaken the Government, the Government shall not compel us, I am MP from that area and Niskhikant Dubey ji is MP from adjacent constituency. When we visit our constituencies, the displaced people surround us. The Government commit mistakes and we are gheroed. We want to jolt the Government and through you I would like to say that compensation should be given without delay to the persons whose land has been acquired and they should be given job. The Government shall do justice with them.

Through you, I would like to tell the Minister that he shall respond on behalf of the Government because this is a very important issue. The people of Bhagalpur and Kahalgaon are very annoyed due to it. Through you, I would like to tell the Government that the Government shall remain sensitive. He shall respond that the compensation should be paid at present rate to the persons whose land has been acquired and justice is denied to them and they shall be given jobs. ...*(Interruptions)* The reply shall come from the Government, this is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubeyji and Shri Hukmadev Narayan Yadavji associate with this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have expressed your point, he will pay attention. Now you may please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: How can I respond to this now? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, thank you for calling my name.

I would like to invite the attention of this august House regarding the sad state of the passport offices in our nation. The Government of India has decided to wind up the operation of 37 passport offices and instead decided to start 77 Sewa Kendras under the pretext of Public-Private Participation. They are privatising the whole passport issuing process.

With your permission, I would like to invite the attention of the Government towards one thing. From the Bengaluru office of the Sewa Kendra, two passports were issued for the same person. A person from Thiruvananthapuram District of Kerala has received two passports under different numbers from the Bengaluru Sewa Kendra.

Another important thing is that, with the same photograph two passports were issued - one in the name of a male and another in the name of a female. This is just like giving one passport free for another passport. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your demand?

SHRI A. SAMPATH: This is a severe threat to the national security.

The security of our nation will be in peril.

The number of applicants is increasing year after year. At the same time, the number of officers and employees in the passport offices have come down. I understand that more than 539 posts are to be filled up. ... (*Interruptions*)

If you permit me I will lay on the Table all the paper clippings. Yesterday and day-before-yesterday the newspapers have reported as to what is happening in the Passport Sewa Kendras.

My request is that do not privatise the passport issuing powers and do not hand over the powers to the private sector. It is concerned with the integrity, security, and sovereignty of our nation. This is a very important matter. (*Interruptions*)

I beg your protection. This has to be replied by the hon. Minister. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Baba Alauddin Khan, the greatest musician of the world, lived at Mehar in Madhya Pradesh, which fallen my constituency and is sacred to the goddess Sharda. HE devoted his entire life to music, invented new instruments and added at about 150 raginis. He founded Mehar Band which included foreign tunes also. The Nal Tarang, invented by him, proved extraordinary in the world, through which Baba captivated all the music Gharanas. There is a Sangeet College at Mehar, where the artist have been maintaining it as a heritage. They practise it and presents before the world. Baba had a numerous disciples like Pandit Ravishankar Ji, Annapurna Devi, Ustad Ali Akbar Khand who learned music from him and earned reputation across the world.

Sir, the music of Baba is heritage which must be preserved. The Ministry of Culture of the Government of Madhya Pradesh convenes an annual national music festival on 18-19 February, but Baba Alauddin Ji has not been given Bharat Ratna, whereas his disciples have got it. I, therefore, would like to demand that Bharat Ratna should conferred on him and Mehar Band be declared as a national heritage. Further, the annual festival convened in February in his memory should be given an international status and for this purpose, the Ministry of Culture of the Government of India should provide financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject, and would like to relate an incident happened on January 30,2011. I hail from Rajasthan.....* The Home Minister of the State of Rajasthan was travelling from Delhi to Jaipur by Jet Airways on dated 30.01.2011 and 15 live cartridge^were recovered from him at airport. They were of 0.32 bore. This much I would like to tell you that he was travelling by Jet Airways on dated 30.01.2011. He was arrested by the Central Industrial Security Force at the Airportiater on, he was allowed to leave by the same flight. I would like to ask. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY: Hon. Speaker will write to the Minister. Let her get a reply. Then, only it can be raised. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Samy Ji, I am not blaming any person. Only this much I would like to say. You just listen to me please. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am being brief. I would just like to ask, if a common man would have been caught at the airport with 15 live cartridges, would he have been allowed to leave by the same flight to Jaipur. I, through you,, would like to ask this question to the Government and request them to enquire into the incident. The security personal deployed at the airport do not allow to carry even a water bottle and here, 15 live cartridges were recovered. Even then, he was allowed to go? This matter must be investigated. The public would like to know whether the law make any discrimination on the basis of the status of a person? This is a security breach. This matter, therefore, should be investigated and a reply should be given.

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): Sir, this is a baseless allegation. The Hon. Member should not indulge in any blame game without any evidence. ...*(Interruptions)*

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both of you sit down. Nothing will go on record. You please sit down. Please don't disrupt the proceeding sit down. Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Sir, through you I, would like to give voice in the House to the last man standing in the quene of the society. Valmiki community is the most backward and impoverished section of our society. There are 4 varnas, 117 Gotras and 36 Castes in the Hindu society.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't narrate a story. You speak on your topic. Everybody knows this story.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: At present, there are 6500 castes and numerous sub-castes. I would have to go to history to tell you about their anguish. You will have to listen me a bit, only then, I shall be able to make you understand. When the foreign invaders came into the country during the medieval times. ...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please speak on the topic, you had given for speaking during Zero Hour.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am coming on that topic. You please let me speak.

Sir, during the medieval ages, when the foreign invaders began to convert the local people forcibly and offend their pride, Valmiki community accepted the challenge and chose scavenging as a means of their livelihood. But today, this means of their livelihood is in danger.

I, through you, would like to say that during the last 15 years, the posts of the Safai Karamcharis are not being created in the Government departments as well as in private concerns whereas for ages, the members of the Valmiki Community have been doing the scavenging work in villages, town, cities, industries, hospitals, railways and in public and as well as in private officer.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak out your mind.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I am coming on that point. ...*(Interruptions)*

The people belonging to this Community are being discriminated against in the society and, if their voice will not be heard in this House also, who will attenuate their suffering?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time you will take?

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: I am being brief. I have not taken even half-a-minute.

I, through you, would like to tell that all these posts are now being filled on contract basis. If we leave what is going on outside, and see this office only, we shall find that safai work is being done on contract basis. The workers who are doing this works belong to the Valmiki Community as well as other communities. At present, this contract system is being run through rich persons, who do not enlist the services of the members of Valmiki Community. Even if they engage them, they are given a small salary which is just Rs. two or two and half thousand per month.

Therefore, I, through you, would like to make this demand from the Government to create the post of Safai karamchari in all departments and fill them by recruiting

*Not recorded.

the Valmiki youths on priority basis so that the Valmiki Community is strengthened economically, socially and educationally.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ashok Argal also associate with this.

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, in order to overcome unemployment, dealership and distribution are awarded to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people by the Government of India through the Ministry of Petroleum. But out of the same 90 percent dealership and distribution are lying non-functional due to negligence on the part of the bureaucracy. With a lot of difficulty poor class people are awarded dealership and distribution but due to bureaucratic hurdles most of the pumps have been closed down.

I would like to urge the Government that all the petrol pumps allocated to the dalits and adivasi's must be investigated and the reason behind closure of the same must be identified. Action must be taken in cases where officers have unnecessarily interfered and put pressure on these poor people to close their pumps.

I would like to give a burning example of this. There is a Bharat Gas Agency in Hilsa, Nalanda districts in Bihar, we spoke to its dealer and an officer told us that another person must be made partner in the agency. If an officer himself is telling a dealer that he must run the agency in partnership then this is injustice to those dalits and tribal people.

Through you, I would like to demand from the Government that the previous Dealer Selection Board during the Morarii Bhai Government was scrapped by it. That Dealer Selection Board must be reconstituted and our hon. Members must be involved in that, they must be appointed as a Member in that in order to have a check on bureaucracy. The Members elected by the public in our democracy do not have their involvement into that. Therefore, Members must have some participation in this and only then dealerships should be awarded. Selection Board must have the Members in it and they must also be appointed as Chairman and the Selection Board must also appoint dealers accordingly so that they can have a say and commend over the officials. *...(Interruptions)*

The Members of Parliament who are elected by the public do not have any role in it, therefore, there should

be co-partnership of Members of Parliament and then appointment of dealership should be done. The name of Members of Parliament should be in the selection board and they would be given the post of Chairman and accordingly, dealers should be appointed by the selection board so that the officers remain under their command.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His speech will not go on record now.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN (Kancheepuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this important matter relating to Overtime Allowance payable to the Operations and Maintenance Staff working in the Atomic Reactor Power Plant at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam, in my constituency of Kancheepuram.

These staff form the backbone of the operations and maintenance of the Reactor Plant, the Reprocessing Plant and other core activities of this Centre which are being manned on round the clock shift basis.

Continuous availability of manpower to monitor the critical plant activities is extremely crucial. An employee cannot leave his work place, even after his normal duty hour is over, until a reliever arrives to take over from him. If the reliever does not turn up for any reason, the existing person has to continue the shift and man the Plant. For the extra work performed, he is being paid Overtime Allowance at a rate that prevailed over fifteen years back - in 1995. *...(Interruptions)*

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider and resolve this 15-year-old pending matter and increase the Overtime Allowance accordingly.

The Hon. Minister should intervene in this matter as soon as possible.

*Not recorded.

15.20 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS—*Contd.*

- (ii) **RE: Need to review the Land Acquiring Act, 1894 to Protect interest of land osutees due to setting up SEZ in the industrial mining and coal sector**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to talk about the land of fanners being acquired by the Coal India. House has been briefed about the land acquired for Power Plants and railways. Despite so many years after independence, British laws are still prevalent in the country. Farmer's land was acquired on the basis of Land Acquisition Act passed in the year 1894 and a very meager amount was paid to the farmer in return. In Chandrapur, Yavatmal and Nagpur region farmers are being paid a price of Rs. 20 thousand per acre for their land. I would like to tell that the Western Coal Unit has acquired nearly 20 thousand hectare land in my constituency Chandrapur district and it is yet to acquire 33 thousand hectare of extra land. In Nagpur and Yavatmal also it has to acquired equavalent area of land. Coal mining is done in eight states of the country and land is acquired for the same purpose. Very low price is being offered for the land. Through you, I would like to say that in one acre land coal worth five crore rupees is excavated and farmers are given only twenty to forty thousand rupees. The Government has been declaring time and again to bring amendment in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, which is being implemented so far. Here I would like to remind you that the farmers have protested a number of times in Singrur, Nandigram, Meerut, Agra and Maharashtra also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want from the Government?

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I would like to tell the Government that the farmer protesters are being shot at by the police and thereafter land is acquired with the connivance of police. Farmers must get the desired price for their land being acquired, whether it is for the coal mines, for SEZ, power plants or railways. The farmers are not asked about anything, no negotiations are made with them and their land is grabbed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want? You are talking about what is not happening.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: The Government had stated that it would bring an amendment in the Land Acquisition Law two sessions earlier also. I would like to urge the hon. Minister once again and the same issue has been raised by the hon. Members who have spoken before me. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to request that amendment must be brought in the Land Acquisition Law in this session itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are repeating the same thing again. How many times will you repeat that?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: This is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is listening to you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): This is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you get up again and again? He will speak his mind.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Thousands of farmers are being exploited in the country. This is why I am saying that it is important to bring an amendment, only announcements will not help. ...*(Interruptions)*. Through you, I would like to say that a Bill must be brought in this session and amendment must also be brought so that justice is done to the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: The farmers are being plundered, cheated and injustice is being done to them, this must be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Please make an announcement that a Bill will be brought in this session in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Govind Prasad Mishra associate themselves with Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the introduction of new courses in a highly sensitive subject such as 'Nuclear Science and Technology' which raises grave security concerns. ...(Interruptions) Many institutes have started offering Diploma and Masters Degree courses in nuclear technology in addition to the existing ones in Government Institutes. But this sudden proliferation raises questions on regulation. Can any institute start a course as specialized as nuclear science, given the sensitivity of the security issues involved? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both of you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: This is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Hon. Minister has been talking about introducing the Bill. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing except his speech will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as far as Land Acquisition Act is concerned, this is an old Act. There is a demand from hon. Members of Parliament to bring an amendment to this Act. The Government is also in the process of finalizing the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill. So, it is in the process.

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU: Sir, I am raising the subject regarding the starting of Nuclear Science and Technology courses throughout the country even without any permission from regulatory agencies like UGC and other agencies. The private players are starting courses on Nuclear Science and Technology in the country and they are giving Masters and Diploma Degrees in the country.

It is granted that UGC recognised universities are free to start their own courses, but, whether a mere approval from the UGC would be enough in setting up a laboratory that uses radioactive material?

Approval from the respective regulators is still needed for certain courses. For instance, all engineering courses have to be cleared by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and when it comes to nuclear technology the need for regulation is more important.

In India, the Governments and the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) are the nodal agency for all things relating to nuclear. Apart from the issue of who will regulate these courses, there is also the question of whether it is necessary to have specialised Bachelor's level courses in nuclear science considering the fact that there is nothing different (in a nuclear course) apart from the basics in mechanical engineering that one needs to learn before understanding the issues involved in radiation.

It is clearly a smart marketing exercise aimed at tapping the growing market. It would also be interesting to know whether there have been any common guidelines of safety moulded for setting up of laboratories for these courses. Against these backdrops, I would urge the Ministry to set up a committee to further probe into this matter of high safety and security concerns. Thank you.

*Not recorded.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Sir, sericulture is one of the areas which has been engaging thousands of workers in order to have their livelihood. This Government, in its Budget proposals, has proposed to reduce the import duty on raw silk. Ostensibly, it may appear that it will be intending for the benefit of silk weavers in the country, but this may adversely affect the silk cocoon growers, seed preparers, reelers and matka spinners because of a sharp fall in the price of indigenous silk, which in turn will affect the price of silk cocoons. This would ultimately lead to mass scale uprooting of the food plants, that is called Mulberry, because this sector would be no more profitable. For procuring indigenous silk one has to be dependent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your demand?

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Sir, silk industry will be solely dependent upon the imported silk. The Chinese silk yarn has already been flooding the indigenous market. That is why, I would request the Government to ponder over these import duties so that our indigenous silk weavers could be saved from being deprived of having their livelihood. It is apprehended that the price of imported silk by the exporters to India will also increase exponentially as because at that point of time the weavers would have no other way to go than to depend on the imported silk. So, to save the Indian silk market, I would propose to the Government to again consider the import duty of silk so that a balance could be made between the importer and indigenous weaver.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Patliputra): Sir, the Private Members' Business is about to start from 3.30 pm. When it will commence?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is some time left for the Private Members' Business to begin.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Gunna-Etawah railway project, located in the North-Central railway, had been sanctioned 25 years ago by the then Railway Minister Madhav Rao Scindhia. Unfortunately, this project is still incomplete. Shri Scindhia had got this project completed upto Gwalior. Later on, it reached Bhind. But the work from Bhind to Etawah,

which is just 18 kilometer, has not been completed for the last 7-8 years.

Sir, the country has taken great strides. The ONGC draws oil from the breathtaking depth. The Delhi Metro has made spectacular progress during the last 10 years, but this 18 km. stretch is still incomplete. The Railways has suffered immeasurable loss due to this delay. No action has been taken against the negligent officers who otherwise draw fat salaries. I wish that action should be taken against the persons who are responsible for this delay. I would like the Govt. to set a time limit for the completion of this project and take action against the guilty officers.

Sir, had this area been under Raibareilly or Amethi, the Government would not have delayed it. This is the most unfortunate. ...*(Interruptions)* When Scindhia ji was around, he took care of Gwalior. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ashok Argal ji, it is past 3.30 pm. Kindly conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Ashok Argal: Sir, I would like to demand from the Government to complete this project as soon as possible. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are five or six more Members who have to make their submissions during the 'Zero Hour'. If the House agrees, we can extend the time by 15 minutes; thereafter we will take up the Private Members' Business.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees the Zero Hour may be extended for 15 minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Alright kindly get it completed hurriedly. The PMB is about to begin from 3.30 pm. That is why all the hon. Members are sitting. ...*(interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you disturbing? We have extended the time. Even then, all of you are interfering.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Sir, I thank you a lot for allowing me to speak on this subject during Zero Hour. There is a single unit comprising of 15 persons in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to implement the work regarding the advancement of backward classes which are 52 percent of the total population of our country. It is impossible to develop the backward classes with this meager strength of 15 person. There is a Ministry of Minority Affairs a Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and a Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to take care of the interests of the minorities, Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes respectively. The task which are being implemented for the development of backward classes are half-hearted. The legislation passed by the Parliament for this welfare is not being implemented. I would like to demand to set up a separate Ministry of Backward Classes to ensure their development. With this, I conclude.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on this important topic. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the Special Providing Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM), being run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development that the Government has not released salary for 14028 teachers teaching in 5445 Madrassa of Uttar Pradesh for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 which has caused a serious economic crisis before the modern Madrassa teachers. Their families have reached on the verge of starvation. The Teachers' Association has several times drawn the attention of the Government towards this problem, but the Government has not taken any decision in this regard. The Teachers' Association had held demonstration at Jantar-Mantar, New Delhi on February 23, 2011. Apart from thousands of Madrassa teachers, it was attended by myself, Chaudhary Lal Singh and several other Members. They had demanded the continuation of the Madrassa modernization Education Scheme, enhancement of the budget for this scheme, release of the outstanding payment for the years 2009-10, and 2010-11 owed to 14025 teacher working with 5445 Madrassa of Uttar Pradesh, hike in the salary for M.A., B.A. and B.Ed teachers, framing of service regulation for the teachers employed under the scheme and provided for monthly payment of salary to the modern teachers. Therefore, I, through you, would like to request the Minister for Human Resource Development to immediately accede to these demands of the Madrass teachers so they, instead of wasting their time on agitation to press for their urgent demands devote themselves to educate the children and shape the destiny of the country.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Sir, you have allowed me to raise this important issue in the House. ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak fast a bit and finish quickly. Time is short. Don't say thanks. Speak out your mind forthrightly.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Sir, the last night, on the 10th of this month, the police raided a village Chak Gazipur, which falls under the police station Gazipur in my constituency Fatehpur, in Uttar Pradesh to nab a criminal.

When the accused could not be found in the House, then* somebody informed the police that the accused.....* is hidden in neighbouring house. When the police knocked at the doors at night and the doors did not open, then they bolted the doors of the house from outside. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly do not utter anybody's name.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The name from the proceedings may please be deleted.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: They bolted the doors of the house from out side and set the thatched roof of fire. Thus, the whole house caught fire, he died and his wife is admitted in the hospital and their son is admitted in Hallet hospital. I would like to submit that there is no law and order in Uttar Pradesh today, the wife of the deceased is critically ill, hence I demand financial assistance to the family of the deceased and cases may be lodged against C. O and S.H.O of the local police post and they should be sent behind the bars. Minister of parliamentary Affairs is sitting here, I demand that he should announce investigation by CBCID into the whole incident. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (BALLIA): Sir, the Law and order in Uttar Pradesh has completely collapsed. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Sir, the manner in which this incident took place. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not speak together. You kindly take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing, will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Kumari Saroj Pandey. ...(Interruptions)

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Thank you Sir, I would like to submit that irregularities have taken place in the allocation of booths in Chandigarh. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You kindly take your seats. You people have spoken, now you take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the speech of Kumari Saroj Pandey will go on record. You please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: I would like to invite the attention of the House towards the irregularities practised in the allocation of Booths in Chandigarh. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not hinder the proceedings of the House, You please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please go outside if you want to talk. Keep silence here. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: The key complaint is that booths have been allocated to non eligible persons. Allocation of booths to such persons in Chandigarh is a set back to the desires of many people.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that people are very angry on the said issue, they have taken to the roads and the local administrators ordered for the investigation, whose report has come and is available in newspapers. The said report has been published in the newspapers also, wherein the charges

*Not recorded.

of scams and irregularities have been confirmed and the report has also confirmed the indulgence of local administrators and politicians. Hence, I demand from the Central Government that the said issue may please be investigated into carefully or this case may be handed over to C.B.I so that it may eliminate all doubts regarding its transparency. The local politicians using their influence curtailing the investigation, hence strict action may please be initiated against them.

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Deputy Speaker, recently National Backward Classes Commission has carried out a survey in Jharkhand regarding classes count under O.B.C, wherein many backward castes have been removed from the list of backward classes issued by the central Government. The Gazette of India published in this regard on 18, August, 2010, wherein the said castes have been eliminated as per the published Gazette. Now, the said castes will not get the benefit of 27 percent reservation in jobs and services under Central Government whereas the said castes still find their mention in the Gazette of the Government of Jharkhand. In this regard, a notification was issued by the Personnel and Administrative Reforms and official language department of the Government of Jharkhand on 11.05.2010. As on date the said classes will not be included in the OBC list of the Central Government. The names of these castes are as follow - Agaria, Beldar, Bhar, Bhaskar, Bhatt, Bhat, Chik Muslim, Dhankar, Kalwar Kalal, Irakui, Kaura, Kavar, Kewat, Keot, Kumarbhag Pahdiya, Parya, Sudi, Balwai, Romiyar, Pansari, Modi, Kasera, Kesharwani, Thathera, Patwa, Sindhuriya, Bania, Mahuri-Vaishya, Avadh Bania, Agrahari-Vaishya.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to submit that the central minister who himself belongs belongs to Jharkhand is sitting here.

As on date, anger is prevailing among the public because when Jharkhand was separated from Bihar these castes were in O.B.C list and these have been omitted. It is our demand to the Central Government that the said classes may be restored to O.B.C list, so as to enable them to get benefit in the Central Government services and other schemes.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue here. M.Ps who put their questions in zero hour, some of those questions are replied by the Government because they are supported by other members too and

demand the reply from the Government, but the matters of public interest which are not demanded by other members are not replied by the Government. I mean to say that all the urgent matters raised by the members should be replied.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you want to say, say to the minister and kindly speak to the point.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, you are our custodian. I mean to say that if any hon'ble member who insists any matter in zero hour, gets the reply, whereas others are not replied.

MR, DEPUTY SPEAKER: It depends on the Government whether the question is to be replied or not in zero hour. Now you take your seat. *...(Interruptions)* I request you not to interfere in this matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The words of the hon'ble member will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I wish to invite the attention of the Government towards an important issue. Yesterday, there was a headline on the front page of an important national English daily declaring that the vegetables and dry fruits, which we consider hygienic and consume them. The headline is very alarming, I expect that the Government will not only respond but also take action. It was mentioned in the headline that cocktail toxic material is used in them, which not only causes cancer but also liver, heart and many other dangerous diseases. Now the court said that it should be checked and monitored when these vegetables and fruit come to the market, these contain toxic material in much amount, as I said it causes cancer kind of disease to the human being. It is also mentioned in the article that drinking water we consume also contains so many toxic agents that it has been compared with rat poison.

I would like to request the Government not only to respond but also inform us the immediate action taken on such important issues.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Private Members' Business. Item No. 31—Shri Ratan Singh.

15.47 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOURTEENTH AND
FIFTEENTH REPORTS OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

[Translation]

Shri Ratan Singh (Bharatpur): Sir, I beg to move that:

"That the House do agree with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 3rd and 9th March, 2011 respectively."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do agree with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 3rd and 9th March, 2011, respectively."

The motion was adopted.

15.47¹/₂ hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—INTRODUCED

(i) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010*
(Amendment of Article 51A)

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Sir, I beg to move:

"For leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Traslation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

15.48 hrs.

[English]

(ii) **The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2010***
(Amendment of articles 84 and 173)

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Sir, I beg to move:

"For leave be to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 34, Shrimati Supriya Sule—Not present.

Item No. 35, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda—Not present.

15.48¹/₂ hrs.

(iii) **The Sculptars, Artists and Artisans of Rural Areas Welfare Bill, 2010***

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of sculptors artists and artisans in rural areas and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That 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.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 11.3.2071.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I introduce* the Bill.

15.49 hrs.

(iv) **The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2010***
(Amendment of the Scheduled)

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I introduce** the Bill.

15.49¹/₂ hrs.

(v) **The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2010***
(Amendment of Section 2 etc.)

[Tranlation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 11.3.2071.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

15.50 hrs.

(vi) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2010* (Amendment of the Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

15.50¹/₂ hrs.

(vii) The Empowerment of Women Bill, 2010*

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide empowerment of women in all fields and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for empowerment of women in all fields and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 11.3.2011.

**Introduced with Recommendation of the President.

15.51 hrs.

(viii) The National Agriculture Produce Price Commission Bill, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to introduce a Bill to provide for the purpose of ensuring minimum support prices to farmers further agricultural produce and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a statutory autonomous Commission for the purpose of ensuring minimum support prices to farmers for their agricultural produce and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

The motion was adopted.

[Tranlation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I introduce** the Bill.

15.51¹/₂ hrs.

(ix) The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2011* (Amendment of Section 7, etc.)

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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.

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I Introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 11.3.2011.

**Introduced with Recommendation of the President.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 43, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury—Not present.

15.52 hrs.

**(x) The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2011*
(Amendment of Articles 124 and 216)**

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce** the Bill.

15.52½ hrs.

**(xi) The Constitution (Amendment) Bil, 2011*
(Insertion of new article 330A, etc.)**

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 11.3.2011.

**Introduced with Recommendation of the President.

15.56 hrs.

**ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND
OVERSTAYING FOREIGN NATIONALS
(IDENTIFICATION AND DEPORTATION)
BILL—2009—contd.**

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had just begun speaking on this issue last time. I had briefly made the point that many people consider our country as a developed country - in fact when President Obama was speaking here to us Parliamentarians, he said the same thing - the fact remains that we are a developing country and we have limited resources and we have constraints in meeting the needs of our own citizens. This should not be taken to mean that we are small hearted in any way. When it comes to difficulties faced by other countries, India has always reached out. When there was a tsunami that affected south-east Asia. India was one of the first countries to reach out and help the citizens of the south-east Asian countries, When there was an earthquake in Pakistan, India was one of the first countries to reach out and offer help to the citizens of our neighbouring country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANA-SAMY): Today there has been an earthquake in Japan which has caused severe damage. More than forty lakh houses have been damaged. A tsunami was also there.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I take the point that the hon. Minister is making in that it is not just the developing countries and not just our neighbours whom we have helped. We must also remember that in 2005 when hurricane Katrina hit the southern coast of the United States, again India was one of the first countries to reach out and offer financial help which was also accepted. The point I am making is that India is a country that has a large heart and India and has offered succour and help to citizens of countries far and wide in our neighbourhood and across the world in helping them during their times of distress. But we must not forget that in our country of 1.2 billion people, we still have hundreds of millions of our own citizens who are

deprived of the basic necessities. Our resources are constrained in the sense that we are not at the stroke of a pen able to take care of the difficulties of all our citizens.

We have of course been developing as a country and as an economy. Compared to what we were twenty years ago, our economy has developed a lot and we are considered as an emerging super power in the world. But our first priority must remain to take care of the needs of our own citizens, which is why the Bill that I have proposed seeks to take further measures to ensure that we manage illegal immigration into our country with a great focus, greater effort and greater consciousness.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, when I speak about the needs of our own country's citizens, depending upon the measure that we use, we have either 20 per cent to 25 per cent of our population live below the poverty line or depending on certain other measures, up to 800 million of our citizens live on a basic income of hardly Rs. 20 per day. We can use any measure of poverty. Some of the international measures of poverty are earning capability per person of one dollar per day or earning capability per person of two dollars per day. We use these measures and we also use other measures, such as calorific intake available to citizens, whether they take adequate food or not. By any of those measures, India contains the largest number of poor people in the world.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

In this context, if we have to see the strains that illegal immigration puts on our country's resources, then some of these facts are startling. When we try to find out the details of how many illegal immigrants are there in this country, one of the startling facts is that there are no clear numbers; there are only estimates available. Let me cite some of the estimates that are available. According to some estimates, there are between 20 million and 25 million illegal immigrants in this country, who should not have been here in the first place. That is not an insignificant number. If we look at 20 million or 25 million people, who are illegal residents of this country, who have come here from other countries, then we have many States in our country which do not have that much population. We have many developing States

in our country where even if the population is more than 25 million, we have equal number or more number of people that do not get the full benefits of being an Indian citizen.

Some more statistics are highly illuminative. In 2009, these issues were raised in the Parliament. In reply to a question raised in the Rajya Sabha, statistics were given with respect to just one sub-section of illegal immigrants, which are those illegal immigrants who have come from Bangladesh and this should serve to be quite illuminating. In 2005, 485,640 Bangladeshis came to India with valid travel documents and out of those, 12,338 stayed behind illegally. This is just a sub-section of people who have come here with valid documents but have decided to stay on. But if you look at only that sub-section, the trend is quite alarming. This is as per the Government statistics. These statistics have been furnished by the Central Government to Parliament, to the other House, Rajya Sabha, only two years ago. If you look at that number, the number of Bangladeshis, who came to this country in 2007 as opposed to 2005 increased to 5,00,234. These are legal visitors with proper documents, but out of that number, 25,712 then became undocumented and untraceable, who stayed behind without proper papers. If you look at the trend, the number of document legal travellers from only this one country, who came to India went up marginally from 4,85,000 in 2005 to 5,00,000 in 2007, but from that, the number, who stayed behind illegally, has doubled. So, in 2005, you have 2.5 per cent of these legal travellers who then decided to stay on illegally whereas in 2007, that number has doubled when you had five per cent of these legal travellers who decided to stay back in the country illegally. That five per cent is not a small number as it comes to 25,000 people. This is only that small sub-section of legal travellers out of whom a percentage stayed behind illegally in this country and that too, legal travellers from only one country, Bangladesh.

If you extrapolate from this, then you can come up to some staggering numbers of illegal immigrants visiting this country from various other countries; staying on in this country; and not just those who come here legally and stay on, but those who are smuggled across and those who are victimised even as part of human trafficking network. We all know that the poor citizens of the sub-continent -India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan — are exploited; are duped; and are bought and sold like cattle in human trafficking rings. Some of them just come for work, but many, particularly, young adults or

even those who are not yet adults are exploited and sold into prostitution and many other such deplorable activities.

The fact is that India is not doing much about this. The fact is that India has been held to shame in front of the rest of the world with regard to human trafficking. Just the other day we were discussing in this august House that repeatedly international organisations — who monitor human trafficking — rate India's efforts as sub-optimal or as sub-par. The United Nations or other multilateral organisations hold India's efforts as very poor. Countries like the United States of America have put India on a tier-II watch-list for human trafficking. These are all inter-connected issues.

Illegal immigrants into our country strains our own resources; deprives our own citizens of basic necessities, which we must provide them; and at the same time, we are playing into the hands of law breakers who run human trafficking networks. I do not want to give the impression that India is a country that has a closed mindset. In the 21st century, as we emerge as an economic superpower on the world stage, we need to have a broad and modern view of legal immigration. Actually, we need to attract certain kinds of talent as our country develops parts of its economy, which are world-class whether it is IT; medical facilities; software services; and so many other services, and we are lacking behind there.

We are blocking the type of immigrants that we require to have in this country. We are not allowing scholars from other countries to come here for Phd. studies; we are not allowing world-renowned professors from other countries — many of them nobel laureates — to come here and teach in our universities; and we are not allowing high-level professionals to come and contribute to India's economy. Actually, we are doing it, but we are putting a great deal of red tape and a great deal of hurdle in their way, and we are prepared to turn a blind eye to millions and millions of illegal immigrants who either are just smuggled across the border or come legally and then stay on illegally where they have become as much of a drain to the economy as a contributor.

The Bill that I have proposed intends to address these issues. We must make many changes to our law in welcoming highly qualified immigrants. The other developed countries have gone through the same phase that we are going through, and they have provided the

laws to attract high quality immigrants who contribute to the nation in terms of research; in terms of development; and in terms of investment. We must have investment visas that allow qualified individuals from other countries to come and invest in our country; we must have visas for higher studies; we must have visas for R and D; and we must provide residential facilities to those qualified individuals from countries that we are prepared to accept them from to have those facilities. This is where our laws are stuck in the 19th century, and yet as I said, millions of immigrants are coming into this country without any proper documentation and without that degree of contribution to our tax system; to our social services; and to all these other aspects of our economy.

The Bill that I have proposed requires that a Commission be setup at both national and State-levels.

Sir, the proposal is for either a serving, or more likely a retired Judge of the Supreme Court at the national level and the High Court at the State level for the memberships to be formed. Unless this happens, we are not going to be able to take any steps to deal with the scourge of illegal immigration in our country.

The fact remains that we simply treat this with a blind eye. I can tell you one of the greatest gaps in our dealing with this issue is that we do not empower our Coast Guards. We spend lakhs of crores of rupees on our Defence, and even on the Coast Guards, we have started spending some money. The Coast Guards spends enormous resources in patrolling certain parts of the country, the coastal parts of the country like Maharashtra and Karnataka are patrolled extensively, But I can tell you from my own experience that my State, which has one of the largest coastlines in the country, nearly 500 kilometres, although it has seen some stepped up action by the Coast Guards in recent years, the fact is it is grossly inadequate. This is a subject that has been raised by me; this is a subject that has been raised by many of my colleagues from Odisha that we do not have adequate Coast Guards patrolling. Some small improvement has happened in recent times where a small number of helicopters are doing patrolling, but that is not enough. We need a greatly increased Coast Guards presence on the Eastern Coast of India because large numbers of immigrants use this unprotected Coast of ours to enter the country.

This has been discussed; we have had commitment from the Government; we have had commitments from

the Home Ministry, to step up these activities, but they have just not been happening. I would like to take this opportunity to bring this to the attention of the Government that we need to make substantially more investment in resources for the Coast Guards if we are to protect our coastline from illegal immigration.

Sir, the Bill that I have proposed would provide that on a regular basis. The Government deals with this problem. Government, by itself, has many distractions. There are many issues that it has to deal with on a weekly basis, on a daily basis; it does not stay focussed on the issue of illegal immigration. Only on the odd occasion when such issues are taken up in Parliament, we get certain assurances, but really no steps are taken by the Government to fulfil.

If you look at the number of people that have been deported from India, again, the numbers are not increasing. Although the number of illegal immigrants is increasing, the numbers of those people who are being caught and deported are actually decreasing. You can clearly tell from this that the Government is simply not focussed on this. I do not want to sound prejudiced against any particular country. I will again cite Bangladesh. The reason is the largest number of data that is available has to do with citizens of that country. I do not have prejudice against any particular country. In any case, our focus has to be that our first priority is to provide our services to our citizens. People from other countries are welcome here as long as they come through documented procedures, as long as they come with proper travel documents,

But just to use the statistics that are available, I have just told you that the number of illegal immigrants or those who come with documented papers but stay on from Bangladesh has doubled in the last two or three years. Yet, the numbers who are being detected and deported are decreasing. Let me give you the statistics. In 2006, the number of Bangladeshis who were deported was 13,692 whereas in ' 2008, it was 12,625. So, the number of legal visitors is increasing; out of them, the number who is remaining here illegally is doubling, but the numbers who are being detected and actually deported is actually decreasing. This is a clear evidence that the Government is simply not focussed.

Sir, the Commissions that I have suggested at State and national levels would have to do this on a regular full-time basis. Of course, being from Odisha, I have

proposed Bhubaneswar as one of the headquarters, but that is not the main issue. The main issue is that the country as a whole has this problem. We have a particular problem because we have a long coastline, and we have a great number of illegal immigrants. But the entire country faces this problem. Whether the headquarters of the Commission are at Bhubaneswar, Patna, Mumbai Bengaluru or Delhi is not the issue. The issue is we must start taking steps; we must start taking steps to implement the law of the land.

I am not asking for anything out of the way. I am not even asking for new laws to deal with illegal immigration. I am asking for the provisioning of Commissions by people of eminence, retired judges, or even serving judges, to only implement the law as it stands today. This issue has been debated not just in Parliament, not just in media, not just throughout the country, but it has also been dealt with by the courts.

We are aware that certain of our Northeastern states have seen this problem on an enormous scale over the past few decades. There have been allegations that the entire demographics of some of our Northeastern States is changing. We have enough of a challenge within our country dealing with changing demographics. We have enough of a challenge within our country to ensure that any Indian has freedom of movement from any part of India to another part of India. We have enough challenge in ensuring that any Indian should be able to make a livelihood in any part of India. On top of this we do not need to add additional challenges of our demographics being changed by non-citizens of this country coming and changing our demographics.

These issues have been taken up at the highest judicial levels of this country. There have been laws passed. Some of these laws have been not upheld by the Supreme Court. I would like to cite some of these things. In 1983, the Government enacted the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act to facilitate setting up of tribunals, to determine if a person is illegal or not. This act overrode the Passport Entry into India Act, 1920, and Immigrations Expulsion from Assam Act, 1950, and the Passport Act, 1967.

The contentious provision of the 1983 Act was the condition that the onus of proving the citizenship credentials of a person in question lies with the complainant and the police and not on the accused, which is not the case with the 1946 Foreigners Act. This

has been heard in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has held the 1983 Act as *ultra vires* of the Constitution and has overthrown it. In overthrowing the 1983 Act the Supreme Court decided that all cases will be decided in the manner provided by the Foreigners Act 1946 and the Foreigners Tribunals Act, 1964, and accordingly, 32 foreigners tribunals are functioning in Assam.

Assam is not the only part of the country that has this problem. We cannot turn a blind eye to the fact that the Supreme Court has ruled unconstitutional certain aspects of new laws which were attempted within the last two or three decades which did not solve the problem. The fact is, we have laws in place. The 1946 Foreigners Act the Supreme Court found adequate. And it does put the onus on the alleged people to prove their citizenship. Anybody who is a citizen of India should not have any problem in proving that.

If 32 tribunals can be functioning in Assam, there is no problem why five of them cannot function throughout the country or 30 of them cannot function throughout the country, one in each State. The fact is, we need to take steps to check illegal immigration and infiltration. We need to take steps to check those legal visitors who come here with proper papers and then stay on illegally.

Some steps have been taken. Before concluding I want to acknowledge that. For example, I mentioned that some enhancement of resources of Coastguard has happened but it has not happened uniformly, as I said. Some parts of the country are being patrolled, my part of the country is not being patrolled. Similarly, some resources have been provided to the Border Security Force. There has been some investment in equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipment, reduction in the gaps between border outposts. Now, there are more outposts because the gaps between outposts are less.

But a lot more needs to be done. Patrolling needs to be intensified by the BSF as well as by the Coastguard. There has to be a comprehensive programme of construction of border roads, border fencing, flood-lighting, and many other such steps.

I know that many of my colleagues are waiting to speak on this subject as well as on many other subjects. I do not want to take up too much time but I want to conclude by saying that we have enough of a problem

with a large population; we have enough of a problem with constraints of resources that we should not be turning a blind eye to adding to these problems with illegal immigrants coming into the country. It is high time that we took notice of this. We keep taking notice of this every time there is a hue and cry. But it is high time that we put a mechanism in place which will deal with this on a day-to-day basis so that the Government does not lose focus and move on to other issues and once or twice a year be hauled up on this issue.

It is high time that we pass such a Bill and put such Commissions in place With eminent people who can deal with this problem on an on-going basis.

All I am asking for is implementation of the existing laws and to create new laws to allow immigrants in qualified categories in highly technical and in higher education categories. I am not asking for any fundamental change of the law; I am only asking for the law to be implemented for which we need these Commissions to be in place.

With that, I move this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for identification of illegal immigrants and those foreign nationals who are overstaying in the country or have gone missing after the expiry of their visas and for their deportation to the countries of their origin and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

16.22. hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS—
INTRODUCED—*Contd.*

(xii) **The National Commission for Youth Bill, 2011***

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next hon. Member to speak on this Bill, there is one Bill left to be introduced. So, if the House agrees, I call Shri Adhir Chowdhury to introduce his Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 11.3.2011.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Commission for Youth for their overall development and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Commission for Youth for their overall development and for matters connected therewith.”

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have one request to make to the hon. Members. To maintain the sanctity of the Private Members' Business, I would request all of you to be present. Otherwise, the sanctity will be lost.

Shri Shailendra Kumar.

16.22½ hrs.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS AND
OVERSTAYING FOREIGN NATIONALS
(IDENTIFICATION) AND DEPORTATION)
BILL, 2009—*Contd.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you and my brother Shri Arjun Meghwal ji also for allowing me to speak first. I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on the Bill "Illegal Immigrants and Overstaying Foreign Nationals (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2009" presented by Shri Baijayant Panda Ji.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening to Panda Ji very carefully. He has not left any issue, he has told everything in detail. This is true that a Number of non resident Indians come to India who have visa but they continue to stay on even their visa is expired. They even disappear after coming to India. They have overstayed over here and this poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country. This also adversely effects one internal security. Particularly if we see then there are a lot of people from Bangladesh in our country for whom we have not been able to make any arrangements. If we look at the figures then in my opinion nearly two crore illegal residents are living in the country at present,

**Introduced with Recommendation of the President.

which is a cause for concern. The South-Indian people have come from Sri Lanka. There are a lot of Punjabi people who have come from Pakistan and those who call themselves bengali are from Bangladesh. This is a huge problem. In this regard the people involved in our internal security and are from our intelligence, need to prepare a census of such people and see as to when these people came to India and what is their present situation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say in this House that it is a cause for concern that they are even able to make ration card and voter identity cards also. They even got their driving licence made and comfortably live as Indian refugees. Government is not aware of this. A number of Intelligence Agencies of our Government have taken some steps in this regard. In my opinion almost 13,000 people have been sent back also, which is a cause of concern. I would want that our Ministry of External Affairs and other agencies must get in talks with all those countries, their Embassies and Foreign Ministers and make arrangements for sending them back.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, second thing I would like to say is that the Government was concerned about the people calling themselves refugees and this the reason behind bringing this Bill today. As per the figures of year 2009 the number of foreigners living in India was near 65,000 and in the year 2008, it was 11,000. At that time 53 lakh foreigners came to India out of which 65,000 stayed back illegally over here.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, out of these the security agencies arrested only 7426 foreigners and only 13 thousand were sent back. It is a cause for concern that so many people are staying over here illegally. A number of terrorist activities also keep taking place in the country and the involvement of all such people who have illegally infiltrated into our country or stayed back after expiring of visa have been found in them. Therefore, a census of all these must be prepared so that the security agencies can keep a regular check on their activities.

Sir, it has been seen that people from Bangladesh have also come here. A lot of people have come from Afghanistan and are staying here illegally and they are found to be involved in all sorts of crimes. They have been caught also. Their visa have expired and they are still living here. Those people whose visa has expired must go back. Our country must talk to the their External

Affairs Ministry, their Embassies and Foreign Ministers in this regard. I was looking at the report in which I read that Shrimati Parmeet Kaur, External Affairs Minister had given a statement in the Parliament that our 1500 students are studying in America and they also face a crisis in vacations because their vigilance is done through radio frequency mechanism and once their visa gets expired then America tries to ensure that they go back to their country. Those who go there for studying I have to face a lot of difficulties. There are a number of such people who have to face problems.

Sir, our Pandaji just now said that there are a number of our fisherman and other persons who cross the border without knowing and are then caught, arrangements must be made to bring them back to our country. Recently our leader of opposition was talking about our Indians caught by Somalian pirates and to free them and bring back to India. House was concerned about them. There are all such things. If a foreign citizen comes here then he can stay here, go around to places as a tourist as long as he has visa but once his visa expires he must go back. Our people who visit abroad are dealt with very strictly once their visa expires and they are sent back to India and those who are not able to come back are put behind bars. They do not have such freedom there. Therefore, we must learn from other countries and make such a system in our country to ensure that after expiration of visa, foreigners visiting India go back to their respective countries.

Sir, I would like to thank Panda Ji for presenting this Bill because this is a very good Bill. This Bill is related to our national unity, integrity and internal security. I conclude my speech while supporting this Bill.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Bill brought by Shri Baijyant Panda. You are aware that we ourselves are facing a problem in the area from where I hail and you are also aware about the context of the problem we are facing. We are owners, the people of Jharkhand are owners, you yourself hail from that state. We make more than 50% of the total production of mines, minerals, coal and other items. The entire country is dependent on us, whether it is railways or Mumbai or Delhi. If we stop the production, the entire country will come to standstill. I am saying these things with seriousness in the House, but what is happening in Mumbai; our people are being beaten and are forced to flee by they being termed 'Bihari'. We are poor and we are being troubled. What is the reason? The reason is employment. It does

not mean that people of Mumbai are against Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh or Hindi speaking persons. The reason is that they are lacking wisdom. The people are being termed as 'Bihari'. It is being said that they are eating away their jobs of labourer, guards, drivers, conductors and khalasis, but it is not so. They are basically infiltrators. They speak one language, they have one kind of facial features and it is happening in Delhi also. The hon'ble Member from Delhi, Shri Jai Prakash Agarwalji is present here. He will also acknowledge that same thing is happening in Delhi also. The people who are working as domestic help are of this kind only.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (NORTH EAST, DELHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the hon'ble Member at least said this thing about Delhi.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, we are having border of 15 thousand kilometres. It has coastal border of 7500 kilometres and due to this infiltration people say that we do not want to speak on Politics of Vote Bank. Please do not let this country divide. It is said "Janani Janmbhoomishch Swargadapi Gariysi". First comes motherland, India and then we all come. The country has been divided on the basis of politics of vote bank and Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated thanks to this infiltration. It is not hidden from anybody as to who had incited terrorism in Punjab. Another Prime Minister of the country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji 'had been assassinated, Mumbai had been attacked, and our plane had been hijacked, the incident like Kandhar had taken place.

If you try to go through history, you will find that whatever is happening in Jammu and Kashmir, is happening due to infiltration. Naga activity is on rise, ULFA activity is also on rise. Naxalism is increasing in the country due to infiltration and it is happening due to the countries, which want to disintegrate the nation. Therefore, I always ask, shall we not talk honestly in fear of losing the relations?

Poverty is on rise in the country. If one goes through the Tendulkar Committee report that earlier 27% India was suffering from poverty, now that figure has become 37 percent. The people are not getting employment. Now will you provide drinking water to population of 120 crore? As per World Bank report, if any war will be fought in India after 2020, it will be the war for water, but we are not paying attention in this regard, because population is increasing. I would like to say while

supporting this bill, that if we try to address these issues also, it will be good.

There are some facts and I say these and it is always so.

[English]

Our mistakes increase our experience and our experience always decreases our mistakes.

[Translation]

We have committed mistake once, stop this country from committing mistake again. What is happening due to infiltration? Hon'ble Baijyant Pandaji has given some figures. I would like to give some more figures and would like to listen to some more statements. Sheikh Muzibur Rahman has written in his book, that the eastern Pakistan is having adequate population whereas as Assam has adequate forest reserves. Assam has coal and oil reserves, due to this reason, Assam should be part of eastern Pakistan, then only economy of Eastern Pakistan can be strengthened. He has written this. Besides that, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had written in his book 'Myths of Independence' that though it is a most controversial issue, but it will be wrong to say that Kashmir is the only issue of dispute between India and Pakistan. The dispute in regard to some districts on Indian border and Assam is as important as Kashmir. Pakistan can make claim on it. There are hundreds of such instances, which show that they become successful in their motives. The politics of vote bank in our country make them successful.

Just now, hon'ble Baijyant Pandaji made a mention about the Supreme Court. Before making a mention of Supreme Court, I would like to ask you as to what were the reasons due to which the Supreme Court had to abolish IMDT Act. How this Parliament enacted IMDT Act separately and destroyed the spirit of constitution? Md. Karim Chhagla was a well-known lawyer, jurist, I would like to quote his statement that he gave at the time of enactment of the said legislation. You are aware that he had been Chief Justice of Mumbai High Court, had been Minister of Education also. He said that we are having our own constitution, our own citizenship laws, the hon'ble Supreme Court had given such decrees which clearly differentiates citizens from foreigners. The issue has been made unnecessarily complicated due to fixation of year of entry. The year of entry to India is very important in case of person who is not a citizen of

the country. The year of entry to the country cannot change the legal status of the person. The names of foreigners cannot be included in the voter's list of the state. They have no right to vote. If their names are included in the voter's list, they should be expunged from the list and full caution should be practiced so that their names may not figure again in the list. Karim Chhagla Saheb has said so and what happen? You are aware that a foreigner become the Member of Parliament and his membership was terminated due to Supreme Court's intervention. He/she had not been elected Parliamentarian once, but thrice then what kind of politics are you practicing. Where do you want to lead this country. ...*(Interruptions)* Everybody knows his/her name. Name should not be taken here. ...*(Interruptions)* Rajeshwarji, who is the former Governor of West Bengal and had been IB officer said that a study of border areas of West Bengal tells that 20 to 40 percent villages in border areas are being affected by the infiltrators. There is no question of caste and religion. There are different reasons, which promote these things. Somebody tries to help somebody on the basis of caste, somebody officers assistance on the basis of religion, and somebody offers help on the basis of language, but all these things disintegrate countries, this way Soviet Union and Timor were disintegrated, same kind of situation is prevailing in this country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, our biggest responsibility is to how to save this country. Shri S. K. Sinha was the Governor of Assam, I am quoting something. He said in the report submitted to the President that Assamese had been reduced to minority in Assam due to infiltration. He sent that report, when he was holding the office of Governor in the State. After him, Shri Ajay Singh took the charge of office of Governor. He said at least 15 thousand people from Bangladesh are infiltrating into Assam border everyday. They are not political people. What I am saying has nothing to do with politics. When Shri Inderjit Gupta ji of CPI, took the portfolio of Minister of Home Affairs, he said in this very Parliament on 6 May, 1997 that there are 15 crore infiltrators in the country. Shri Inderjit Gupta said this as Home Minister in the House on 6 May, 1997.

Former minister of states for Home Affairs Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal who is now the minister of coal, he himself had accepted that one and a half to two crore intruders are living here. There is no question of party in it. So many things are available and what is happening today for not stopping them? Election is going to take place in West Bengal, Adhir Sir is sitting here, there 52

legislative assembly seats out of 292 seats and 100 other legislative assembly seats are completely influenced by the intruders. This is I.B.'s report, not mine. Election is going on in Assam too, there out of 126 legislative assembly constituencies, they are at winning position at 46 constituencies. The demography of districts Pakur, Sahebganj, Godda, of our state mean to say the whole Santhal Pargana is completely changed. District Pakur is converting into a religion specific, the same case is with district Sahebganj. The blazes of it are engulfing Godda, Devghar, Dumka, Jamatara, the same blazes are engulfing Delhi, Gujrat, Ahamdabad, Surat. This parliament was attacked, who were they people? If a plane was hijacked from Nepal, who were they people? The whole border was open, naxalism which has influenced you and us, from where you are elected, who are these naxalies? Prachand's statement came that when he was agitating, he was underground for five years at that time he spent his time at Santhal Pargana. Who are they? Where Parwez Barua Sir is putting up? Who is expanding his activities? Where the people of Lashkare-e-taiba are residing, who is enhancing their activities, who are coming inside, where Rajan Devverman is residing? Where the head of Naga is putting up? Who are they? Berma is increasing, Bangladesh is increasing, Pakistan is increasing, Little who came from Shri Lanka, who was responsible for the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, what kind of people are they? Do not relate it with religion that if Bhartiya Janta Party is talking about infiltration then it is talking about religion, if it will be viewed like this then it is very harmful for the integration of the country. This country, this parliament need to understand it and we need to make the country. What are they doing? Smuggling is taking place there. I was at Devghar on the occasion of Shivratri. As you are aware that I have Baskinath and Baba Vaidyanath and couple of Jyotirlings in my constituency. Since, I had to leave for the Parliament, my plane was at Dumka at 02:30 AM then I, said that lets take a move from Devghar. When I was heading towards Dumka from Devghar, there I was unable to drive motor car more than twenty five kilometer per hour between Devghar and Baskinath which has thirty kilometers distance to and fro. What was the reason? On the occassion of Shivratri people were going with their cows and oxen at two or half past two in the night. Jarmundi Police station is situated nearby. I went there and woke up the Incharge of the police station. I am an M.P and when I reached it in the night at half past two, obviously he came running to me. He phoned the S.P.. The cows and oxen were being smuggled over there.

Here we talk about animal husbandry, talk about agriculture and there cows, oxen are being slaughtered, taken to Bangladesh, smugling is taking place.

Duty on Silk has been reduced. If china silk is being brought that is brought by the way of Arunachat Pradesh, Bangladesh, North-East. If you will reduce the duty on silk, smuggling of that kind of silk will increase. In the same way weapons are being smuggled. If border of Rajasthan is taken into consideration the AK-47 to AK-54 are being smuggled there. From where duplicate currency is coming? Duplicate currency is also coming from the same route. Intoxicants and Drugs are also coming from the same way. You go through any report by I.B., RAW. The most important thing is that all the immoral activities including prostitution are being increased through the same way. I made you count 5-6 reasons. Do you think that Law against infiltrators should not come into existence. You look at border area of Rajasthan, the whole area of Kishanganj, Arariya, Darjiling, West Bengal, who bought the land nobody come to know. If you look at Jammu and Kashmir, note all the activities, they need to be stopped. If it is not stopped then the whole country will mark it and demand for employment. We talk about poor people, bring centrally sponsored schemes, but poverty is not eradicated because the states we come from have 70 percent illiterate people. 70 to 75 percent people are living below poverty line. They request us and you for Red card. There is a poem by Suryakant Tripathi Nirala:

"Pet peeth dono milkar hain ek
Chal raha lakutia tek
Muthibhar dane ko, bhook mitane ko
Chaat rahe jhooti pattal
Kahin sadak par khade hue
Jhapat lene ko unse kutte bhi hain ade hue.

the question is that the soul of the poor person will call us guilty.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank Mr. Panda that he has brought a very good Bill. I request the Government to make some arrangement to throw these infiltrators out of the country. You through U.I.D make some amendment in the law who demand citizenship for them. With the advent of U.I.D. their names will appear in the voter list, they will be provided with B.P.L and other facilities. You finish it and accepting our suggestions accept our Bill. With these few words Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Panda, have you given any suggestion that the names of those who have illegally infiltrated here should not be entered in the voters' list and that the guilty officials should be punished?

SHRI BAIJYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Sir, I have left it to the Commission which I have proposed and the rules are to be framed for the Commission and these are suggestions which ought to be incorporated in those rules.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Baharampur): Sir, my esteemed colleague. Shri Baijayant Panda has introduced a Bill under the nomenclature 'The Illegal Immigrants and Overstaying Foreign Nationals (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2009'.

Sir, the tone and tenor of this legislative document appear to be innocuous as it has not been proposed that the existing Act should be replaced or repealed or anything like that. Some provisions are sought to be inserted in the existing legislation so as to implement the essence of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

So, I think, it is a pertinent proposition in view of the fact that illegal immigration has become a matter of major concern for us. Further more, illegal immigration has already assumed a world-wide phenomenon. In the United States of America also illegal immigration has been rising alarmingly as per the estimates of the US Government. We are well aware that Hispanic population used to cross over to the United States of America over the years and are eating away the jobs of the native Americans. Reports have also come that illegal immigrants from India are also swarming into that country. Therefore, illegal immigration cannot be a matter of concern for India alone. It is a world-wide phenomenon.

There are two types of immigration. One is political and the other is economical. Some of the immigrants are called political immigrants because they immigrate to other countries due to political persecution or religious persecution that they face in their own countries. So, due to these reasons they are forced to flee their native countries and they take refuge or shelter in their adopted countries or host countries. This is one type of immigration.

The other type of immigration is due to economic reasons. The socio-economic factor of all the countries

is not the same. Therefore, people from developing countries or poor countries emigrate to the other countries for well-being of their lives.

So, there are two factors. One is 'pull' factor and the other is 'push' factor. Some people think that their fortune could be changed by emigrating the native country and by establishing themselves in foreign land, I mean the land of destination. The cost that they have to pay for this is that, they may not be eligible for exercising their franchise in the destination country; and they may be apprehended or arrested.

The other reason is the 'push' factor. Due to poverty and unemployment, people usually from poor countries cross the borders out of desperation, to eke out their livelihood. This kind of illegal immigration usually tends to flow from developing countries to developed countries. In the Indian sub-continent, as we know, India has been recognised as an emerging economy.

India is going to be an economic Super Power. That is why India plays the pull factor of the people of our neighbouring countries as they are allowed to eke out their livelihood by settling themselves in our country. There are other factors also, viz., religious persecution. Since our Independence, we have been facing the immigration problem due to the religious persecution being taken place, especially in Bangladesh and in Pakistan. When we attained Independence, the Hindu population in Pakistan was 20 per cent. Now, it has been reduced to 1.5 per cent Hindu population in Pakistan. That means due to religious persecution, a great chunk of Hindu population have been forced to flee their native country. Now, the question is how do we define those Hindus who have appeared as illegal immigrant in India. I would like to know whether they should be treated as refugees or they should be treated as illegal immigrants. Sir, we need to have a clear distinction in regard to refugee and illegal immigrant.

Sir, when Bangladesh was carved out to be a sovereign country, religious persecution also took place there. Lakhs of Hindu population were forced to flee into our country. Even *Chakmas* from Bangladesh also had the same fate and even the Burmese Muslims were forced to flee into Bangladesh by the persecution of Burmese Government. Therefore, we need to have a clear definition of who should be called a refugee and who should be called an illegal immigrant.

Sir, I do not know whether illegal immigration and infiltrators can be defined in the same way. I also beg to differ that all the terrorist problems in our country are borne out due to illegal immigration. I think this will be the over simplification in view of the insurgency problem in our country. If you see the entire North Eastern Region, you will find that there is huge number of illegal immigration. It is also true that in West Bengal there is huge number of illegal immigrants. But the fact is that West Bengal, Assam and Bangladesh at some point of time belong to undivided British India. The entire Assam region was sparsely populated. So, people from West Bengal, North India and from Bangladesh would have settled in Assam.

But the day the Independence was announced, the entire North-Eastern Region got geographically isolated. Those areas which were earlier known as the traditional areas of migrants, have become areas of illegal immigrants because before the partition, traditionally, people from West Bengal, Bangladesh and North India used to settle in Assam. At that time, it was called internal migration. But, in the wake of Independence, all of them became midnight children and illegal immigrants and the traditional migration got augmented by the flow of refugees and other illegal immigrants. Therefore, we should conceive a way so as to determine the illegal immigrants and refugees.

A number of estimates often emerged in the media or the other forum also in regard to the number of illegal immigrants. When Shri Indrajit Gupta was the Home Minister, he stated in Parliament that the number of illegal immigrants was 10 million. When Shri L.K. Advani was the Home Minister, he stated that the number of illegal immigrants was estimated at 15 million. The senior bureaucrat Shri P. Raman stated that the number of illegal immigrants went up to 20 million. According to the Law Commission, it is a common perception that in Assam, the number of illegal immigrants was 4.5 million and for West Bengal, it was 5.4 million. About 3,50,000 illegal immigrants are entering our country annually. It is a fact that if you want to hire the cheap labour, the Bangladeshi workers are available.... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, in the United States of America, H1B Work Visas are available for the people from other countries. It is a Work Visa, Like that, can we not give Work Visas for the nationals of the other countries so that the problem of illegal immigrants could be dealt with? It has been referred to by even the initiator of the Bill Shri Baijayant

Panda. So, this can be considered. By all indications, the Bill is simply seeking to implement the tone and tenor of the existing laws. I think I should support this legislation.

With these words, I conclude.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P): Mr. Chairman, I seek your permission to speak from here.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I listened to the complete debate with utmost attention. No doubt that the situation condition is very alarming because the population has crossed data of 2 crores. I ask from myself whether in such an alarming situation Illegal immigrants and overstaying Foreign Nationals (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2009 is the remedy for it? This act has presented the date of 2 crores, I too used to go. the hon'ble court as an advocate of the behalf of Assam. There people come near to the river banks from fifty to hundred kilometer, there is no doubt in it. The act which is under process is not going to resolve even 0.11 percent of the problem. It has a reason, as we have a tradition that whenever we begin any auspicious work we set up the idol of Lord Ganesha. On the same lines, every Act will form a tribunal and automatically introduce in it a judge of High Court and Supreme Court. In this way, a tribunal will comprise a judge and four members, but it will not improve the condition. With great respect I would like to submit that after population planning it too should have family planning. Fifty Acts are being brought to each session.

Secondly I am citing an example. Section-3, I am strictly taking in terms of legal argument and legal bill. I welcome Shri Baijayant Panda Ji who has identified this situation very well. As it is mentioned in it.

[English]

"The Commission shall consist of a Chairperson who shall be a serving or a retired Supreme Court judge appointed by the president in consultation with the Chief Justice and four other members."

I put a question to myself and to my friend. Will this mitigate or ameliorate or solve the problem of illegal immigrants? I submit will all respect, 'no'.

[Translation]

There should be some executive action regarding it. I mean to say that it is not going to be of any help. There is IPC Act that says stealing is bad, there is an ACT for corruption too, but it could not bring blackmoney and corruption to an end.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): You tell Mr. Panda.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): He is telling it to Mr. Panda only; he is not telling you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Thank you.

[Tranlation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, if you permit me, I want to tell a very good thing. Lord Daning was the Chief Justice in England. This thing is fitting here, so, I am mentioning it. In a forest, a jackal registered a case that it had a lot of problems in the forest, because all run to eat it so raise its protocol its status similar to that of the tiger, who is the king of the forest. It hired a very renowned advocate like us and the advocate pleaded its case very well, then the judge accepted its point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You added the word, renowned with yourself in great style.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Sir, you caught it rightly, but others could not understand. That jackal got the order that for two months it should get that protocol, which is enjoyed by the king of the forest. The jackal tied that stay order with its tail and started roaming. Daning has quoted this story in his book. After that his fox aunty met him. The jackal said that it had got the order and for two months, it will get the protocol of the king of the forest. The fox told the jackal not to be in this mess. From the place, I have come, I have seen two-four wild dogs, which will create problems. While the fox was making the jackal understand, two-three dogs made her run. The fox entered the hurrow and the jackal was showing the order tied to its tail to the dogs. The jackal also understood and it also/ came inside but it kept its tail outside so that the dogs coming to bite it, should see the stay order. The dogs did not see the

stay order. They bit it, bit its tail too, and chewed the stay order. Next day, the court sat again. Again, that advocate said that, my lord the dogs neglected the codec of the count and it is a case of contempt of court. On it, the judge sahab got fixed in a big dilemma, and said that, look, we give order, make law but the implementation is not our task.

So, Sir, I admire your efforts with regard to this act but it is not going to serve any purpose. It is like that efforts are being made to play football on the tennis field. I want to say that there should be an exhaustive organisation like BSF which should have the police and its connected officers. So, the people like the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, who have seen only cases and books for 40 years, how they will able to serve the purpose? The border states, from where the infiltration is very frequent, whether it is U.P. or Assam, its effect should be increased and it should get involved in it totally, otherwise it will be merely drawing towards this Bill. There is a feeling in the country that our Foreign Ministry is taking action very slowly. Whether it is the issue of the somalian sea pirates or using collar in the TRI university, it is a global problem and should be broadcast diplomatically. The issues^ concerning the illegal imbrid and terrorists should be raised through the security council in the United Nations as said by Nishikant ji ...*(Interruptions)* The identification of this matter has been done lest it shoud not be linked will the politics of vote that he has come so we will get vote. So, I shall not speak and there is no doubt that it is a national-crisis, the whole House is one on this point. Suggestion may be given after assessing and forming a committee on and then only if the action is taken on it, it would be better. Before concluding, I would like to thank the people, who have worked hard.

[English]

He has burnt mid-night oil.

[Translation]

But it is disappointing that it is not going to serve any purpose.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I may be permitted to speak from here.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have no objection if you want to come further.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Further, please do not come the well of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I have never been to the well of the House.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you should begin.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, the Bill which has been moved by my colleague, Shri Baijayant Panda and the manner in which he has put forth his view point today encompasses, especially, three aspects. One is, who is a citizen; second is, who is an immigrant; and third is what is illegality relating to citizenship and immigration.

So, when we discuss on this topic, specifically on these three aspects, one is reminded, as has been mentioned in the Bill, to the Constitution which, I think, our learned friend from the Bar, who is a Member here, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, must have referred relating to articles 5 to 10 depicting the citizenship of this country.

In the Foreigners Act of 1946, to which Mr. Panda has referred in the Bill, he clearly mentions that a person who migrates to India legally is entitled to a number of provisions, which is enshrined in the Constitutions. Legally, he is entitled to take advantage of the provisions that are enshrined in the Constitution.

To further his cause, he has also mentioned that India is becoming prosperous year after year, as in our country the GDP growth also, on an average, is hovering around 8 per cent. The number of rich people is growing. I think in today's newspaper, in the *Forbes Magazine*, how many billionaires have been listed, that list has come up. And the middle class is growing; income is also growing. That also attracts many people to come here from outside the border of our country to live in peace and tranquillity and also earn their livelihood. Should we make some provisions in our Constitution, in our law so that we can invite talent, invite professionals,

invite those technically skilled people to come here and also make our society prosper? That was one of his suggestions that though we have more than a billion of people in our country, we lack professionalism, we lack skill and there is a need that legally we can also invite those persons to come and earn their livelihood and also make our society prosper. But there will be two opinions always on this issue. Even the United States today has two opinions on that. Different provinces or States of the United States have different laws relating to immigration. Immigration is legal. To a great extent, it is legal; and it should be legalised. That is why, when some skilled personnel from our country go to the United States, go to England, go to France or go to Australia, or go to any other developed country, legally, they have to go through a specific channel. But still in their country, there is a different opinion that why these people are coming to our country; they are eating our jobs; that should be stopped. Elections are also fought on that issue. So, in our country, if we hold a different view to that, there is no quarrel on that. There should not be any quarrel on that. Everybody is entitled to hold his own view.

But my opinion is that any country can prosper if we invite talent, if we invite professionals. That is how this country at one point of time was inviting talent and professionals. That is the only gravitational force which makes a society prosper. That is how a society prospers, a country prospers. The history is replete with instances that when a particular place or a particular country of the world is in a growth mode, is prosperous, people have a tendency to go there and live there. That is how in hoary past, a number of people had migrated into this country. That is how, during Chandragupta Maurya's time, after he established the empire, a number of people from different parts of the world had come here. That system continued attracting talents, attracting students, attracting engineers. That is how it continued for more than a thousand years. That was also one of the reasons why it was attacked by Central Asian tribes. I think it was in 10th century AD; that is how India got disintegrated as an empire and fell to ruins. The maritime activities also fell to ruins.

But my point here is this. Australia, of course, is a country of migrants. So also is the United States. If you take 200 years of their history, that is also a country of migrants. Even today they attract talent. If today, the Middle East is growing, they are also attracting talents. So, India also should attract talented professionals. But

here comes the problem. We need skilled manpower. I would like to mention one specific problem about Assam. We discussed this in our country for the last 25 years or 30 years to be specific. Why do the people from Bangladesh have a tendency to migrate to Assam? I am only focussing on Assam, in the sense that why the people from Bangladesh migrate to Assam. Shri Nishikant Babu mentioned about one of the speeches of Mujibur Rahman before 1971. That was not after 1971; that were before 1971, when it was East Pakistan. ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: He wrote the book.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, that is a compilation.

I would say why people of Bangladesh have a tendency to go to Assam. Is it just to change the demography of that State? Is it just to change the demography of the North-East? They very well know that it cannot be. The Guwahati High Court later on gave a judgment. I would be quoting that judgment later on. But my point here is that simple people of Bangladesh who have to toil everyday to earn their livelihood also go across the border, earn their livelihood and come back in the evening to their house. A lot of people used to migrate. The division on August 14th and 15th of 1947 is an unnatural division; not only in the Eastern sector but also in the Western Sector. It is an unnatural division. I am not saying this. This had been said by Yogi Aurobindo in those days. On a specific message on the 15th August, 1947 he had said: "This unnatural divide will evaporate." That was the prediction which, I think, in my lifetime would come true.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Best of luck! ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: You will be there also to share.

But that is an unnatural division. People, who used to work in the fields of Assam, earn their livelihood and come back. But because of this artificial boundary which had been carved out, a new nation has come into being for the last 64 years. We have to accept the reality. What should we do?

Before the Assam Accord, which was signed in 1985, was implemented or when the system of identification

was put in place in 1983, an idea was floated. When it was under the President's Rule, Shri K. Ramamurthy, who was the Advisor to the Governor of Assam, had floated an idea that let us give them a 'working pass'. So, a card will be provided to these people; they will come, work here but they will not be entitled to the citizenship of this country. What is the issue today? I do not know if any Members from Assam would participate in the discussion on this Bill. I do not know if at all they will be participation in the future because election is knocking at the door, and already the dates have been declared.

But how to tackle this problem? There is a shortage of labour force in Assam. People from West Bengal will not go there to work. People from Manipur are not coming to Assam to work. People from Bihar are not going to work in the fields of Assam. Tea Estates are different. But in the paddy fields, the problem lies there where the people from Bangladesh go to Assam and work, ...
(Interruptions) So is the case in Meghalaya.
...(Interruptions)

So is the case in Meghalaya. People from Bangladesh also come into Meghalaya. There is another type of ethnic problem, which is emanating in Meghalaya. I do not know if Members from Meghalaya would also be participating in this debate. People from Bangladesh come into Meghalaya, marry the tribal girls, beget children. They already have one family in Bangladesh and they have another family here in Meghalaya. I think the Government is aware of this situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mahtabji, be a bit short in your speech because there are still three to four hon. Members, who want to speak on this Bill and I want that this should be concluded today; and the new Bill of Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav is taken up for discussion. That is why I am in a hurry.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would try to wind up by making three to four suggestions.

In the world across, illegal immigrations do take place. Those who cross the United States-Mexico border, very strict actions are taken against them. People get shot. Although there is a fence all across the United States border yet people do cross the border. People also illegally migrate into Europe through Romania, Greece, Spain and even Italy and accidents do take

place in the Mediterranean Sea and other routes. People do die.

I do not say only about the Indians, Asians and Africans also do have to lose their lives. Illegal immigrations also take place in the South-East Asian countries. In a very inhuman way, people have to cross from one country to another to earn their livelihood. So, from the humanitarian point of view, India as a country, should accept this reality and also accept them to earn their livelihood.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we always say *Atithi Devo Bhava*, Who is 'Atithi'? I always interpret it in this way. A person, who does not give us the *tithi* (date) and arrives. He is 'a-tithi'. He never gives us the date and time as to when he is going to come. Without notice, who arrives in our house, in our place is 'a-tithi'. That is all. And, we have a tradition of providing him all respect, all provisions. That is the culture of our country. About a person, who comes here to earn his livelihood, the onus lies on us to give him that much of provision. But the issue that Mr. Panda raised is this. By doing such things, should we deny the provisions to our people for which we are indebted to, for which we are committed to, legally. That is the question, which should be addressed. The Mover of this Bill has said that we need a Commission to identify and take decision instantaneously. That is the need of the hour.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want that Mahtab ji should stop, but I think that he should reach at a logical end today.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, I am just concluding.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, there is my name also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it possible that your name does not figures there?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, why?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is already there.

[*English*]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: There are actually three 'Ds', which are required here - Detect, Delete and Deport. One has to detect; one has to delete; and one has to deport. These are the three 'Ds', which one has to work on. In the Foreigners' Act, the onus lies with the person against whom a complaint is lodged and he has to prove that he is the citizen of India.

It was struck down by the Supreme Court. There, the person who is lodging a complaint has to prove that this fellow is not a citizen. There the problem lies. That is why, it was struck down by the Supreme Court. I would say to identify the person, as I mentioned, to detect a person, to delete his name, if it is there in the voters' list or any other list that is there, and also to deport, is one of the most difficult portions of identification and deletion. Deportation is one of the most difficult issues. Language is not the only identification criteria.

We have to find out by other means because in Orissa, because of the coastline, a number of people have come and settled. As that has been mentioned, in the ravines of Brahmaputra a lot of people have come and settled there, so also in the coastal Bheda area of Kendrapara and Bhadrak districts, a lot of illegal immigrants have come and settled. They have been there and that has become a political issue for a number of political parties.

I would conclude by saying this that the Government should first come out with a statement. How much illegal immigrants we have in this country? The last number that was told to this House was in 1997. But we should hear it from the Government. Also, we would like to understand what steps they are going to take to delete and to deport all the illegal immigrants.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman Sir, our colleagues have put forth their views in support of this Bill and its various aspects. I thank Baijyant Panda ji wholeheartedly that he has drawn attention of the country as well as the House towards an important subject. Nishikant ji discussed this matter in detail. I am a resident of India-Nepal border. Along with India-Nepal border, Bihar's boundaries also join the Bangladesh border. A lot of people also come in large numbers from Bangladesh towards Katihar to Purnia, Arria, Kishanganj and now the danger is

increasing through Nepal. The issue raised by Nishikant ji does not have only one aspect. The infiltrators who enter the country, be it through illegal means or by obtaining visa; whether they join the people who work after forming an NGO, they are posing a threat to the country's internal security and its social, economic, political, administrative security in various disguises. Government should pay attention to this. Mahtab ji was saying that in our country guest is treated like God. It is there, but when we allow the guest to live in our home and the same guest throws us out of our house, will we worship such a guest then? If we build an idol of Ganesha and it becomes a demon, will we worship that idol or drown it in on ocean. Today, such a scenario has cropped up.

I would like to draw your attention towards the kinds of relations Madhubani district has. The hon. Home Minister has accepted through the reply to the Unstarred question number 2335, dated 27.7.2009 that the available information hints towards the connection between the terrorist elements and few people of Bihar. Now who are these contacts in Bihar? They are not from our region. I have won from the most densely populated Muslim dominated area but I can say with certainty that these people are not the Indian Muslims or their constant dwelling ancestors. There is not even one traitor there. But who are these people after all? Available information indicates that there is contact between terrorist elements and few people of Bihar. When the hon. Home Minister says that there is such contact then why efforts have not been made to enict them? Just now Nishikant ji was raising a question. Till the year 2010, 4178 people were nabbed on India-Nepal border. Around 19091 people were nabbed on India-Bangladesh border. The total number of people nabbed at Nepal and Bangladesh border involved in smuggling is 23,229. Government cases are going on against them after their arrest. But a thorough investigation should be done in this regard. Why did they come? Who are they? Do they only smuggle or are they connected to anti-national groups? Only after a thrtmgh investigation, action should be taken against them, but this did not happen. I want to draw the attention of the House on one aspect. In India, all the NGO's operating with the help of foreign funds, whoever comes from abroad, be it on visa or illegally, are connected to them in one way or another. You will be surprised if you take a look at the statistics given to this House in which we are told about the whereabouts of the money by the NGOs in this country. 7854.75 crores rupees were spent only in the field of education in the area of Nepal and

Bangladesh border. In this regard the Government said that on the basis of various complaints received and investigations conducted, 41 organizations were prohibited from receiving foreign aid. 35 organisations were put in the prior permission category. Accounts of 11 organisations have been sealed. Which are these? Even in these infiltrators join NGOs and take part in anti-national activities. The NGO's operating on foreign aid protects them. If I tell you, this is such a big issue in the country that a person would be shocked to see the scale at which irregularities have been committed therein. In regard to the action taken by the Government against the organizations receiving foreign aid, the Government has said that the action has not been taken. The Government said that the border area is used by the enemy in an Unstarred Question No. 849 dated 24.11.2009 the Government has admitted that the border area from Madhubani to Bangladesh to India-Nepal border is being used by secret agency but no action has been taken. Government has replied that on the basis of statistics of 3 years, the NGO's have brought 28,869 crores of rupees in India.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I am raising this issue because NGO's bring money from abroad, they spend money on education and pend money on education. The amount spent on education in the country is 7229 crores rupees while the amount spent on India-Nepal border including foreign aid is rupees 1104 crores. The amount of foreign aid spent on India-Bangladesh Border States, on education is 1874 crores. Which are these educational institutions on Nepal and Bangladesh border? Campuses have been built on 100 acres, 200 acres of land. Loaded truck can enter in the basements of these campuses, which cannot be checked and no one dares to check these. If this has to be stopped, it can only be done with firm determination and resolution. If we love the unity, integrity, culture, religion and society of the country and are devoted to these, then only we can stop it. If a 'Jaichand' is there in the country and will invite the foreign powers in the country, then it will not be possible to make India free from this problem. If India is to be made free from it then it can be done only through devotion, resolution, commitment and strong will power as well as political will This should agreed upon that whoever is an nfiltrator, staying on visa, illegally or legally, should be found out and thrown out. They should be thrown out like a rat. The Government should take action on this. Throw them out and save this country. Therefore, I support this Bill. This can be done by doing whatever Vijay Bahadur ji was saying on commission and administrative action only commission cannot solve this problem.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you with my whole heart, for giving me an opportunity to speak. I have read Panda Saheb's Bill and found that it was an ordinary Bill in which he wants to say that a number of people come here from abroad, they overstay and some people even stay back and there are some illegal migrants who migrate without any visa or passport. .

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I started listening to hon. members' speeches, I realised that as if there is no Government existing in the country. We have got no option, the entire game will be spoiled. The entire nation will lose its freedom in one go. Today if there is any problem then it must not be taken so deeply. I felt a little better when I heard Shri Mehtab ji and Chaudhary ji. All things have different sides, some are good and some are bad also but the results of what we think and what we do are not going to end here. Many of our brothers also live in foreign countries and they might also be harassed by the Government of that country. If we frame any law then I agree to it completely and I also agree with the intention behind it. He is saying that we must find out about the people who are coming and staying here, but there are other sides also of that. India has always been supporting humanity, poor people and free travel. Passport and Visa have been implemented now. With this, I would also like to say that after becoming independent politicians have been lecturing around about SAARC that we must support free travel between all the SAARC continents and neighbouring countries. Like in Europe, one can travel to nine, ten or twelve countries with a single visa. What are we afraid of, please forgive me, I doubt the intentions which is why I had interrupted Nishikant ji. He said a few things about Mumbai that if we go from one place to another we are killed and burnt. Our taxis and scooters are put on fire and we are told to go back to our state. He was telling all this over here and then only I interfered and said that I am happy that he mentioned about Mumbai here.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say in this House that if we want to encourage tourism then we should not scare away people. If one comes here and gets overstayed by one hour then should we put them behind bars for the next ten years. We are scared

to go to America because they have misbehaved with our leaders a number of times. We feel sad about it, therefore, we do not feel like going there. We do not want to go to such a country where such situations are created and they misbehave with us or they impose their entire system on us. What are we doing? It is absolutely true that a person goes to any other place in search of livelihood, everybody looks for a way out and a home. There are a number of poor nations around us from where people come here and a lot of them work here for very low wages. We can hire them as our servants but cannot give them equal status, then I do not agree with this. I have heard slogans a number of times and have seen that they have committed atrocities upon many communities in the name of Bangladeshi.

Sir, please forgive me, I would like to know from you that have you provided voter card to every citizen of our country. I can say for sure that if you visit any poor cluster and ask them to show their identification then he might not be able to do that. If the Government has not been able to provide identification cards, ID cards to the entire country then is it Government's fault or of someone else's?

I cannot accept this that they can behave atrociously with them under this name. Today is the time to live with an open heart. Nothing will happen to India. I agree that most stringent steps must be taken with regard to terrorism and it must be conveyed in the most strict and loud voice. I also know that we must divide people in different categories and these categories may include people whom we want to catch. Biggest category can be "A". Terrorism and terrorists can come under this category. Whatever you might do, but one cannot harass a poor person who is earning his livelihood in their country and start beating and abusing them. I do not agree with this opinion. There are a lot of our Indians who have gone to Africa, Europe and America. 788 What happened in Australia recently?. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: People and students from our country, who have gone to Australia, have gone there legally.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Sir, a number of them have gone like that also. Many of them are overstaying also. Please forgive me, what we will do to

them they will also repeat the same with our people. What he was saying so loudly will have its impact at other places also....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was also thinking that since Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal ji is also speaking very loudly then he must be replaying to Shri Nishikant Dubeyji.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only want to say that our sons and children are also there. They go there in search of employment and they are also overstaying there. They are staying with their parents and brothers. Their visa had expired and they were being bothered and this was disturbing them a lot but today when their sons have come to work here and are earning money here. ..(Interruptions). They are poor and do not have any money, they are not powerful and they neither have big houses or resources. Do not harass them in the name of Islam this is not right. Please make a category and think about it. As long as there is a threat to the unity and integrity of the country, I may associate myself with him, but this is going to have some long-term effects and we must be cautious about that result as well. Our words and our talks must not have any impact on those who are living abroad. I only want to say this much.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself to a certain extent with the Bill presented by Shri Panda ji. He has said a lot of good things. He has talked about coast line, intelligence and I agree with him but at the same time, I disagree with him upon certain things. I do not agree with a number of things mentioned by Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav ji. Please do not go so fast. They have already spoiled the situation so I would request them not to spoil and deteriorate things further. I particularly support Shri Panda ji's Bill and hope that this has been brought with a pious intention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Nishikant Dubey, he has left from here, which is why the support is less otherwise, it would have got full support.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I would like to talk in brief. I rise to speak in favour of the Bill presented by Shri Bajiyant Panda Saheb. I hail from Rajasthan. He must have seen the wars of year 1962, 1965 and 1971. The border area that Rajasthan shares

with Pakistan has most of the people belonging to Meghwal, Sindhi Muslim and Bheel castes. They do not get much to eat but animal husbandry, which is the backbone of that area, for e.g. cow, goat or other animals.

They used to establish a harmony with nature, as a result of which they were healthy. When war broke with Pakistan in 1962, 1965 or in 1971 then Pakistan felt that Rajasthani people, who are living at border line are bolstering Indian Army in war against Pakistan, How are they so healthy? Whereas there is a paucity of resources. They tried to infiltrate our border in a different manner, in order to defile our culture. First of all they were lured that they lived under shortage of resource, they were inadequate, they would die. Thus, they taught the people living at border area smuggling of opium, clothes, and fake currency notes. It was the matter of our border of Rajasthan.

Our richness of culture has been defiled. Now people there have started consuming opium, they have become greedy and the intruders by getting I.D. and voter cards setting as citizens. Whatever Jaiprakash Ji was telling may be true upto some extent. Some time ago Bajiyant Panda Ji was saying that 'Atithi Devo Bhava', it is also correct, but I belong to Rajasthan. Many friends of mine, many Rajasthani people dwell in Assam, when they return and inform their condition in Assam, aboriginal Assamees feel they have got into minority and their civilization is being bruised, it is also possible that in future people may feel that was there any Assamee literature ever? If any civilization and culture will be harmed in this way then the consequences are obvious. Only then the High Court, Guhati had to intervene and the High Court had not intervened without any reason. When they felt that something wrong is happening here because 'ati sarvtra varjayate', it is mentioned in our scriptures, if anyone is coming to earn, is hungry, here livelihood is available and accepting this country as his own then the people of India do not consider him as an intruder. They consider intruders who come to this country on the pretext of livelihood and defile the civilization and culture, who come to spoil the integrity and sovereignty, who play with the internal security, then he is called an intruder by us.

Hence, I support the Bill presented by Baijayant Panda Ji and I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): I rise to participate in the discussion and consideration of the Illegal Immigration and Overstaying Foreign Nationals (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2009 introduced by our hon. Colleague Shri Baijayant Panda.

Sir, we can look at this particular Bill in two parts - one is about illegal immigrants with no proper documents for travel and other things, and another one is overstaying foreign nationals who perhaps have the travel documents to come into our country. This particular Bill rather has given us a chance to discuss some very important illegal and migration issues. I being a man from one of the North Eastern States, I wish to say the following things.

In this era of globalization and liberalization, to speak about one's identity and culture may sound conservative and retrogressive. It is not merely a matter of identity and culture, it also is a question of political and economic survival of the natives. Even in a global village or a cosmopolitan environment, everyone must have the right to preserve and promote his or her identity and culture, but exactly not at the cost of others. As a matter of fact, huge influx of illegal immigrants affects not only the culture and identity of the natives, but also greatly affects the economics and politics of the country.

There is no dearth of problems in the border States of the country - be it Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Gujarat, Odisha, for that matter in all coastal areas, and particularly in Bengal and North Eastern States. Our focus is always on terrorism, insurgency, under-development and, of course, corruption.

Let us see the situation in the North Eastern Region from where I come. Apart from the above-mentioned major issues of insurgency and the under-development, there is another problem looming large in the entire Region, that is, the problem of demographic infiltration across the border. In fact, illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and Myanmar have been a major issue in

States like Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. Floods of migrants have come and settled in various parts of these States.

Tripuris in Tripura are now a minority community in their homeland because of the ever-increasing influx of population from Bangladesh. Earlier, Tripuris were the majority community in Tripura. But now they are reduced to a minority community in their own homeland. Moreover, their cultural identity has been greatly influenced by the aliens and foreign intruders.

Please take the example of Assam. Foreigners' issue has been a vexed issue in the State for the last many years. Assam Gana Parishad is the product of the anti-foreigners movement of Assam students. Despite the Assam Accord and the Immigration Law, the problem of foreigners in Assam still continues. Thousands of migrants are still pouring into this State from Bangladesh. The most difficult duty of the State Government is to identify the foreigners and deport them. These migrants do speak the same language. They have the same religion. They can very easily mix with the natives. Thus their population increases alarmingly and there is a big change in the demographics.

Manipuris in the State of Manipur are under a constant threat from the waves of foreigners coming in from Myanmar. Floods of people from the neighbouring countries have entered Manipur and settled there. Such influx is going on every now and then because the border is porous. Still the intrusion is continuing. Here also the major problem is that the intruders have similar physical appearance and speak the same language. They have their arable lands on either side of the borders. Their children are married to one another. They go farming from this side to that side. So, this is a real human problem. They also speak, very interestingly, Kuki, Mejo, the same dialects. This is one problem. Consequently, a dramatic metamorphosis takes place and the identity of their culture is threatened. One day, the position of natives of Manipur may become like that of Tripuris in the State of Tripura. In order to check infiltration from the neighbouring countries, proper border fencing must be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Meinyaji, please wait.

Since the time allotted for consideration of this Bill is over, if the House agrees, we can extend the time till the completion of discussion on the Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Meinyaji, please continue.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: In order to check infiltration from the neighbouring countries, proper border fencing and regular full guard is necessary. It is learnt that some fencing work has been started at the Indo-Myanmar border. I know border fencing at the Indo-Bangladesh border is taken up in full swing. It is very good. Fencing our border will definitely check illegal migration in the North-East. Fencing plus strict and proper security patrolling will certainly solve the menace of illegal migration.

We do understand many things about other border States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and others. But I strongly feel that proper border fencing and vigilant border patrolling by our security personnel will definitely and drastically curb the problem of illegal migration across the border.

As I have said in the beginning, we can take up this particular Bill in two parts, one exclusively for illegal immigrants and another exclusively for overstaying foreign nationals.

With these words, I thank you for having allowed me to participate in the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for having given this opportunity. At the outset, let me thank the hon. Member Shri Baijayant Panda for having moved this Bill—the *Illegal Immigrants and Overstaying Foreign Nationals (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2009*. Altogether ten Members have participated in this discussion. I express my thanks to the hon. Members who have actively participated in this discussion for their valuable observations and suggestions.

I have been listening with rapt attention to the views expressed by Mr. Baijayant Panda and other Members.

The Bill is to provide for identification of illegal immigrants and those foreign nationals who are overstaying in the country or have gone missing after the expiry of their visas, and for their deportation to the countries of their origin.

Sir, by this Bill, the hon. Member seeks to establish a National Commission and State Commissions for identification and deportation of illegal immigrants and foreign nationals. The functions of the Commission, according to the mover are, to identify illegal immigrants or foreign nationals and determine their nationality, to prescribe the guidelines for State Commissions for identifying the illegal immigrants or foreign nationals and their nationality, to hear any complaint or appeal against the findings of any State Commission, to recommend to appropriate Government for deportation of illegal immigrants and foreign nationals, to facilitate speedy hearing of cases against illegal immigrants, and to take such measures as may be necessary for this purpose.

It is a fact that there are innumerable illegal immigrants in our country, as stated by the hon. Member, as is there in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is also a fact that the presence of the illegal immigrants creates a variety of problems in our country. They are mostly coming from neighbouring countries and the figures will show that the influx is mainly from Bangladesh.

Considering the large influx of illegal immigration from Bangladesh through the long porous border and further, in view of the geographical proximity, family ties and ethnic similarities, coupled with better economic opportunities in India, a special procedure has been laid under the existing Act for identification and deportation of Bangladeshi immigrants.

This provides for verification of claims of alleged illegal Bangladeshis to be persons of India, from the concerned State, within a period of 30 days and if it is not done, then deportation is effected through BSF, using 'push back' mode. These instructions are being reviewed and modified under delegated powers.

As far as illegal immigration from other countries is concerned, the State Government, after nationality

verification is done by the Ministry of External Affairs, issues appropriate travel documents, and thereafter, deports the person. I would like to mention that we have adequate and appropriate legislation by way of Foreigners Act, 1946 to deal with such illegal immigrants and other related issues.

The 1946 Act defines 'foreigners' as persons who are not citizens of India. It gives wide powers to the Government of India to make orders relating to every aspect of illegal immigration and overstay of foreigners. The Foreigners Act, 1946 provides for detection, identification and deportation of illegal immigrants and foreigners overstaying in India. The authority under the Act of 1946 Act is, given to the District Magistrate and Commissioner or Superintendent of Police.

Besides, it also stipulates certain obligations on the masters of vessels, pilots of aircrafts, owners of hotels, and premises frequented by foreigners to furnish information about foreign nationals. The effectiveness of the procedure laid down in the Foreigners' Tribunal Order of 1964 passed under the said Act is also worth mentioning. I reiterate the fact that illegal immigration is a serious issue which needs to be addressed very effectively; and it is to be tackled in a pragmatic manner. But I must also state that the existing Acts, rules, orders made thereunder, especially the Foreigners Act, 1946 are adequate to deal with the problem of detection, identification and deportation of illegal immigrants,

The Private Member's Bill proposes to set up a National and State Commissions, without providing for ground level mechanism for detection and identification of illegal immigrants. If the exercise is to be carried out by the District Police, there will be no change from the existing arrangement. Currently, the SP of the District has been made responsible for detection, identification and deportation of such persons.

18.00 hrs.

Adding additional layer of State Commission through Civil Court process will only delay the final identification and thereafter deportation.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Earlier, time for the Bill was increased because two hours were allotted for it. We

seek the permission from the House to increase the time. If you agree, time is increased by 15 minutes.

MANY HON'BLE MEMBERS: Agree.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The current system of identification is quasi-judicial summary proceeding. Changing this to regular Civil Court proceedings will only delay identification.

The Bill provides for appeal in the National Commission against the orders of State Commissions. This will further delay the process of identification and deportation through another layer of proceedings. This will only help illegal immigrants to stay longer in the country.

Once the Commission starts functioning like Civil Courts, it is possible that those identified as illegal immigrants may agitate through further process of legal mechanism in the High Courts or the Supreme Court to get the orders of the State or National Commission reviewed or quashed. This will further add to delay in processing of the case, which will be advantageous to illegal immigrants alone.

Even after the findings of the Commissions that the person is an illegal immigrant, he or she cannot be deported until respective Mission issues 'Travel Document' after due nationality verification.

Sir, the Bill projects a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 50 crore and an estimated amount of Rs. 200 crore as recurring expenditure. From the experience of Foreigners Tribunals in the State of Assam, it may be stated that the financial implications may be far more than these projected amounts. Apart from adding a layer of process in identification and thereby causing delay, the proposed Commissions will not lead to any value addition. Therefore, these expenses from the Consolidated Fund of India cannot be justified.

The hon. Supreme Court of India in its order dated 12.07.2005 in writ petition Sonowal Vs. Union of India and another has said that the Foreigners Act, 1946 confers wide ranging powers to deal with the foreigners or with respect to any particular foreigner or any

prescribed class or description of foreigners for prohibiting, regulating or restricting their or his entry into India or continued presence including arrest, detection and confinement.

The Apex Court has also noted in this judgement that the most important provision of the Foreigners Act is Section 9, which casts the burden of proof that the person is not a foreigner of a particular class or description, as the case may be, upon such person. The hon. Court has also observed that the IMDT Act, 1983 proved advantageous for such illegal immigrants as the proceedings initiated against them almost entirely ended in their favour enabling them to have a document having legal sanctity to the effect that they are not illegal immigrants.

The proposed Bill is also likely to lead to similar kinds of judicial process as was under the IMDT Act and delay the process of identification, detection and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals in the country.

In view of the above reasons, with all humility at my command, I oppose the Private Member's Bill and fervently appeal to the hon. Member, Shri Panda to kindly withdraw this Bill.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Thank you, Sir. Very briefly I would just like to make two or three comments. In response to Jai Prakash ji's very eloquent appeal for us to have big heart, I would like to say that is how I started my speech also that in India we, not only have a history, we have a current experience that we have a big heart. We have been helping countries around our neighbourhood. We have been helping developed countries when they have crisis. But we do have a problem where our own citizens do not get the full benefits of being Indian citizens. That should be our first priority.

I would also like to tell Jai Prakash ji that the intent of this proposed Bill is to de-politicise the issue.

We have seen in today's discussion also that there are hints that political mileage can be taken out of this issue. The idea is to take it out of political debate and put it in a Commission where you have judicial people

looking after the process so that we do not criticise the issue. All I was saying is that we should implement the law of the land.

In response to the hon. Minister's reply, I would like to point out two things. I agree with some of the statistics he has pointed out but two things I do not agree with. The hon. Minister pointed out that today there are adequate measures in place for detecting illegal immigration, I humbly and respectfully disagree. I have given the statistics that the trend of people overstaying and the trend of people coming into the country is increasing and the number of deportations is decreasing. That issue has not been addressed. If we had adequate measures in place, at least, the Ministry would have been able to tell us how many illegal immigrants there are today in the country. Nobody is able to tell us. These estimates of two crore illegal immigrants are estimates by some surveys. We need adequate measures. There is one estimate made by some media organisation that if we continue at the current rate at which we are deporting illegal immigrants, it will take us thousand years to deport all the existing illegal immigrants. Not to mention all the more illegal immigrants that are taking place.

I will end by just point out one more infirmity. The hon. Minister pointed out that we have adequate Acts and rules in place. I agree with this. I do not agree that Acts and rules need to change. I am not suggesting that we have new criteria. I am not suggesting that we have any harsher rules than what we have today. All I am saying is that we need a mechanism because by Executive action and by giving the job to the Superintendent of Police, by giving the job to the District Magistrate, it is not practically possible. Our SPs and DMs are busy with innumerable schemes which they have to implement. My proposal was that there should be some mechanism which will take up this job on a full time basis. I do not want to take the time of the House. I just wanted to point out that this is a subject that deserves greater attention.

I do want to compliment some steps that have been taken. You have pointed out on the BSF, strengthening of the border fencing, the reduction of the gap between outposts, etc. Keeping in line with the traditions of our

august House, I will be agreeable to withdraw the Bill.

I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for identification of illegal immigrants and those foreign nationals who are overstaying in the country or have gone missing after the expiry of their visas and for their deportation to the countries of their origin and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for identification of illegal immigrants and those foreign nationals who are overstaying in the country or have gone missing after the expiry of their visas and for their deportation to the countries of their origin and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I withdraw the Bill.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2009
(Insertion of New Articles 275A and 371J)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 47—Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav.

[Translation]

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Patliputra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not make me Deputy Speaker, let me be the Chairman only.

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I propose that:

"the Bill pertaining to the amendment in the constitution of India may be taken into consideration."

Sir, the status of Bihar in India from every perspective has been very glorious and important. From the point of view of area it has its 12th position in India and 3rd position from the point of view of population. I would

like to invite the attention of the House towards the fact that 58 percent of Bihar's total population is below 25 years of age. This fact is important from the point of view that the future of the State is on the shoulders of these 58 percent people who will take the charge of economic development in future.

Sir, I feel that I do not need to remind the House that Bihar has glorious past and golden history. If the history of India is viewed, there is not much difference between the golden era of India and the golden era of Bihar. Every particle of Bihar is full of history. It was the land of Bihar, where Mahatma Gandhi tried his political weapon due to which the then rulers from the Great Britain had to leave India helplessly. I feel proud to be the representative of Pataliputra, capital of such glorious state Bihar.

Once upon a time the ruling system of this State was taken as a role model. But gradually this state lagged behind from other states. Though this state was full of natural resources and advance in the matter of industrialization. There was index for economic and human development, this State lagged behind in it. I wish to submit that from 90's decade till the beginning of this century this State slipped to the lowest rung. The State full of mineral resources, fertile land and recognized by the world for its human resources lagged behind in the race of development Just because of the self-centeredness and dynasty of a single person, Bihar is unable to get the benefit of economic reforms. When other States of the country were following the path of development, then Bihar was entangled in the swamp of casteism, corruption and dynastic rule. Public has taken a sigh of relief with the end of the rule of RJD.

Sir, I would like to remind you that when discussion on re-organisation of Bihar Bill was going on in Rajya Sabha on 11 August, 2000 then I was a member of Rajya Sabha. I had cautioned the central Government that if state is not given due compensation after its division, than many problem would come up before you.

Sir, as a result of division, 18 district which were separated from Bihar in order to form Jharkhand were replete with mineral reserves. You yourself come from the same State, and you are aware that maximum

amount of iron ore, copper, limestone, bauxite, graphite, mica, world's best quality coal and Uranium are available in districts Palamu, Rajmahal, Lohardaga, Godda, Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Chatra, Khunti, Giridhi, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh etc. There 18 districts were not only having mineral reserves but also, major industries, major steel plants such as TATA, TISCO, TELCO, Bokaro etc were there. But it is unfortunate that a single person divided 54 districts of Bihar due to be in power and formulated Jharkhand State by separating 18 districts of Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since I am a professor of Geology too, I would like to submit that out of the 38 districts left with Bihar, approximately 20 districts are flood prone area. Rivers Mahananda, Kosi, Bagmati etc. flow through these areas which originate from Nepal. These rivers

cause flood from one foot to five feet in these districts every year. Due to which thousands and lakhs of houses collapse. You must have observed the condition of Bihar during flood in 2008.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member is speaking from pious heart. Your address will continue.

[Translation]

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 14th Mach, 2011.

18.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Monday, March 14, 2011/
Phalguna 23, 1932 (Saka).*

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