

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition) and Printed by Sunlight Printers, New Delhi-110002

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Lok Sabha

Friday, August 19, 2011/Sravana 28, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Madam Speaker. Q. No. 261, Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao.

Power Sector Reforms

†

*261. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether structural reforms were undertaken in the power sector to reduce transmission and distribution losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made in reducing transmission and distribution losses in the power sector;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new interest subsidy scheme or a dedicated fund to push up further reforms in the distribution sector;

(d) if so, the salient features of the scheme proposed to be formulated in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken for reducing transmission and distribution losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam. The responsibility of reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in the distribution network is with the State Governments and the Power Departments/Utilities. However, to address the issues related to the high AT&C losses, the Government of India

launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in 10th Plan and launched Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) in July, 2008 under 11th Plan. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is to achieve sustained Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss reduction.

(b) The projects under the R-APDRP scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A & Part-B. Part-A is for the establishment of an IT enabled system for energy auditing and accounting to get verifiable data on AT&C losses. Part-B is for strengthening and up-gradation of the sub-transmission and distribution system to reduce and sustain AT&C losses on sustainable basis.

Under Part-A of R-APDRP, 1401 projects and 42 projects for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System(SCADA) and under Part-B, 907 projects have been sanctioned. The schemes sanctioned are under implementation. However, the national percentage average of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses have been reduced from 36.64% in year 2002-03 to 27.15% in year 2009-10.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) A proposal for setting of National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) to provide interest subsidy for the loans taken by the utilities/departments/State Electricity Boards etc. for works undertaken to strengthen and upgrade sub-transmission and distribution network in order to reduce AT&C losses and service increased load is under submission to Cabinet. The States, which have undertaken certain fundamental reforms in Electricity Sector are proposed for being eligible to avail interest subsidy and quantum of interest subsidy is proposed to linked to performance of utility on reduction in AT&C losses, reduction in gap between Actual Cost of Supply (ACS) and Average Revenue Realization (ARR), provision of return on equity and multiyear tariff.

Proposal has been submitted for consideration of CCEA (Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs).

(e) Other interventions for reducing commercial losses are incorporation of specific provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 for detection of theft of Electricity, speedy trial of theft related offences and recovery of the charges of electricity

stolen. Section 135 and Section 151 of the Electricity Act, 2003 have been amended to make offence punishable under Section 135-140 and Section 150 as cognizable and non-bailable. The definition of theft has also been expanded to cover use of tampered meters and use of electricity for unauthorized purpose by insertion of provisions (d) and (e) under Section 135(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003.

Administrative measures also include constitution of Special Courts (as per Section 153 of the Act) for speedy trial of offences committed under Section 135-140 of the Act. So far 24 States have constituted Special Courts for such purposes.

[English]

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Madam Speaker, I am happy to say that APDRP Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme 2002-2012 has seen an increase of around 22,000 Megawatts during the last five years. And during the next five years, a capacity addition of over 78,000 Megawatts has to be set up by 2012. If the GDP growth rate of India needs to grow at 8 per cent plus per annum, the power sector needs to grow by at least 1.8 to 2 times. To achieve this, we need to attract 250 U.S. billion dollars investment in the power sector. We need reliable and quality power on 24X7 basis at least in urban and industrial areas and also uninterrupted power supply to the irrigation projects and in villages. I want to ask the hon. Minister through you whether the Government is focussing on proper implementation of power sector reforms as required above because the outcomes are more important than outlays to realize the dream of power for all by 2012.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: We are taking various initiatives, bringing reforms in the power distribution and transmission system, even though there is no direct link between the power reforms activities and the generation projects. I would like to inform hon. Member, through you, that so far in the Eleventh Plan Period, we have achieved a capacity addition of 40,781 Megawatts which is double the capacity addition during the Tenth Plan. There are about 75,000 Megawatt capacity ongoing projects which will be expected to be commissioned in the Twelfth Plan itself.

We know that the State utilities are facing so much financial difficulties for doing so many activities in the reform sector. We

have started APDRP in the Tenth Plan. Already in the scheme more than Rs. 17,000 crore was sanctioned covering 574 towns in the country. With the implementation of APDRP programme, we could bring down AT&C loss below 20 per cent in 15 towns, between 15 and 20 per cent in 52 towns and less than 15 per cent in 163 towns.

Further in the Eleventh Plan, we have launched RAPDRP giving thrust to IT enabled system to establish baseline data and use of proper accounting of energy. The total outlay of RAPDRP scheme is Rs. 51,577 crore which is being implemented in two parts -Part A and Part B. Under Part A, Rs. 5176.99 crore have been sanctioned for establishment of IT based system covering 1401 eligible towns. Under Part B which is for strengthening and upgradation of the distribution network, Rs. 19,367.43 crore have been sanctioned for 907 eligible towns. Presently, the activities mainly related to establishment of IT based system under Part A are progressing in different States and the work under Part B will be taken once baseline data is established. I am sure that with these reform activities along with the capacity addition, we will have a positive impact in power sector.

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Madam, regarding the implementation of distribution sector reforms in Andhra Pradesh, can he please indicate the funds sanctioned under RAPDRP for Andhra Pradesh so far?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, regarding implementation of RAPDRP in Andhra Pradesh, a total amount of Rs. 1,562.21 crore has been sanctioned so far for Andhra Pradesh. Of this, under Part A for establishing IT enabled system and baseline data, Rs.388.81 crore has been sanctioned covering 113 eligible towns. Further, Rs.116.81 crore has been sanctioned for SCADA system for five major cities of Hyderabad, Warrangal, Guntur, Nellore and Vijayawada. For Visakhapatnam, a detailed project report prepared as per the guidelines of RAPDRP is yet to be submitted by the Implementation Agency.

Under Part B, Rs. 1,056.59 crore has been sanctioned covering 42 eligible towns.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA : Madam, in the absence of natural resources like coal, gas and fossil fuels on the one hand and the transmission and distribution losses varying

between 19 per cent and 23 per cent, I must say that the situation of power supply is deteriorating fast in the State of Punjab. When you look at the restructured APDRP programme in the case of Punjab, the sanctioned amount, Mr. Minister, in the year 2009-10 was Rs.511.8 crore, while the amount disbursed was only Rs.68.55 crore. For Part A of the APDRP, the amount sanctioned in the same year was Rs.272.85 crore while the actual disbursement was only Rs. 81.85 crore. I fail to understand the reason behind such a low disbursement. My supplementary to the hon. Minister is, what efforts are being made by the Ministry under the restructured APDRP programme to improve the present situation all over the country and particularly in Punjab? What is the reason for not disbursing the entire sanctioned amount of 2009-10 to the State of Punjab as yet?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: As far as Punjab is concerned, we have already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,768.99 crore for RAPDRP project. As our hon. learned Member rightly pointed out, there is some gap between the sanctioned and released amount. That is because of the thing that we usually release the money. Initially the money was drawn by the Punjab State Electricity Board. Now the process of unbundling the Punjab State Electricity Board is already over. The Punjab State Electricity Board is converted as Punjab State Power Corporation Limited. There are certain formalities that should be completed and then only we can release the money. Therefore, we are waiting for the formalities to be completed. Once the formalities are completed, we will release the money accordingly.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Hon. Speaker, many schemes are under implementation for the infrastructural reforms in power sector. There is acute power shortage in backward states and distribution loss is also very high. Particularly State like Bihar, where power allocation is very less and distribution loss is also very high, whether the Government has formulated any separate scheme for such states where there is acute power shortage and infrastructural reforms are needed, whether any amount is being provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Hon. Speaker, there are some states which are facing

power shortage, Bihar is a state, where power is not being generated. Power generation is included in concurrent list that means that basically power is to be generated by the state. Power is not being generated there during the last two-three Five Year Plans. I would like to apprise you that in this House the matter was raised many a times that power is provided for every village under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyut Yojana, but this fact had also come to light that transformers get burned. This would not be achieved unless power generation is strengthened in Bihar. But, we are supplying power there from central sector. Besides, we are also supplying more power to them from unallocated quota. 11th Five Year Plan is running in its last leg. Situation of Bihar will improve in 12th Five Year Plan. Projects as Barh and Kahelgaon extension are about to be commenced there, which have been initiated in the area of the Minister of Power. Situation, will improve there after the completion of these projects. Therefore, we have implemented APDRP scheme, so that there is no theft. For this, wiring should be good and good transformers should be installed(Interruptions)

I have already mentioned the figures which are available... (Interruptions). There is no need of letter. [English] I know the situation of Bihar and I can explain fully about every project of mine. [Translation] We have informed them and we have told them in the meeting of the Power Ministers of the States held recently that situation will improve where power generation is less if they reform the sub-station, transmitter lines and the old lines.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, in the answer given by the hon. Minister the steps taken by the Ministry to reduce consumption and distribution losses have already been stated. In many of our villages, especially in the interior areas, the common people are using all types of lamps which really increase the consumption instead of CFL lamps which consume less power. The hon. Minister is well aware that in Kerala there has been a very wide campaign to replace the ordinary lamps with the CFL lamps so that we can reduce energy consumption. Will the Central Government take steps to give wide publicity to this and also give some incentive in the form of distributing CFL lamps free of cost which would result in energy saving in the country?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, we are taking this very serious issue of replacement of ordinary lamps with CFL lamps. As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, in Kerala this job has been attempt and not only in Kerala but in the entire country we are focusing on this scheme. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the Power Ministry is already on the job to implement this all over the country.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Madam, is the Government aware of the fact that certain States, particularly Odisha, have been continuously deprived of benefits under the Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP) which started since Tenth Plan, and the consumers of Odisha have been penalized to avail better quality of service and lower tariff because of private discoms? When restructured APDRP guideline issued on 19th September 2008 provides consideration of participation of the private utilities after a period of two years from the issue of sanction order, should Government favourably take a decision in providing funds to Odisha? That is the assurance which the Minister had given to the Chief Minister of Odisha on July, 2010. Already two years have passed. I would like to get a response on that from the Government.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Initially the project was envisaged without private participants. As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, the hon. Minister has already given a commitment to some Chief Ministers and now proposal to extend R APDRP to private discom area is being considered for submission to the Cabinet provided that thrif benefit should go to the consumers themselves.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Hon. Speaker, as the Minister has replied there is a great shortfall in the target set for the 11 Five Year Plan.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the target set for the 12th Five Year Plan and the shortfall in the 11th Five Year Plan both are likely to be achieved in the 12th Five Year Plan.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask only one question.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, hon'ble Member has been a former Power Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

The hon'ble Member has asked whether the power generation has been less than the target fixed for the 11th Five Year Plan. I have mentioned it several times in the House that the target was 41 thousand megawatt in the 10th Five Year Plan, but 21 thousand megawatt power was generated. But when target was given considering it was four times higher and difficult to achieve. When 21 thousand megawatt power was generated then the target was increased to 78700. You see how difficult it is. Just now my colleague has told me that 40 thousand megawatt power has been generated. Several months are still left before the schedule of the 11th Five Year Plan ends. I am also happy that the Prime Minister of India, while addressing the nation from the Red Fort, has said that in the 11th Five Year Plan power generation has doubled than that during the 10 Five Year Plan. I would like to apprise this House that by the end of the 11 Five Year Plan power generation would be around 50 thousand to 52 thousand megawatt. I am confident to say that this has never happened in the country. I am thankful to Shri Pranab Mukherjee and you all as well for felicitating me for generating 15 thousand megawatt power in a year. It was necessary for the country, our officers work round the clock. Power has to be generated in 12th Five Year Plan while keeping in view this fact and the UPA's programme is to provide clean power, cheap power and sustainable power. We have improvised with the experience of 10 Five Year Plan. Previously there was only one factory like BHEL, now 6 factories like BHEL are about to be commenced in the country. We will never need other countries for the equipments.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Presently these are being imported from China.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: It cannot happen at once. It takes two to three years to accomplish any task. Madam, my colleague has told that the power generation work of 75 thousand megawatt is going on....(Interruptions). We are doing the same. I have mentioned that three years back energy shortage was 18 percent in the country and picking shortage was 22 to 23 percent. Few days back I had told the House that picking shortage is 6 percent and energy shortage is 3.7 percent, but it fluctuates, sometimes picking is eight percent and sometimes nine percent, sometimes it remains at three percent. We also look after this task from the demand side.

[English]

Disinvestment of PSEs

†

*262. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present disinvestment policy of the Government;
- (b) the details of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) disinvested by the Government including the percentage of disinvestment in each enterprise during the last three years;
- (c) the revenue generated as a result of disinvestment and as against the target fixed in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government proposes further disinvestment of its share in CPSEs;
- (e) if so, the details thereof including the names of the enterprises proposed to be disinvested and the percentage share of disinvestment therein; and
- (f) the revenue target set through disinvestment, particularly for 2011-12?

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

Statement

- (a) I. The disinvestment policy of the Government is that:
- (i) already listed profitable Central Public Sector

Enterprises (CPSEs) not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant by public offering out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the CPSEs concerned or a combination of both;

(ii) all unlisted CPSUs having positive net worth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both; and

(iii) further public offerings by listed CPSEs taking into consideration their capital investment requirements with Gol simultaneously or independently offering a portion of its shareholding in such CPSEs.

(iv) all cases of disinvestment are to be decided on a case by case basis as each CPSE has different equity structure, financial strength, fund requirement, sector of operation, etc., factors that will not permit a uniform pattern.

(v) Government retains at least 51 per cent equity and management control in all cases of disinvestment through public offerings.

II. Strategic sale in loss making CPSEs, when efforts for their revival fail, is taken up on a case by case basis. Government has approved sale of entire shareholding to a strategic partner in Central Water Transport Corporation Limited, Scooters India Limited and Tyre Corporation of India Limited in the long term interest of enhancing productivity of resources and opportunities for employment.

(b) and (c) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) disinvested during the last 3 years are as under:

S.No.	Name of CPSE	Revenue Target	Percentage of disinvestment	Percentage of fresh issue of shares by CPSE	Amount of Proceeds collected (₹ in crore)	
					Gol	CPSE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008-09						
1.	No targets fixed. There was no disinvestment during the year					
2009-10						
		No targets fixed				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	NHPC Limited			5	10	2012.85	4025.70
2.	Oil India Limited			10	11	2247.05	2777.25
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited			5	—	8480.10	—
4.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited			5	15	882.51	2647.53
5.	NMDC Limited			8.38	—	9930.42	—
				Total		23552.93	9450.48

2010-11		₹ 40,000 crore					
1.	SJVN Limited			10.03	—	1062.74	—
2.	Engineers India Limited			10	—	959.55	—
3.	Coal India Limited			10	—	15199.44	~
4.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited			10	10	3721.17	3721.17
5.	MOIL Limited			10	—	618.76	—
6.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited			10	10	582.45	582.45
				Total		22144.21	4303.61

2011-12		₹ 40,000 crore					
1.	Power Finance Corporation Limited			5	15	1144.55	3433.65
				Total		1144.55	3433.65

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Disinvestment is a continuous exercise. However, Government has already approved the following cases for disinvestment.

- (i) Disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited out of Government of India shareholding.
- (ii) Disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Steel Authority of India Limited out of Government of India shareholding in conjunction with issue of fresh equity of 5 per cent by the Company.
- (iii) Disinvestment of 10 per cent paid-up equity capital of Hindustan Copper Limited out of Government of India shareholding in conjunction with issue of fresh equity

of 10 per cent by the Company.

- (iv) Disinvestment of 10 per cent paid-up equity capital of National Building and Construction Corporation Limited out of Government of India shareholding.

Proposals for disinvestment in respect of the following CPSEs are at various stages before seeking Government approval:

- (i) Disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited out of Government of India shareholding.
- (ii) Disinvestment of 10 per cent paid-up equity capital of National Aluminum Company Limited out of Government of India shareholding.

(f) The Budget Estimates for disinvestment proceeds are ₹ 40,000 crore for the year 2011-12.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You are not on your seat.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: My leg is injured. I seek your permission for the purpose.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, you are permitted.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Madam Speaker, the earlier Governments had framed some policies during the period of liberalised capitalist economy and after that, your Government made some changes in those policies in the year 2005. Capitalist economy evolved in America. I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister regarding public sector units of strategic importance, be it power sector in which nuclear power has been added recently, a bill was passed recently vociferously and petroleum sector is there as well. As far as I think, there should be no need of disinvestment in these two sectors as nothing is above the nation. It is not necessary to trade in everything to run the nation. In 2005, a policy was framed that whatever we earn, from that 75 percent amount will be spent on social sector while 25 percent will be spent on public sector units so that they could earn more profit and could further contribute to exchequer of the nation. My first question is whether this 75-25 formula was followed during the last three years and if spent so in social sector units, the units on which the highest amount was spent?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, it is correct, as the last part of the hon. Member's question mentions that a decision was taken and I think it is a correct decision, that the proceeds of disinvestment should not be spent to meet the revenue gap. Therefore, National Investment Fund was created. From that corpus 75 per cent of whatever will be the income will be spent for social sectors. Three important areas of social sectors were identified. One important social sector is education, another is health and the third one is infrastructure. Since the inception of NIF more than Rs. 1800 crore of corpus has been created and whatever interest accrual comes we will spend in that. But if you look at the budgetary allocation and actual spending, you will find that investment is much more than what could be

available from the NIF. It is true that in the last three years; 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, deposit in NIF was not made because we sought special dispensation. Huge amount of money had to be invested, in absolute terms it was about Rs. 1,86,000 crore through three stimulus packages to ensure that further deceleration of GDP is prevented. Keeping that in view, these three years special dispensations were given by the Cabinet. We used it for making our developmental expenditure. But that period is coming to an end on 31st March, 2012. I assure the hon. Member that I would not like to seek further extension though I am in a very difficult situation because of the world economic situation as all of you are fully aware of. But we will not seek any extension.

In respect of the disinvestment of the Defence production units, there is no such proposal right now. Only two Units have come right now which are already listed but no fresh proposal is under consideration. As and when the proposals will be considered they will be in the domain of the public knowledge. For the petroleum sector, there have been some proposals which are under consideration. Here, I would like to share one point with the hon. Member. Many of them may be knowing what is the value of the assets, which we have. Unless we go to the market, we cannot discover the market price of the assets, which we have.

Take the case of Coal India Limited. It was hundred per cent Government owned profit making company. It is doing well. There is no doubt that it is one of the biggest companies. Its book value now Rs. 52 per share. When it was listed after 10 per cent disinvestment took place, the Rs. 10 share is being traded in the market at around Rs. 387. Therefore, even for the discovery-not for raising money-of the value of the assets, this is being required.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, in my first question I want to know from the Minister that since we are in nuclear power sector, whether disinvestment will still be made in future. But, he did not reply.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I assure the hon. Member that there is no question of it either in atomic sector or in Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. That was your first question.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH : This was my first question. I did not get my reply, that is why, I have asked this.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Please, put your second supplementary.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, my second question which I would like to ask, is the quantum of amount spent on social sector. National Investment Fund was created. You told that so much has been spent on these schemes. As far as I know, it includes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme, Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, Escalated Irrigation Benefit Programmes and Escalated Power Development Reforms. I would like to say that maximum amount is being collected from this head, and is going to NREGA. I would not name MGNREGA as Mahatma Gandhi was not in favour of paying unemployment allowance to anyone. It is Congress party's own agenda and it certainly is becoming a liability on the country ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH : Please, put the House in order ...*(Interruptions)* This is not the way ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please don't give the background and come to the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Please put the House in order.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please hurry up.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH : MNREGA is the agenda of Congress only and it is going to be the liability on the nation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have to ask the question. Is this your question?

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: I am asking the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: I am not opposing it. It's name was NREGA renaming it as MNREGA was not required. ...*(Interruptions)* You should have kept as NREGA. Its your agenda, you can name the scheme National Rural Employment Scheme, I have no objection [English] but do not put on the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please come to your question. Do you have any other, question to ask?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat. You ask the question and do not give lengthy background.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: I will ask the question only when the House is in order. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH : Madam, I am asking the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will proceed, if you do not have a question to ask.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: I am asking the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask the question immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Specially I want to ask the amount spent on NREGA from this head.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Huge amount of this scheme has gone to Indira Awas Yojana also...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, I will see it.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you asking question?

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Yes Madam, I am asking question only. ...(Interruptions) Hon'ble Minister please provide information regarding the amount collected from disinvestment and allocated for Indira Awas Yojana and NREGA. It is very necessary question because the extent of budget given for India Awas Yojana....

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, now your question is complete, please do not elaborate.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: More than that, here in this country under capitalist system everybody is surviving.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not elaborate.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: First of all, I would say that the young hon. Member should not be excited. Mahatma Gandhi's name was added by this House and not by the Government ...(Interruptions). You have spoken and I am just correcting you that an amendment was brought for the approval of this House and this House approved it. Therefore, do not get excited. You may not like the programme but that does not mean that the programme does not have its beneficial impact. It has its beneficial impact.

If you look at current year's Budget, for the total social sectors, we have spent more than Rs. 1,86,000 crore. Surely this amount of money cannot come from the corpus of Rs. 1800

crore in NIF. Huge amount of budgetary resources for the developmental programmes are to be provided. The purpose of establishment of NIF was to have a check on the Finance Minister or on the Government. There will be a propensity to use the disinvestment resources to bridge the budgetary gap what is called disposing family silver to meet the daily consumption. To prevent that, NIF was created. It is serving its purpose and it will serve its purpose. But the social sector's investment will have to be increased substantially. If you want the programmes in respect of the last two years, these are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Jawaharlal National Urban Renewal Mission, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme. When I presented the Budget, the figures in respect of respective heads were given in the detailed budgetary document. They must be in the knowledge of the hon. Member but as he wanted to have particular investment figures for the Indira Awas Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, I will provide that.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, I am satisfied with the reply given by hon'ble minister but I would also like to ask a question from the minister that wherein he has replied in part (e) of the question that "disinvestment is a continuous process, however, the following cases of disinvestment have already been sanctioned by the Government."

Madam, I would like to ask a question on this very point that whether the Government would review its disinvestment policy in the context of global economic slowdown being faced by European and American countries right now as our disinvestment policy was also formed during the globalization? The minister has said in his reply that present disinvestment is a continuous process. Regarding this, only I would like to tell that it is a part of our economic system but the Government while taking any decision should consider it seriously.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member as also this august House that

this policy is not new. This policy is continuing from 1991. When the present Prime Minister was the Finance Minister along with the major economic reforms, he introduced the first disinvestment policy in 1991. Till today the policy is on. We have mobilised resources to the tune of more than rupees one lakh crore. The exact figure is Rs. 1,00,264.72 crore. The policy has received the endorsement of the wide political spectrum because during these years. From 1991-96, it was the Congress Government; from 1996-98 it was the UF Government; from 1998-2003-04, it was the NDA Government and from 2004 onwards it is the UPA Government - each Government mobilised resources through disinvestment process. For instance, from 1998 till 31st March, 2004, during NDA's regime—substantial resources were mobilised - Rs. 33,655 crore were mobilised; during UF regime, Rs. 1284 crore were mobilised; during the period 2004 till 2010-11, till date, Rs. 55,357.63 crore have been mobilised.

In regard to the moot point of the hon. Member I would like to submit that surely when we go to the market we shall have to keep in view the market condition. We cannot sell our valuable assets in a condition, in a market situation where we will not get the adequate prices. The whole objective is to discover the latent price which is not known. It is because if you are holding 100 per cent, you do not know what would be its value. In that case you go by the technical method. At the close of the accounting year, you divide the net worth with the number of shares to arrive at the book value of the share. But when it is traded in the market, then the real value is discovered, as I mentioned to you that the ten rupees share of Coal India Limited which as per the book value mechanism would be just Rs. 52, today is trading at Rs. 387.

Therefore, my point is, yes, I am fully aware of the current volatile situation in the market, and surely not only me, any prudent Finance Minister would not like to dispose of valuable assets. If the House agrees, the hon. Leader of the Opposition is also here, I would like to share the present international scenario and how it is going to affect the Indian economy and world economy and I would like to have the benefit from the inputs of the hon. Members who can help us. Of course it would depend on the hon. Speaker. We can have a discussion on the current international situation including the volatility in the market or all over the world.

MADAM SPEAKER: If a notice to this effect comes, then we would definitely have discussion on this.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam, Speaker, the statement given by the Minister outlines the disinvestment policy that seems to be largely based on whether CPSEs are profitable and their equity and so on. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is a broader vision as to which economic activities are appropriate for the Government to be involved in the public sector. For example, why is the Government in the business of running hotels? Is that necessary for the Government? And whether in the current economic global difficulties we face, whether one could not imagine a newer, a further set of guidelines, covering those activities where the private sector cannot provide a more efficient service, or those activities which are of the public and national interest or where the private sector would not be interested. Could we not have some guidelines as to whether there are certain areas where the Government needs to have the public sector involved, rather than simply be in all the sectors we have been since the 50s and 60s when capital availability was much less?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, Speaker there is always a revision of the guideline. If you look at the present policy as the mover of the question who has raised it correctly said in 2005, we have revised and the current guideline is available. During 1991, there was a set of guidelines and in 1996 those guidelines were changed when the UF Government came. In 1998, the concept of strategic sale, sale to the strategic partner, was brought in during the NDA regime. Therefore, there has been an evolution of the guidelines and the policy thrust in respect of the disinvestment. The hon. President in her Address clearly, after the new Government came, spelt out the broad outline. I have also indicated here. Though in the Question Hour we do not discuss the policy matters and only the facts are discussed yet as the question was put in respect of the policy, the first couple of paragraphs have dealt with the policy and salient features of the policy are given there. We have clearly spelt out that the Government holdings will under no circumstances come below 51 per cent; at what level it will be decided and at what percentage it will be decided, all these things are being worked out in consultation with the administrative Ministries, and various stakeholders. There is a Group of Ministers under my Chairmanship which consults various stakeholders and concerned authorities looking at the

market condition, getting the assessment of the individuals who have reputation in the market, not merely the Government authorities. All these processes are carried on before arriving at a decision.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam, Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of the country in terms of population, but there are a very few public enterprises. One of the enterprises of Government of India named Scooters India Limited is situated at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. Around one thousand people work here. This factory manufactures 80 CNG propelled Vikram scooters everyday and it also manufactures spare-parts with the brand name of Vijay scooters which are exported to Britain. This factory owns 149 acres of land. There is shortage of material in the factory, even then it is running in no profit no loss basis. Its condition can improve if the Government pays attention towards it. In such circumstances whether the Government is formulating any revival scheme for the progress of this enterprise or is following the NDA Government pattern that had constituted a new Ministry to sell off the companies, we had named it as 'Bechu Mantralaya' whether in the manner as has been published in the newspapers.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask the question.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam, the Government is considering to sell off this company as it has been published in the newspapers. I would like to know from the honorable Minister whether the Government is planning to sell off this enterprise or are considering for its revival.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I can inform the hon. Member and through you to this House that we are aware of the problems of the Scooters India Limited. It became sick. Thereafter, it was referred to the BRPSE. They have made a recommendation with a revival plan on 28.7.2010. There will be a strategic partner venture. The Central Government's shareholding currently is 95.38 per cent. The note for the revival of the Scooters India Limited has already obtained the Cabinet's approval.

Various steps are being taken. I do hope that with the implementation of these steps, Scooters India will be brought out of sickness.

DTAA and TIEA

†

*263. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN :
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA) and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with a number of countries:

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features, date of enforcement of agreements and their present status;

(c) whether it is proposed to have such agreements with some more countries, particularly with Bahamas, Republic of Colombia, Monaco and Taiwan;

(d) if so, the details thereof including its basic features; and

(e) the manner and the extent to which signing of such agreements help in the flow of investment and technology and also in countering the menace of tax evasion and bring back black money stashed in foreign countries to India?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) Details of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) which have been signed by India and which have entered into force are annexed with this statement. India has also signed following agreements, which have not yet entered into force.

New DTAAs: Columbia, Ethiopia, Lithuania, Taiwan and Tanzania.

Renegotiated DTAAs: Italy, Norway, Singapore and Switzerland.

TIEAs: Cayman Islands.

The DTAAs contain provisions for allocation of taxing rights between source country and resident country; for avoidance of double taxation and for prevention of fiscal evasion. DTAAs

also contain provisions for exchange of information for tax purpose. TIEAs are agreements for exchange of information for tax purpose.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. India has negotiated a number of DTAAAs and TIEAs. In last two years, India has negotiated 16 TIEAs, 18 new DTAAAs and has also renegotiated 21 existing DTAAAs. TIEA with Bahamas has been signed and has also entered into force. TIEA with Monaco has been negotiated. DTAAAs with Republic of Columbia and Taiwan have been signed and are waiting to be entered into force. The basic features of these DTAAAs and TIEAs are same as stated in part (b) above.

(e) The DTAAAs help in the flow of investment and technology as it seeks to avoid double taxation. DTAAAs & TIEAs help in countering the menace of tax evasion and black money stashed in foreign banks by helping in collection of information regarding tax evasion and foreign bank accounts. DTAAAs also sometimes help in collection of taxes from assets located abroad. 27 out of 80 DTAAAs contain such a provision for assistance in collection of taxes.

Annexure

List of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAAs) entered into by India and the dates on which such DTAAAs have entered into force.

S. No.	Country with which India has DTAA	Date of entry into force
1	2	3
1.	Armenia	9 th September, 2004
2.	Australia	30 th December, 1991
3.	Austria	5 th September, 2001
4.	Bangladesh	27 th May, 1992
5.	Belarus	17 th July, 1998
6.	Belgium	1 st October, 1997
7.	Botswana	30 th January, 2008
8.	Brazil	11 th March, 1992
9.	Bulgaria	23 rd June, 1995
10.	Canada	6 th May, 1997

1	2	3
11.	China	21 st November, 1994
12.	Cyprus	21 st December, 1994
13.	Czech Republic	27 th September, 1999
14.	Denmark	13 th June, 1989
15.	Egypt	30 th September 1969*
16.	Finland	19 th April, 2010
17.	France	1 st August, 1994
18.	Germany	26 th October, 1996
19.	Greece	17 th March, 1967*
20.	Hungary	4 th March, 2005
21.	Iceland	21 st December, 2007
22.	Indonesia	19 th December, 1987
23.	Ireland	26 th December, 2001
24.	Israel	15 th May, 1996
25.	Italy	23 rd November, 1995
26.	Japan	29 th December, 1989
27.	Jordon	16 th October, 1999
28.	Kazakstan	2 nd October, 1997
29.	Kenya	20 th August, 1985*
30.	Korea	1 st August, 1986
31.	Kuwait	17 th October, 2007
32.	Kyrgyz Republic	10 th January, 2001
33.	Libya	1 st July, 1982*
34.	Luxembourg	9 th July, 2009
35.	Malaysia	14 th August, 2003
36.	Malta	8 th February, 1995
37.	Mauritius	6 th December, 1983*
38.	Mexico	1 st February, 2010

*Date of Notification

1	2	3
39.	Mongolia	29 th March, 1996
40.	Montenegro	23 rd September, 2008
41.	Morocco	20 th February, 2000
42.	Mozambique	28 th February, 2011
43.	Myanmar	30 th January, 2009
44.	Namibia	22 nd January, 1999
45.	Nepal	1 st November, 1988
46.	Netherlands	21 st January, 1989
47.	New Zealand	3 rd December, 1986
48.	Norway	31 st December, 1986
49.	Oman	3 rd June, 1997
50.	Philippines	21 st March, 1994
51.	Poland	26 th October, 1989
52.	Portuguese Republic	30 th April, 2000
53.	Qatar	15 th January, 2000
54.	Romania	14 th November, 1987
55.	Russia	11 th April, 1998
56.	Saudi Arabia	1 st November, 2006
57.	Serbia	23 rd September, 2008
58.	Singapore	27 th May, 1994
59.	Slovenia	17 th February, 2005
60.	South Africa	28 th November, 1997
61.	Spain	12 th January, 1995
62.	Sri Lanka	19 th April, 1983*
63.	Sudan	15 th April, 2004
64.	Sweden	25 th December, 1997
65.	Swiss Confederation	29 th December, 1994
66.	Syria	10 th November, 2008

*Date of Notification

1	2	3
67.	Tajikistan	10 th April, 2009
68.	Tanzania	16 th October, 1981*
69.	Thailand	13 th March, 1986
70.	Trinidad and Tobago	13 th October, 1999
71.	Turkey	1 st February, 1997
72.	Turkmenistan	7 th July, 1997
73.	UAE	22 nd September, 1993
74.	Uganda	27 th August, 2004
75.	UK	26 th October, 1993
76.	Ukraine	31 st October, 2001
77.	USA	18 th December, 1990
78.	Uzbekistan	25 th January, 1994
79.	Vietnam	2 nd February, 1995
80.	Zambia	18 th January, 1984*

*Date of Notification

List of Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) entered into by India and the dates on which such TIEAs have entered into force

S. No.	Country with which India has TIEA	Date of entry into force
1.	Bahamas	1 st March, 2011
2.	Bermuda	3 rd November, 2010
3.	British Virgin Islands	5 th July, 2011
4.	Isle of Man	17 th March, 2011

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN : Madam, the hon. Minister has not replied to all the questions that are related to this Question. The first thing that I want to know from the hon. Minister is regarding the benefit which accrue, which I have put in my question but it has not been explained in his answer. More over, the figure which has been given by the hon. Minister does not show what are the benefits derived from each country as far as DTAA is concerned.

The second problem is regarding the TIEA. It has not been mentioned. Everybody knows that there has been a lot of clamour regarding the money deposited in the Swiss Bank and other foreign banks by the Indians. Every attempt has been made by the individuals, civil society. They are clamouring for that. They want the money should be brought back. When the Government is taking a step regarding TIEA, why the Government has not taken steps to go into agreements with the Swiss authorities so that the information could have come to India regarding the money deposited in the Swiss Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, the purpose of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements is basically to avoid double taxations on individuals or on companies. As the economy is integrated globally, various companies are making investments in different parts of the world, in different countries. Therefore, it is the international practice that the Governments of those countries enter into an agreement so that double taxation on the individuals, entities is avoided. It is called the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. This is going on for quite some time. In my earlier incarnation as Finance Minister, I signed a number of DTAA's including that of Mauritius.

So far as TIEA is concerned, that is, Tax Information Exchange Agreements, you have noticed that two words have been used, "one, country and another, jurisdiction." "Jurisdiction" means a notional concept has been created that a particular area in a country, which is treated as tax haven where the banks establish, they do not share any information or those who establish their units there, they are not to pay any taxes. These are called Tax Havens like the Isle of Man, Cayman Islands and St. Kitts. They are not sovereign countries. As per international law, they are not treated as sovereign entities but they are treated as sovereign regions, sovereign entities so far as taxation is concerned. Therefore, a sovereign country cannot enter into any agreement with them but we do Tax Exchange Information Agreements. I am giving you a little background of this. Before 2008, seventy-nine Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements were signed. Not a single Double Taxation Agreement had any clause for sharing banking information. The countries flatly refused to share this information. Therefore, it was not incorporated. After the financial crisis of 2008, at the London Summit followed by the Pittsburgh Summit of the G-20 countries, the leaders in their

declaration said that all those countries including Switzerland that are not cooperating, are to cooperate with each other.

They ought to cooperate with each other by making an insertion in the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement to share banking information. Thereafter, the countries have started sharing information. We are amending the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. The countries with which we do not have Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, we are entering into new agreement. So far as these entities are concerned, sovereign jurisdiction, the direction was that you enter into Tax Exchange Information Agreement. So, the details in the text of the reply have been given as to how TIEA have been signed, as to how many Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements and new Agreements have been signed, as to how many amendments of the existing agreements have been negotiated, negotiations completed, and as to how many countries we are in the process of negotiations - those details have been given.

Now, in respect of Switzerland-I have shared this information at least half a dozen times with this House - we have completed the negotiations during the visit of the Swiss Federal Finance Minister last August - I do not exactly remember whether it is August or September. But when she visited India last year, I signed amendment of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement with Switzerland where this clause was inserted that henceforth the banking information will be exchanged on demand from the country concerned as we are demanding. But that will be effective, if this Treaty is ratified by Switzerland as per their constitutional procedure. So far as this Swiss constitutional procedure is concerned, two Houses of their Parliament have ratified it but it will have to be ratified by all the Cantons of Switzerland, as there is a direct democracy. So, it is currently under the consideration of those Cantons. We are expecting that the process will be completed by the month of September - October. Thereafter, we will get the information as per the provisions of the amended Agreement. Information will be shared with us from 1.4.2011 prospectively, not retrospectively. No country has agreed to have it retrospectively.

In respect of unearthing black money, those who have stashed the black money outside, it is a constant exercise. Income-Tax Department, Directorate of Enforcement, Transfer Pricing, Departments of Taxations are engaged in this job; they

are doing it. We are getting information. As and when we get the information, we act on it.

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN : Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that TEIA has been entered into with only four countries - Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, and Isle of Man. But what about other countries that are dealing with this matter? Why is the Government not entering into agreement with other countries also?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are entering into agreement with other countries also - in total, 13 entities. Four negotiations have been completed. You will find that with these countries, negotiations have been completed and some of them have been put into operation.

Regarding International Treaty, there is a difference between our practice and the practice followed by other countries. In our system, if you look at the Constitution, you will find that Executive has been provided enormous power to ratify the international treaty.

To enter into International Treaty and to ratify International Treaty, the Executive has been vested with the authority and power in our country. But in many countries, there is a very elaborate procedure to ratify International Treaty. This happens in various countries. As I mentioned, TIEA has been entered into with four countries and now they are operational. Now, TIEA is being negotiated with 16 countries and negotiations are to go on with 12 more countries.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Badruddin Ajmal - Not present.

Now I will move on to Question No. 264 because, I think, it is very important.

[Translation]

Question No. 264 is relating to violence against women.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : It is very important question.

Violence Against Women

†

264: SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the cases of domestic violence including emotional, sexual and physical violence are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard; .

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether Protection Officers have been appointed to protect the women throughout the country under The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Domestic violence as defined under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005, covers physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic abuse. As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total of 5788, 5643 and 7802 cases were registered under the PWDVA, 2005 during 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively.

The National Family Health Survey III (2005-06) data shows that in the age group of 15-49, 35.4% of all women and 40% of ever married women experienced physical or sexual violence, while 6.7% experienced both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence. Further, the data suggests that both the physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural areas as compared to the urban areas.

(d) and (e) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 is implemented by the State Governments /UT Administrations. Under Section 8(1) of the Act, the State Governments are required to appoint such numbers of Protection Officers in each district as they may consider necessary. As per the information provided by the States/UTs., all the State Governments and UT Administrations have

appointed Protection Officers. Annexure showing the number of Protection Officers appointed, State-wise, is enclosed.

Annexure

Status of Appointment of Protection Officers under The Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (As on 05.08.11 as provided by State/UTs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Protection Officers appointed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15
3.	Assam	22
4.	Bihar	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	181
6.	Goa	13
7.	Gujarat	34
8.	Haryana	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	366
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Act is not Applicable to the State
11.	Jharkhand	136
12.	Karnataka	214
13.	Kerala	31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	368
15.	Maharashtra	3910
16.	Manipur	8
17.	Meghalaya	7
18.	Mizoram	9
19.	Nagaland	30
20.	Odisha	30
21.	Punjab	148

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	574
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	33
25.	Tripura	60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	71
27.	Uttarakhand	13
28.	West Bengal	20
<i>Union Territories</i>		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
30.	Chandigarh	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	17
34.	Lakshadweep	9
35.	Puducherry	7
Total		6483

[English]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI : Thank you Madam. This is a very serious issue throughout the country because atrocities against women are increasing rapidly in our country. I am first coming to the nearest State because the Minister has stated in her reply that atrocities against women are increasing more rapidly in rural areas than the cities. In Uttar Pradesh, in the year 2010, 1,290 cases against women are reported.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, we have very little time. Please ask your question.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI : Yes Madam. Out of those 1,290 cases, 45 per cent are against Dalit women. In 2011, till May, the number of cases reported is 698. I know that Police and Public Order is a State Subject, but this is very important because many times women are not allowed to go to Police Stations to lodge a complaint.

[Translation]

They fear and I know that shame and social disregard may be one of the causes for it. After rape, the way the rape victim is treated in police stations and what they have to suffer, is really very sad. [ENGLISH] Now we are staying in a country where I feel that culturally it is the motherland, constitutionally it is the fatherland and obviously, socially it is the homeland.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. Only three minutes are left.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Honorable President is a female, Speaker of Lok Sabha is female, the Leader of the Opposition is a female, Chairperson of UPA is a female, who is not well. I wish her speedy recovery. I am a female and am a Member of Parliament. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is a female and I would like to know through the Minister who is a lady that a law had been enacted in the year 2005, and there is a provision in this law that a protection officer should be appointed in every district.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. Otherwise, the Minister will have no time to answer.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: I would like to say that there is no Protection Officer in my district, not even in Jammu & Kashmir. There is a difference between the reality and the figures given herein. [English] That is why, I am asking whether women can be appointed as Protection Officers so that women protection can be restored.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, honorable Member has mentioned about UP in the question she has asked and said that the cases of domestic violence are increasing. Any way, this question was related to the domestic violence, but she mentioned about rape and Protection Officer. Protection Officers have been appointed in every state. There are total 6483 Protection Officers in all the states and in some states, they are at sub-district level and tehsil level as well, except in Jammu & Kashmir because

Jammu & Kashmir has its own Act. Now, we have asked them to appoint the Protection Office as per your Act. Recently, I have conducted a meeting with State Ministers and Protection Officers have been appointed in all the states. My Ministry reviews it regularly and it is the effect of this review that Protection Officers have been appointed at district and sub-district level in all the states, Jammu & Kashmir are also included in it. ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: This matter should be discussed under Rule 193.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please give notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Impact of Land Acquisition on Tribals

*265. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the financial and economic conditions of the tribals (adivasis) in the aftermath of acquisition of their land in the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether some of the families have shifted from their traditional profession to other areas in order to tide over the financial and economic hardships;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) to (d) Land and its management is a subject matter of the State List and Land Acquisition is a subject matter of the Concurrent List. The Ministry has not carried out any assessment in respect of financial and economic conditions of the tribal's in the aftermath of acquisition of their lands in the tribal areas.

(e) The National Rehabilitation & Resettlement-2007 has been notified by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development on 31st October, 2007 in the official gazette to address various issues related to land acquisition & rehabilitation & resettlement. Para 7.21 of the Policy provides for rehabilitation and resettlement benefits specifically for project affected families belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. To give statutory backing to the Policy a draft Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2011, has been prepared by the Department of Land Resources and it has been placed in the public domain on 29th July, 2011 for comments/suggestions from the stakeholders.

Fraudulent Activities by Financial Companies

*266. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHR GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of Finance to pleased to state :

(a) whether instances of cheating and other fraudulent activities indulged by chit fund / Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) etc. duping the poor, lower and middle class people have been reported;

(b) if so, the details of entities registered under the relevant Acts and alleged to have duped the poor, lower and middle class peoples alongwith the action taken thereon during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has information relating to action taken on companies / entities carrying on business without obtaining the requisite registration under the relevant law; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the same period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Entities which raise monies from public come under the jurisdictions of various regulatory bodies, e.g., the NBFCs are under the regulatory and supervisory

jurisdiction of RBI and Nidhis, Chit Funds and Money Circulation Schemes are under the State Governments.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that no instance of cheating and other fraudulent activities by any Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) has been reported to it. However, instances of non-payment of deposit by some NBFCs have come to the notice of RBI. In case of non-payment of deposits by any company, the deposit holder can approach the Company Law Board (CLB) for redressal of grievance. In case of non-compliance of an order of repayment issued by the CLB, criminal complaints are filed against the company and its Directors under the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Further, RBI has also reported that whenever a company including the Chit Fund / NBFC is declared as vanished after accepting the deposits from the public, the matter is referred to the Economic Offences Wing of the concerned State Government to investigate the case and take legal action including penal action as per the Indian Penal Code / Criminal Procedure Code, as deemed appropriate. RBI has declared such companies as vanished companies and has placed the list of such companies on its website www.rbi.org.in. So far, RBI has declared 1,554 NBFCs as vanished.

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that no NBFC can commence business without obtaining a Certificate of Registration (CoR) under the RBI Act, 1934. Contravention of these provisions attracts penalties. RBI has reported that it has taken appropriate action against illegal entities/ companies whenever information of the same has been received by it. During the last three years (April, 2008 to July, 2011) RBI has issued CoR to 264 Non-Deposit taking NBFCs, which had already commenced Non-Banking Finance Institution (NBFI) activities without actually registering. But they have become compliant subsequently. The year-wise break-up is given below:

2008-09	112
2009-10	93
2010-11	52
April to July 2011	07
Total	264

All the above companies are non-deposit taking companies.

Nicotine Replacement Therapy

*267. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has recommended Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) as an effective measure for smoking cessation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits of NRT alongwith the steps taken/proposed to introduce and popularize such therapy in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to include Nicotine in the National List of Essential Medicines for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) World Health Organization has stated that they have included Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) in the 'WHO Model List of Essential Medicines.' As stated in the 'Proposal for Inclusion of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines', 2008, NRT is a class of nicotine delivering medicines which help people to stop smoking by acting at brain nicotine receptors, thus reducing withdrawal symptoms. It is mentioned that NRT is a 'clean' form for delivering nicotine, which is not accompanied by the main carcinogens and other toxic substances found in tobacco products and produced by their combustion.

In this regard, the Government of India has taken following steps:

1. A network of 19 Tobacco Cessation Centers has been set up in the country under the Government of India-WHO collaborative Tobacco Free Initiative Programme since 2002. These centres have used established strategies for tobacco cessation including behavioral counseling and pharmacotherapy and Nicotine Replacement Therapy to assist tobacco users to quit tobacco use.

2. Under the National Tobacco Control Programme, tobacco cessation services are included in the District Tobacco Control Programme with the provision to set up clinics with dedicated staff to provide cessation facilities in the district hospitals of 42 districts in 21 states.

3. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has developed a 'Training Manual for Doctors', to train them in providing tobacco cessation services including use of NRT.

4. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also developed—'Tobacco Dependence Treatment Guidelines' recognizing the need for professional help to tobacco users to quit as well as with an objective to sensitize; train and equip health care providers with the knowledge and skills of providing treatment for tobacco dependence.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present.

[English]

Unitization of NPS Funds

* 268. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds collected by the National Security Depository Limited (NSDL) under the New Pension Scheme (NPS) from the Government employees and from private investors since inception;

(b) whether the entire funds collected under NPS has been unitized;

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

(d) the details of treatment of the funds collected from those employees who have left their jobs;

(e) whether they are able to withdraw their hard earned money at will; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB

MUKHERJEE: (a) The details of funds collected under New Pension System (NPS) from the Government sector employees and from private investors are as under:

Funds collected as on 11.08.2011	(in Rupees)
Central Government	7050,90,15,091
Central Autonomous Bodies	321,85,20,607
State Governments	1870,85,14,968
Unorganised Sector	78,96,21,153
Corporate	71,73,00,935
NPS Lite	71,11,91,076
Total	9465,41,63,830

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) All the funds collected under NPS have been utilised on the basis of prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) from the date of their receipt.

(d) The unique feature of portability under NPS allows a subscriber to continue with his/her Permanent Retirement Account (PRA) under NPS even after the employee leaves his job.

(e) and (f) As per Notification F. No. 5/7/2003-ECB & PR dated 22nd December, 2003, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, individuals can normally exit from the non-withdrawable pension Tier-I account at the age of 60. At exit, the individual would be mandatorily required to invest 40 per cent, of pension wealth to purchase an annuity from a life insurance company regulated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. However, individuals also have the flexibility to leave the pension system prior to age 60. However, in this case, mandatory annuitisation would be 80 per cent of the pension wealth. In addition to the non-withdrawable pension Tier-I account, individuals may also have a voluntary tier-II withdrawable account at their option.

Medical Colleges and Institutes

*269. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of proposals received from various quarters for the setting up of medical colleges and institutes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of these proposals sanctioned and rejected by the Medical Council of India (MCI) during the said period alongwith the reasons for their rejection. State/UT-wise including Bihar and Gujarat;

(c) whether a number of these proposals are pending approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for their pendency indicating the time by which these are likely to be sanctioned;

(e) whether the Government has directed the MCI to slow down the sanction procedure in order to ensure the quality of new medical colleges/institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) A total of 165 proposals for establishment of new medical colleges in various States/ U.T.s were received by the Central Government/Medical Council of India (MCI) during the last three years. Out of these 165 proposals, 46 proposals were approved and the remaining 119 proposals were returned to the applicants on account of deficiencies/incomplete documents. For the current session 2012-13, the last date for receipt of proposals by MCI is 30.09.2011. State-wise status of the proposals received including Gujarat and Bihar is at enclosed Statement,

As per the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and the Regulations made thereunder, the last date for grant of permission for the year 2011-12 was 30th June, 2011 and the decision with respect to all the proposals has been taken.

Statement

Number of proposals received from Government & Non-Government Sectors for establishing medical college during last three years.

S. No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received					
		In 2008 for the academic year 2009-10		In 2009 for the academic year 2010-11		In 2010 for the academic year 2011-12	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	-	4	3	10	1
2.	Assam	0	-	0	1	1	-
3.	Bihar	5	-	2	-	3	1
4.	Chhatisgarh	2	-	2	-	2	-
5.	Delhi	1	-	1	-	3	1
6.	Gujarat	5	3	5	-	6	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-	2	-	-	-
8.	Haryana	0	-	1	1	4	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	-	1	-	1	-
10.	Jharkhand	2	-	0	-	2	-
11.	Karnataka	3	-	0	1	5	2
12.	Kerala	3	2	2	-	5	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2	0	-	2	1
14.	Maharashtra	1	-	1	-	7	-
15.	Manipur	1	-	0	1	-	-
16.	Odisha	1	-	0	-	4	-
17.	Puducherry	0	-	0	1	-	-
18.	Punjab	0	-	1	-	2	2
19.	Rajasthan	0	-	0	-	2	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	8	2	11	5	13	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	1	-	8	4
22.	Uttarakhand	2	-	1	-	-	-
23.	West Bengal	2	-	2	1	5	3
Total		50	11	37	14	85	22

Total Proposals received

:

43 + 37 + 85 = 165

Proposal approved during the last three years*

:

11 + 14 + 22 = 47

[Translation]

Buddhist Tourism

*270. CAPT. JAI NARAIAN PRASAD NISHAD:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any policy for the development of Buddhist tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Bihar; and

(c) the steps taken so far by the Government to implement the policy of promoting Buddhist tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b) National Tourism Policy, 2002 formulated by Ministry of Tourism also attempts to create and develop integrated tourism circuits based on India's unique civilization, heritage, and culture including Buddhist Tourism in partnership with states, private sector and other agencies.

Development, promotion and monitoring of tourist sites are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for tourism projects including projects for Buddhist sites, on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. The State-wise details of projects sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism at various tourist sites including Buddhist sites, during the last three years are enclosed Statement. Sanctioned projects also include Mega Tourism Circuits Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda in Bihar at a cost of Rs. 19.22 crore and Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar in Uttar Pradesh at a cost of Rs. 22.02 crore.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism also undertakes promotional activities in domestic and international markets for promotion of the varied tourism attractions of the country including Buddhist pilgrimage/heritage sites, destinations and circuits.

Statement

*Tourism Projects Sanctioned during 2008-2009,
2009-2010 and 2010-2011*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	167.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	100.27
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
4.	Assam	15	67.39
5.	Bihar	14	35.64
6.	Chandigarh	15	30.54
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	32.29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	15	54.81
11.	Goa	7	72.92
12.	Gujarat	9	28.8
13.	Haryana	19	76.48
14.	Himachal Pradesh	28	93.51
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	79	149.34
16.	Jharkhand	8	7.81
17.	Kerala	22	98.53
18.	Karnataka	19	93.74
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	8	57.41
21.	Manipur	26	95.98
22.	Meghalaya	23	54.4
23.	Mizoram	20	38.75
24.	Madhya Pradesh	35	123.25
25.	Nagaland	34	79.1

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	21	85.13
27.	Puducherry	10	58.35
28.	Punjab	12	46.32
29.	Rajasthan	23	95.37
30.	Sikkim	53	132.62
31.	Tamil Nadu	32	112.42
32.	Tripura	31	65.01
33.	Uttar Pradesh	26	88.15
34.	Uttarakhand	11	75.01
35.	West Bengal	25	88.33
Grand Total		720	2405.59

Tobacco Testing Laboratories

*271. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any mechanism and laid down certain norms and standards as per the global norms in respect of various contents including tar, tobacco, carbon monoxide and nicotine in the domestic cigarettes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the compliance of these norms and standards and punish the offenders;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a network of tobacco testing laboratories to trace the level of tar, tobacco, carbon monoxide and nicotine contents in all the tobacco based products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government of India enacted a law namely "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco

Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA), 2003, which mandates that every package of cigarette or any other tobacco products produced, supplied or distributed must indicate the tar and nicotine contents on each cigarettes or other tobacco products along with the maximum permissible limits thereof.

Government is not aware of any global standards fixed in respect of various contents including Tar, Nicotine carbon monoxide etc.. Some countries, including the European Union Countries have established ceiling or maximum limits for tar, nicotine and / or carbon monoxide yields. Central Tobacco Research Institute (Indian Council of Agriculture Research), Rajamundhry, has stated that, in general, the Tar and Nicotine levels in Indian filter cigarettes are in the range of 14 to 15mg and 1.6 to 1.8 mg per cigarette respectively. It is also reported that a few brands, with tar delivers around 10 mg and less than 10 mg/cigarette and nicotine delivers around 1 mg and less than 1 mg per cigarette, are available in the market.

(c) to (e) Section -11 of COTPA, 2003, provides that the government shall identify the laboratory for testing of tar and nicotine contents in cigarettes and any other tobacco products. Government has proposed to set up one Apex/ research laboratory & five testing laboratories under National Tobacco Control Programme for testing of tar and nicotine contents of tobacco products.

Stunted/Under Weight Children

*272. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a study conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which states that India accounts for more than three out of every ten stunted children in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has also conducted a survey to find out the percentage of stunted/under weight children below the age of three years in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to address these problems?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, as per UNICEF report 2009, it is estimated that India has 61 million stunted children thus accounting for more than 3 out of every 10 stunted children in the developing world. Stunting affects approximately 195 million children under 5 years old in the developing world. Of the 10 countries that contribute most to the global burden of stunting among children, 6 are in Asia. The prevalence of stunting in these countries is: Bangladesh (43%), China (15%), India (48%), Indonesia (37%), Pakistan (42%) and Philippines (34%). The countries with highest prevalence of stunting are Afghanistan (59%), Yemen (58%), Madagascar (53%) and Ethiopia (51%).

(c) Yes, Madam, three National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) have been carried out in 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06 to collect data on population, health and nutrition for States/UT in the country. The proportion of children under three years of age who are stunted decreased from 51 percent in NFHS 2 in 1998-99 to 45 percent in NFHS 3 in 2005-06. The proportion of children under three years of age who are under-weight decreased from 43 percent in NFHS-2 to 40 percent in NFHS-3.

(d) Statewise details of the percentage of stunted/underweight children under three years of age in the country as per NFHS III (2005-06) are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) Malnutrition is a multifaceted, multidimensional and multi-sectoral problem. Government has taken various measures to improve the health and nutritional status of

vulnerable population that include:

1. Various strategies of Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) such as :

- Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
- Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years.
- Iron and Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years. Iron & Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women also.

2. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of consumption of iodated salt at household level.

3. Nutrition Education to increase awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is being encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

4. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status include:

- (a) Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
- (b) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] - (SABLA).
- (c) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
- (d) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme)
- (e) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.

Statement

States/UTs	Status of Malnutrition in the children below 3 years of age		
	% Stunted children	%Wasted children	% underweight children
	NFHS-III (2005-06)		
India	44.9	22.9	40.4
Andhra Pradesh	38.4	14.9	29.8
Arunuchal Pradesh	37	17	29.7
Assam	41.1	16.7	35.8
Bihar	50.1	32.6	54.9
Chhattisgarh	52.6	24.1	47.8
Delhi	43.2	17.2	24.9
Goa	25.9	12.8	21.3
Gujarat	49.2	19.7	41.1
Haryana	43.3	22.4	38.2
Himachal Pradesh	34.3	19.9	31.1
Jammu and Kashmir	33.1	18.3	24
Jharkhand	47.2	35.8	54.6
Karnataka	42.4	18.9	33.3
Kerala	26.5	15.6	21.2
Madhya Pradesh	46.5	39.5	57.9
Maharashtra	44	17.2	32.7
Manipur	29	10.8	19.5
Meghalya	47.7	31.8	42.9
Mizoram	35.1	9.7	14.2
Nagaland	34.1	15.8	23.7
Odisha	43.9	23.7	39.5
Punjab	34.7	10.2	23.6
Rajasthan	40.1	22.5	36.8
Sikkim	31.8	12.8	17.3
Tamil Nadu	31.1	22.9	25.9
Tripura	34.1	24	35.2
Uttar Pradesh	52.4	19.5	41.6
Uttarakhand	39.6	18.2	31.7
West Bengal	41.8	19.2	37.6

[Translation]

Pesticides in Food Products

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

(a) the permissible level of pesticide fixed for various food products such as fruits, vegetables, pulses, milk etc. in the country and those fixed by the European Union, the United States of America, Britain and Australia;

(b) whether the norms and permissible level of pesticides are different in the country than those fixed in European Union and other countries;

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

(d) whether the Government has recently reviewed the permissible levels of pesticides in consumables; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The permissible Maximum Residues Limits (MRLs) for various pesticides in various food articles including fruits, vegetables, pulses, and milk etc. have been laid down within safe level of intake under Chapter 2 of the Food Safety And Standards (Contaminants, Toxins And Residues) Regulations, 2011, which came into force on 5.8.2011.

The MRLs for different pesticides for different food articles fixed by European Union (EU), the United States of America, Britain and Australia, which run into thousands of pages are available on their websites *i.e.* http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm?event=substance.selection& / -.

MRLs for pesticides are fixed on the basis of food habits, dietary intakes, Good Agricultural Practices, agro-climatic conditions in and optimum use of pesticides for controlling pests on the crops in a country. Therefore, MRLs permitted in USA, UK, Australia etc can not be compared with that in India.

Fixation of MRLs of pesticides and its review in different food articles in the country are an ongoing process. These limits are recommended/prescribed/ reviewed within safe level of daily intake on the basis of indigenous residue data generated as per Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), waiting period,

average food consumption in the country, average body weight and Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) established on the basis of toxicological evaluation of the pesticide.

MRLs fixed at International Level by the Codex Alimentarius Commission jointly set up by the Food and Agriculture Organisation/World Health Organisation (FAO/WHO), are also taken into consideration as a guiding factor.

Fluctuations in Lending Rate

*274. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Credit Policy presumptions, have necessitated change/fluctuations in lending, repo and reverse repo rates during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the fiscal deficit and Gross Domestic Product growth have shown a rising trend during the same period and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(d) whether the continuous rise in the interest rates have impacted certain sectors of the economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Economic events since 2008, both global and domestic, necessitated a rapid calibration of the monetary policy rates to achieve the objectives of sustaining high growth and stabilizing the price situation and the financial system.

(b) There were four distinct phases in monetary policy stance during the last three years and the current year till July 2011, as detailed below:

(i) To arrest inflation that was rising sharply due to global commodity price rise, monetary policy was tightened in the period April-July 2008 and repo rate was raised to reach 9.0 per cent on July 30, 2008.

(ii) From August 2008 till mid-October 2008 the policy rates (repo and reverse repo rate) were not changed. The repo rate was 9 per cent and the reverse repo rate was 6 per cent. Again in the period mid-April 2009

to mid-March 2010, policy rates remained unchanged.

- (iii) In the wake of the global financial crisis triggered by the collapse of M/s. Lehman Brothers, the Reserve Bank, beginning mid-September 2008, followed an accommodative monetary policy stance. In addition to several other measures, it also reduced the repo rate from 9.0 per cent to 4.75 per cent and the reverse repo rate from 6 per cent to 3.25 per cent between mid-October 2008 to mid-April 2009 to mitigate the adverse impact of the global financial crisis on the Indian economy.
- (iv) Since mid-March 2010, the Reserve Bank has raised the repo rate eleven times by a cumulative of 325 basis points in view of inflationary pressures.

(c) To obviate the adverse impact of the twin global crises of 2008-09, namely global commodity price rise in the first half and global financial crisis in the latter half, expansionary fiscal policies were followed in 2008-09 and 2009-10. Having regard to the unsustainability of the fiscal expansion to boost aggregate demand in the medium term, fiscal consolidation resumed in 2010-11. In response to the calibrated policy responses, growth in real gross domestic product (GDP at constant 2004-05 prices at factor cost) rebounded sharply in 2009-10 and 2010-11 after the brief slowdown in 2008-09. Details are given in Table below.

Table

Real GDP growth and fiscal deficit to GDP ratio

(In percent)

Year	Growth in real GDP	Fiscal deficit/GDP
2008-09	6.8	6.0
2009-10	8.0	6.4
2010-11	8.5	4.7
2011-12 (BE)	Not available	4.6

(d) The rise in interest rates was a concomitant of the series of policy rate hikes by the RBI to control inflation and to rein in inflationary expectations in the economy. Since July 2010, the banks have raised their base rates in the range of 75 to 325 basis points; the banks' modal base rate has gone up

by 225 basis points. Costs of borrowing has gone up as a consequence in general and sectors sensitive to interest rates are likely to be affected relatively more than others. The observed deceleration in growth in automobile and real estate sectors also owes to higher prices arising from the market conditions.

(e) Government, on an on going basis, has been giving interest subvention to certain sectors of the economy and sections of society based on merits.

[English]

Sale of Banned Drugs

*275 SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether certain prohibited drugs including Gatifloxacin and Tegaserod have been found to be prevalent in the market across the country;

(b) if so, the details of such drugs detected in the raids conducted by the Drugs Controller General (India) during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed by the Government against the culprits and also to check the manufacture and sale of these drugs in the country;

(d) whether the Government has recently approved certain Fixed Dose Combinations/drugs whose manufacturing and marketing licenses had been suspended earlier; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Some drugs like Gatifloxacin formulation for systemic use in human by any route including oral and injectable and Tegaserod and its formulations were banned by the Central Government by the Gazette Notification GSR 218(E) dated 16th March, 2011. Another drug namely Rosiglitazone was banned earlier by the Gazette Notification GSR 910(E) dated 12.11.2010.

To assess the withdrawal of these banned drugs from the market, raids were conducted by the Central Drugs Standard

Control Organization (CDSCO) in and around Delhi and in Mumbai. Availability of following drugs was detected at 81 sale outlets out of 143 inspected during the raids conducted on the 15th and 16th June, 2011, in Delhi and Bhiwadi (Rajasthan) :

Gatifloxacin Injection	1822 Bottles
Gatifloxacin Tablets	6014 Tablets
Tegaserod Tablets	1182 Tablets
Rosiglitazone Tablets	858 Tablets

In Mumbai, raids were conducted on 16th June, 2011 and a total of 25 Gatifloxacin tablets were found stocked in 3 premises.

Such raids in respect of banned drugs were conducted for the first time by the office of Drugs Controller General (India).

(c) The following actions have been taken by the office of Drugs Controller General (India) to check the manufacture and sale of these banned drugs in the country and also about the drugs seized in the said raids:

- (1) The Drugs Controller General (India) had written to all State Drugs Controllers on 28.03.2011 to ensure that the manufacturing licences granted in their States for manufacture of the said drugs formulations are cancelled with immediate effect and the formulations recalled from the market on top priority. They were also asked to direct the chemists and druggists to stop the sale of these formulations with immediate effect and return the unused stocks to the manufacturers.
- (2) The stocks of such drugs detected with the chemists in and around Delhi were seized as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and produced before the Court for safe custody pending further investigations.
- (3) The cases detected in Mumbai were referred to Food and Drugs administration, Maharashtra, for taking appropriate action.

(d) and (e) No such Fixed Dose Combinations/drugs have been recently approved whose manufacturing and marketing licenses had been suspended earlier.

Power Generation from Solid Waste

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

(a) whether new and latest technology has been introduced to generate power from solid waste and other such sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost viability of such new technology for generating every unit of energy in comparison to conventional methods;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up power plants generating power from the solid waste; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b): Two projects on power generation from municipal solid wastes based on new boiler technology, namely reciprocating grate boilers, under installation are as follows:

- i. 16 Mega Watt (MW) project by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi on Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis at Okhla, New Delhi.
- ii. 8 MW project by the Municipal Corporation of Bangalore on BOOT basis at Bangalore, Kamataka.

These projects being set up on BOOT basis are considered viable and will supply power to the State Transco at ₹ 2.59/kWh and ₹ 4.25 / kWh, respectively, which is comparable with the cost of conventional power.

(c) and (d) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is presently implementing a programme for supporting setting up of five projects for energy recovery from municipal solid wastes. Two projects viz. a 16 MW project at Okhla, Delhi and 8 MW project at Bangalore, Kamataka, have been supported so far and are presently under installation.

ASHAs

*277. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the works being carried out under the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) initiative alongwith the duties assigned to ASHAs activists;

(b) whether the Government has initiated any scheme/ programme to train ASHAs for undertaking home based deliveries in the rural India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether ASHAs have demanded revision of their wages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The ASHAs are expected to serve as a facilitator of services provider of community level care and as a social mobilizer. The ASHA is expected to conduct home visits, for preventive and promotive care, and provide community level curative care, prioritizing those households which have a newborn, a pregnant mother, a malnourished child or a child below two years. In addition, she is expected to attend the Village Health and Nutrition Day, accompany pregnant women to the facility, if required, hold village meetings, and maintain a planning register to make her work easier.

The ASHAs are not trained in conducting delivery.

ASHAs are not paid fixed wages. They are paid performance based monetary incentives for different activities like JSY, immunization, family planning (sterilisation), Village Health Nutrition Days (VHND) etc.

Demand for payment of fixed honorarium to ASHAs has been made, but as ASHAs are voluntary workers, this demand has not been agreed to. Ministry has taken steps to increase the incentives and activities where incentives are paid, to enhance monthly take home money of ASHAs.

[Translation]

Surveys for Exploration of Minerals

*278. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate quantum of mineral reserves available in the country at present showing their estimated value, mineral-wise;

(b) the details of surveys conducted for exploration of various mineral resources in the country and their outcome during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the names of agencies and expenditure involved therein, State/ location-wise and mineral-wise;

(c) the action plan of the Government for commercial exploitation of such minerals and their allocation to private companies;

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake fresh survey to identify and tap the potential of new mineral rich areas;

(e) if so, the details and locations thereof including names of agencies involved therein and the safeguard measures taken for their participation; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for improving the quality of exploration and exploitation of these precious metals and minerals, using the latest technology available in or outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Details of quantity and value of important mineral reserves available in the country are given at enclosed Statement—I.

(b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) undertook mineral investigations for 94 items in field season 2008-09, 77 item in 2009-10 and 116 items for extended field season in 2010-12 for different mineral commodities. Details of Statewise mineral-wise surveys conducted for exploration of minerals are given in the enclosed Statement—II The details on expenditure on survey conducted for exploration of minerals for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 20.36 crore, in 2009-10 it was Rs. 17.05 crore and in 2010-11 it was Rs. 23.59 crores. As an outcome of the mineral investigations, Geological Survey of India has estimated resources of coal in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and lignite in the state of Rajasthan, resources of gold ore in the states of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand & Karnataka, copper ore resources in the states of Rajasthan & Haryana, iron ore in the states of Odisha & Tamil Nadu, manganese ore in the state of Odisha, molybdenum ore

resources in the state of Tamil Nadu and limestone resources in the states of Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan and apatite resources in the state of West Bengal.

(c) The mining sector has been liberalized since the year 1993 and private, participation has been facilitated and the growth in mineral production is driven by market demand.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam GSI is proposing to undertake fresh surveys in the country to identify and tap the potential of new mineral rich areas for mineral commodities like gold, diamond and precious stones, basemetal, Platinum Group of Elements, Rare Earth Elements, iron, manganese, chromite,

molybdenum, tin, tungsten, bauxite and coal & lignite within the Obvious Geological Potential domain and in extension areas of identified mineral belts in freehold areas during the XII plan period (2012-17).

(f) Government has directed GSI to take steps to improve the quality of regional exploration for assessment of natural resources by using latest technologies. Further, a modernization programme has been initiated aimed at refurbishing and upgrading the capabilities of GSI with a view to enabling it to meet new challenges and achieve the identified goals of locating new mineral deposits in the coming decades.

Statement-I

Quantity and Value of important Mineral Reserves available in the Country

Mineral	Unit(t = tonnes, 000t = thousand tonnes, kg = Kilogramme, crt= carat, mt = million tonnes)	Total Mineral Reserves	Value of Mineral Reserves (in Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
BAUXITE	'000t	899384	29418.21
CHROMITE	'000t	53970	18713.34
COPPER ORE	'000t	394372	*
COPPER CONC.	'000t		*
GOLD ORE	'000t	19254	*
GOLD (TOTAL)	kg	85120	13394.07
IRON ORE (TOTAL)	'000t	8115301	997151.8
LEAD AND ZINC ORE	'000t	1215754	*
LEAD'CONC.	'000t		*
ZINC CONC.	'000t		*
MANGANESE ORE	'000t	141977	73871.1
TIN CONC.	kg		*
SILVER	kg		*
AGATE	'000t		*

1	2	3	4
APATITE	'000t	2090	434.72
PHOSPHORITE	'000t	34779	7014.477
ASBESTOS	tonnes	2510840	12284.8
BALL CLAY	'000t	16778	352.749
BARYTES	'000t	34313	3771.06
CALCITE	'000t	6742	225.1828
CHALK	'000t		*
CLAY (OTHERS)	'000t		*
CORUNDUM	kg	597000	0.180909
DIAMOND	crt	1045318	720.716
DIASPORE	'000t	2860	273.9
DOLOMITE	'000t	985156	27526.19
FELSPAR	'000t	38050	763.5033
FIRECLAY	'000t	59301	957.4942
FELSITE	'000t		*
FLUORITE (GRADED)	'000t		
FLUORITE CONC.(TOTAL)	'000t	4712	6617.742
GARNET (ABRASIVE)	'000t	20976	992.4086
GARNET (GEM)	kg		*
GRAPHITE (R.O.M.)	'000t	10750	435.9174
GYPSUM	'000t	68658	1923.307
JASPER	'000t		*
KAOLIN (TOTAL)	'000t	222121	6021.736
KYANITE	'000t	1575	168
SILLIMANITE	'000t	11424	9397.16. /
LIMESTONE	mt	12715	165807.5
LIMEKANKAR	'000t		*
LIMESHELL	'000t		*
MAGNESITE	'000t	41950	6198.626

1	2	3	4
MICA (CRUDE)	kg	68570	0.230731
MICA (WASTE & SCRAP)	kg		*
OCHRE	'000t	47868	446.3937
PYROPHYLLITE	'000t	19490	434.9008
QUARTZITE	'000t	98544	2846.827
QUARTZ/SILICA SAND	'000t	771508	10780.66
SAND (OTHERS)	'000t		*
SALT (ROCK)	'000t	16026	3926.37
SLATE	'000t		*
STEATITE	'000t	15526	980.6482
SULPHUR	'000t		*
VERMICULITE	'000t	1704	136.32
WOLLASTONITE	'000t	2487	210.8298
SHALE	'000t		*
LATERITE	'000t		*
DUNITE	'000t	128074	3392.838
PERLITE	'000t	428	*
PYROXENITE	'000t		*
SELENITE	'000t		*
MARL	'000t		*

*production value/reserves data not available.

Note: The reserves value has been calculated on the basis of per tonne production value during the year 2009-10. The reserves value is calculated where both production value and reserves are available. Figures are rounded off.

Statement-II

Statement, Mineralwise Surveys Conducted for Exploration of Minerals

Mineral Commodity	States			
	F.S 2007-08	F.S. 2008-09	F.S. 2009-10	F.S 2010-12
1	2	3	4	5
Coal & Lignite	West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh,	West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh,	West Bengal, Odisha, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh,	West Bengal, Meghalaya Odisha, Maharashtra

	1	2	3	4	5
		Madhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu Rajasthan. Rajasthan.	Madhya Pradesh Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajasthan	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Rajasthan.
Basemetal		Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Meghalaya.	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Meghalaya.	West Bengal, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir Haryana, Meghalaya.	Rajasthan, Gujarat Maharashtra, Haryana, Meghalaya. Jammu & Kashmir Sikkim
Iron ore		Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan,	Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan	Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya Rajasthan,	Odisha, Jharkhand Karnataka, Rajasthan
Manganese		Odisha	Odisha	Odisha Maharashtra	Odisha Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh
Chromite				Odisha	Odisha Andhra Pradesh
Gold		Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra	Jharkhand, Bihar, West	Jharkhand, Bihar	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,

	1	2	3	4	5
		Pradesh, Kamataka, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand	Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand	Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka & Goa, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand	Rajasthan, Uttarakhand Bihar Jharkhand Chhattisgarh Uttar Pradesh
Diamond		Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka	Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka Chhattisgarh,
PGE		Tamil Nadu, Kamataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya.	Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra,	Tamil Nadu, Kerala Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh Manipur	Tamil Nadu, Kamataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh
Molybdenum		Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
Tungsten			Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	
Raremetal					Jharkhand Meghalaya
Fertilizer Minerals		Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat	West Bengal,	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat West Bengal Jharkhand Chhattisgarh Kerala	West Bengal (Apatite)
Bauxite					Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh Gujarat
Phosphorite					Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
Limestone	Rajasthan	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Sikkim	Rajasthan, Gujarat Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu	Rajasthan Meghalaya Andhra Pradesh
Gypsum				Haryana
Fullerene				Andhra Pradesh
Other Industrial			West Bengal	West Bengal
Minerals			(Talc-steatite) Kerala (Sand)	(Talc-steatite)
Graphite	Tamil Nadu			
Glass Sand		Assam	Assam Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh

[English]

Eco-Tourism

*279. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched a number of schemes to promote eco-tourism in various States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and Statewise;
- (c) the number of proposals received, sanctioned and rejected for providing financial assistance for the development of eco-tourism during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and project-wise including Jharkhand;
- (d) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilised by the State Governments, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure proper and effective growth of eco-tourism in the country including Public-Private Partnership model, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism including eco tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the

project proposals submitted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are finalised based on discussions in the prioritization meetings held in the Ministry of Tourism. The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance for all approved projects, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority, adherence to scheme guidelines and submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier under various schemes.

The details of funds sanctioned and released/utilised by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations primarily for eco-tourism projects during each of the last three years and current year is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Government *inter-alia* coordinates with non profit organisations like the Eco Tourism Society of India (ESOI), comprising of stakeholders including those from tourism trade, for promotion and development of eco-tourism in the country.

In order to encourage hotels to incorporate various eco-friendly measures, guidelines have been formulated for approval of hotel projects at the implementation stage and for their classification under various star categories. These guidelines include *inter-alia* measures relating to pollution control, energy and water conservation, sewage treatment plant, rain water harvesting system and waste management system.

Statement
Statewise details of funds sanctioned, released/utilised during last three years and the current year for Eco Tourism Projects

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	STATE	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12 (UP TO JULY, 2011)			Grand Total		
		No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctd.	Amt. released	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctd.	Amt. released	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctd.	Amt. released	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctd.	Amt. released	No. of Projects	Amt. Sanctd.	Amt. released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	477.84	382.27	1	283.94	227.15	1	404.51	323.61	0	-	0	1166.29	933.03	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	370.65	296.52	0	-	0	370.65	296.52	
3.	Chandigarh	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	313.32	250.65	0	-	0	313.32	250.65	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	242.13	48.42	0	-	0	242.13	48.42	
5.	Karnataka	0	-	-	4	1491.96	1145.52	2	859.97	688.00	0	-	0	2351.93	1833.52	
6.	Kerala	1	349.36	279.49	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	349.36	279.49	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	-	-	1	33.45	26.76	0	-	-	0	-	0	33.45	26.76	
8.	Maharashtra	1	3738.19	1869.10	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	3738.19	1869.10	
9.	Manipur	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	310.85	248.68	0	-	0	310.85	248.68	
10.	Nagaland	1	452.76	362.20	1	383.06	306.45	3	1719.40	1375.52	0	-	0	2555.22	2044.17	
11.	Rajasthan	0	-	-	0	-	-	1	594.55	475.64	0	-	0	594.55	475.64	
12.	Sikkim	0	-	-	1	394.41	315.53	0	-	-	0	-	0	394.41	315.53	
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	-	-	1	387.63	310.10	0	-	-	0	-	0	387.63	310.10	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	-	-	1	2.00	2.00	0	-	-	0	-	0	2.00	2.00	
15.	Uttarakhand	0	-	-	0	-	-	3	1659.21	1327.36	1	490.80	392.64	2150.01	1720.00	
16.	West Bengal	1	457.60	366.00	0	-	-	1	394.00	315.20	0	-	0	851.60	681.20	
	Total	6	5475.75	3259.06	10	2976.45	2333.51	15	6868.59	5349.60	1	490.80	392.64	15811.59	11334.81	

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

*280. SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various implementing agencies involved in the electrification work under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) whether complaints regarding partial electrification of villages as well as irregularities committed by these agencies have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(d) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the performance of these implementing agencies, particularly in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details of the findings thereof along with the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The details of various implementing agencies involved in electrification work under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise, is at Statement-I

(b) and (c) The electricity infrastructure in the village has been created in line with the provision made in the sanctioned Detailed Project Reports(DPRs). The representations/suggestions have been received from various quarters which are taken as feedback for improvement/effective implementation of the scheme. As regards the complaints relating to implementation of rural electrification works, the Ministry of Power or Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, takes up the matter with the concerned implementing agencies and resolves the issues promptly. Further, for proper monitoring and ensuring quality of works, a three tier Quality Control mechanism has been put in place in respect of projects sanctioned during XI Plan Period.

(d) and (e) inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee periodically reviews the progress under RGGVY. Besides,

Ministry of Power and REC conduct frequent review meetings with all stakeholders, the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule. A statement indicating the progress of RGGVY in various States including Uttar Pradesh, is given in the in enclosed Statement-II in Uttar Pradesh almost all the electrification works for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY have been completed.

Statement—I

State-wise details of Implementing Agencies under RGGVY

Andhra Pradesh

1. Central Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd., H.No. 1-04-660, 3rd Floor, Singareni Bhawan, Red Hills, HYDRABAD-500004
2. Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd., H.No. 30-14-9, Near Saraswati Park, Daba Gardens VISAKHAPATNAM-530020
3. Northern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd., H.No. 1-1-504, Opp. NIT Petrol Pump, Chaitanya Puri, Hanamkonda, WARANGAL-506004
4. Southern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. , H.No. 19-3-13(M) Upstairs, Renigunta Road, TRIUPATI-517501
5. The Cooperative Electric Supply Society Limited, Sircilla.
6. The Ankapalli RE Cooperative Society Limited, Ankapalli.
7. The Kuppam RE Cooperative Society Limited, Kuppam.
8. The Chipurupali RE Cooperative Society Limited, Chipurupali.

Arunachal Pradesh

9. Arunachal Power Development Agency (APDA), Jal Vidyut Bhawan, Niti Vihar Road, Near IG Park Gate, Itanagar-791111.

Assam

10. Assam State Electricity Board , Bijuli Bhawan, Paltan Bazar, GUWAHATI-781001

75	<i>Written Answers</i>	August 19, 2011	<i>to Questions</i>	76
	11. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No. 2, Sector 29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana) - 122001.		25. Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitaran Nigam Limited, Vidyut Nagar, HISSAR	
Bihar			Himachal Pradesh	
	12. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No. 2, Sector 29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana) - 122001.		26. HP State Electricity Board Limited, Vidyut Bhawan, SHIMLA	
	13. N.H.P.C, NHPC Office Complex, Sector-33, Faridabad -121003 (Haryana).		Jammu and Kashmir	
	14. Bihar State Electricity Board, Vidyut Bhawan, Bailey Road, PATNA-800001		27. Power Development Department, Janipur, Jammu.	
Chhattisgarh			28. N.H.P.C., NHPC Office Complex, Sector-33, Faridabad -121003 (Haryana)	
	15. Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited, Gudiary, Raipur		Jharkhand	
	16. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No.2, Sector 29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana) - 122001.		29. Jharkhand State Electricity Board, Engineering Bhawan, H.E.C., Dhurwa, RANCHI-834004	
	17. N.H.P.C, NHPC Office Complex, Sector-33, Faridabad -121003 (Haryana)		30. Damodar Valley Corporation DVC Tower, VIP Road, Kolkata-700054	
	18. NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd., NTPC, R&D Building, A-8A, Sector-24 NOIDA-201301		31. NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd., NTPC, R&D Building, A-8A, Sector-24 NOIDA-201301	
Gujarat			Karnataka	
	19. Dakshin Gujarat Vij Company Ltd., Nanavarcha Road, Near Kapodara Char Rasta, Surat, Gujarat		32. Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd. K.R. Circle, BANGALORE-560001	
	20. Madhya Gujarat Vij Company Ltd., Sardar Patel Vidhyut Bhawan, Race Course, VADODRA		33. Gulbarga Electricity Supply Company Ltd. Gulbarga Main Road, GULBARGA-585102	
	21. Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd., Nanamava Main Road, Laxmi Nagar, Rajkot, Gujarat		34. Hubli Electricity Supply Company Ltd., Corporate Office, Nava Nagar Post, HUBLI-580025	
	22. Uttar Gujarat Vij Company Ltd., Visnagar Road, Mehsana, Gujarat		35. Mangalore Electricity Supply Company Ltd., Paradigyn Plaza, AB Shetty Circle, MANGALORE-575001	
	23. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No. 2, Sector 29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana) - 122001.		36. Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Company Ltd., MYSORE.	
Haryana			37. The Hukeri RE Cooperative Society Limited, Hukeri, District- Balgaum	
	24. Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitaran Nigam Limited, Shakti Bhawan, Sector-6, PANCHKULA		Kerala	
			38. Kerala State Electricity Board, Vidyuthi Bhawanam, Pattom, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	
			Madhya Pradesh	
			39. Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran	

Company Ltd., MPSEB Complex, Govindpura,, BHOPAL

40. Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd., Pologround, INDORE
41. Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd., Vidyut Bhawan, JABALPUR
42. NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd., NTPC, R&D Building, A-8A, Sector-24 NOIDA-201301

Maharashtra

43. Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd., Prakashgad, Plot No. G-9, Bandra, Mumbai-400051

Manipur

44. Department of Power, Govt, of Manipur, Kelshampat, Imphal-795001, Manipur.

Meghalaya

45. Meghalaya State Electricity Board, MESEB Office Complex, Lumjingshai, Short Round Road, SHILLONG-793001

Mizoram

46. Department of Power, Govt. of Mizoram, Khatia, Aizwal-796001, Mizoram.

Nagaland

47. Department of Power, Govt. of Nagaland, Kohima, Nagaland.

Odisha

48. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No. 2, Sector 29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)-122001.
49. NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd., NTPC, R&D Building, A-8A, Sector-24, Noida-201301
50. N.H.P.C., NHPC Office Complex, Sector-33, Faridabad -121003 (Haryana)

Punjab

51. Punjab State Power Corporation Limited, PSEB Office Building, The Mall, Patiala, Punjab

Rajasthan

52. Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited, Ajmer, Rajasthan
53. Jodhpur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited, New Power House, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
54. Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited, Vidyut Bhawan, Janpath, Jyoti Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan
55. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No. 2, Sector 29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)-122001.

Sikkim

56. Department of Power, Govt, of Sikkim, Kazi Road, Gangtok, Sikkim.

Tamil Nadu

57. Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited, 44, Anna Salal, Channai-00002

Tripura

58. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited, Tripura.
59. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No.2, Sector29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana) - 122001.

Uttar Pradesh

60. Dakishananchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited, 220 KV GSS, Agra Mathura Bye-Pass, Sikandra, Agra, Uttar Pradesh.
61. Madhyanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited, 4-A, Gokhle Marg, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
62. Purvanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited, Vidyut Nagar, PO DLW, Bhikharipur, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
63. Paschimanchal Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited, Victoria Park, MEERUT, Uttar Pradesh.
64. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No. 2, Sector 29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)-122001.

Uttarakhand

65. Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited, Urja Bhawan,

Kanwali Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand

West Bengal

66. West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Corporation Limited, Bidyut Bhawan, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata-700091

67. Damodar Valley Corporation, DVC Tower, VIP Road, Kolkata-700054

68. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Saudamini, Plot No.2, Sector 29, Near IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana) - 122001.

69. NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd., NTPC, R&D Building, A-8A, Sector-24 NOIDA-201301

70. N.H.P.C., NHPC Office Complex, Sector-33, Faridabad -121003 (Haryana)

Statement—II

State-wise Coverage and Achievements of un/de-electrified Villages and release of BPL Connections for the Sanctioned Projects under RGGVY

As on 31.07.2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		Intensive- electrification of electrified villages		Release of BPL connections	
		Revised Coverage (provisional after field survey)	Achievement	Revised Coverage (provisional after field survey)	Achievement	Revised Coverage (provisional after field survey)	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	27477	21566	2724383	2641185
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	918	1780	677	40810	17910
3	Assam	8298	6789	12933	10065	991532	655241
4	Bihar	22489	21271	6612	3343	2725282	1799868
5	Chhattisgarh	1081	249	16053	9299	786894	461014
6	Gujarat	0	0	18093	10718	920142	747309
7	Haryana	0	0	5985	2139	250690	201634
8	Himachal Pradesh	109	30	10650	1059	12764	6673
9	Jammu and Kashmir	249	120	5750	1777	100541	36901
10	Jharkhand	19134	17337	7292	5225	1806012	1190350
11	Karnataka	61	61	27917	24205	952603	809975
12	Kerala	0	0	630	37	55755	17238
13	Madhya Pradesh	850	392	34297	13268	1383059	475969

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Maharashtra	0	0	39292	25170	1379799	1100974
15	Manipur	882	307	1378	290	107369	11518
16	Meghalaya	1866	151	3530	1209	109478	36295
17	Mizoram	137	59	570	253	27417	10508
18	Nagaland	105	72	1140	544	69899	22033
19	Odisha	15001	13404	29151	17101	3199270	2383339
20	Punjab	0	0	11840	0	148860	48397
21	Rajasthan	4322	3874	34860	27787	1216040	988735
22	Sikkim	25	23	418	350	11458	8240
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	12416	9672	498883	498883
24	Tripura	160	116	642	296	123037	68374
25	Uttar Pradesh	27759	27759	2955	2955	872372	872372
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1511	13870	8908	227573	227573
27	West Bengal	4169	4169	23473	12593	2645310	1547118
Total		110337	98612	351004	210506	23387232	16885626

Document for Valuation

2991. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Banks Association has issued directions to banks to adopt the document recommendation by the Institution of Valuers for valuation of real estates;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of implementation of such document; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Indian Banks' Association has not advised banks to adopt the document recommended by the Institution of Valuers for valuation of real estates.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Calorie Consumption

2992. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the average calorie consumption in the country is far below the required level;

(b) if so, the gap between the availability and requirement of calories per adult male and female at present, *vis-a-vis* the position two decades ago; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to increase the in take of calories especially among female population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per Diet and Nutrition Survey of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau 2006 of National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad (under Indian Council of Medical Research) in 9 states namely Kerala, Tamilnadu, Kamataka,

Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal, the average energy consumption (Kcals) in adult man/day is 1964 Kcals while that of adult woman is 1878 Kcals. The Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) in adult man/day is 2320 Kcals while that of adult woman is 1900 Kcals.

The gap between per day consumption and recommended dietary allowances (RDA) for adult man is 356 Kcals while in case of adult woman is 22 Kcals.

(c) Government has taken various measures to improve the health & nutritional status of vulnerable population including females of the country. The details are as under:

1. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges was set up in October, 2008 for policy direction, review, effective coordination between Ministries which will have a sectoral responsibility.

2. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government.

3. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:

- Emphasis on appropriate infant and young Child feeding
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
- Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation of children till the age of 5 years. Iron & Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 month to 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid supplementation of pregnant and lactating mothers also.

4. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of iodated salt consumption at house hold level.

5. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is

encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

6. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:

- Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] - (SABLA)
- Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme)
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.

Female Infanticide

2993. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) whether this Ministry has received the report from Thompson Reuters Foundation regarding female infanticide in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No Madam. No such report has been received by the Government of India.

However, it is understood from press reports that, a global perceptions survey based on a sample of 213 gender experts across five continents, has been conducted by Trust Law, the legal news service of Thomson Reuters Foundation. As per this report, India has been referred to as the fourth most

dangerous country of the world for women, female infanticide and human trafficking are cited as the major reasons. The Government of India is not aware of the content and methodology adopted and can, therefore, not comment on the credibility of the conclusions it has drawn.

Infanticide and foeticide are punishable offences under the Indian Penal Code. To curb female foeticide and infanticide, Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy which includes legislative measures, advocacy, awareness generation and programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. Legislative measures comprise of the implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, under which sex selective abortions are punishable. For advocacy and awareness generation and to create national awareness on issues relating to girl child, in 2009, Ministry of Women and Child Development has declared January 24 as the National Girl Child Day. Further, to encourage change of mind sets, Government of India has introduced on pilot basis, 'Dhanalakshmi', a scheme for incentivising birth of the Girl Child. A number of States are also implementing their own 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.

Besides, the Government of India has undertaken a number of initiatives for socio-economic empowerment of women, such as **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)**. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and loans through the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.

However, along with effective implementation of existing policies and legislations and measures adopted for empowerment of women, there is need for change of traditional and patriarchal mindsets. It is a gradual process in itself and requires continuous and sustained efforts by both Government and civil society organisations.

Expenditure on Tour

2994. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any limit on expenditure to be incurred by Secretaries to the Government of India on their tours and travels has been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure actually incurred by the Secretaries of the Government of India during the last three years, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No limit has been prescribed on the expenditure to be incurred on tours and travels by Secretaries to the Government of India. However, their Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance on official tour within the country are regulated as per Travelling Allowance Rules, which prescribe for travel in Business/Club class by air/AC First class by train and reimbursement for hotel accommodation/guest house charges upto ₹ 6250/- per day, food bills upto ₹ 625/- per day and AC taxi charges of upto 50 kilometres for travel within the city. Separate entitlements exist for travel abroad.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on tours and travels by Secretaries to the Government of India are not being centrally maintained.

Post Matric Scholarship for Tribal Students

2995. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has revised the Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a): Recently the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has revised the Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students which is applicable from 01-07-2010.

(b) The details of outcome of the Scheme are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME for ST STUDENTS REVISED (APPLICABLE from 01-07-2010)

Parental Income Ceiling Raised : From Rs. 1.45 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum

RE-GROUPING OF COURSES

Pre-Revised Courses	Revised Courses
Group I	Group I
<p>Degree and Post Graduate level courses (including M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research) in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary and Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance, Business Administration and Computer Applications/Science. Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and Multi Engine rating) Course.</p>	<p>(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance /Administration, Computer Science/ Applications.</p> <p>(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.</p> <p>(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.</p> <p>(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.</p> <p>(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.) —</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) In existing Group II courses</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) In existing Group III courses</p> <p>(vi) L.L.M.</p>
Group II	Group II
<p>Other professional and technical graduate and Post Graduate (including M.Phil, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research) level courses not covered in Group I. C.A./ICWA/C.S. etc. courses. All Tost Graduate, Graduate level Diploma courses, all Certificate Level Courses.</p>	<p>(i) Graduate/ Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10 + 2).</p> <p>(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/ M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.</p>

Group III	Group III
All other courses leading to a graduate or above degree (not covered in group I and II).	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.
Group IV	Group IV
All post matriculation level courses before taking up graduation like classes XI and XII in 10 + 2 system and intermediate examination etc., not covered in Group 'II' or 'III', ITI courses, other vocational courses (if minimum required qualification to pursue the course is at least matriculation).	All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.

REVISED RATES of MAINTENANCE & OTHER ALLOWANCES (APPLICABLE FROM 01-07-2010)

Maintenance Allowances

Group of Courses	Monthly rates of Maintenance Allowance (In Rupees)			
	Pre-revised Rates		Revised Rates	
	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers
I	330	740	550	1200
II	330	510	530	820
III	185	355	300	570
IV	140	235	230	380

Other Allowances

(In Rupees)

Items	Pre-revised Rates	Revised Rates
1	2	3
1. Study Tour Charges (Per Annum)	1000	1600
2. Thesis Typing/Printing Charges (Per Annum)	1000	1600
3. Book Grant for Correspondence Courses (Per Annum)	750	1200
4. Allowance for Students with Disability		
(i) Reader Allowance for Blind Scholars (PM)	150 (Group I&II) 125 (Group III) 100 (Group IV)	240 (Group I&II) 200 (Group III) 160 (Group IV)

1	2	3
(ii) Transport Allowance for Disabled Students : (as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995), if such students do not reside in the hostel which is within the premises of the Educational Institution. (PM)	100	160
(iii) Escort Allowance for Severely Handicapped : Day Scholars/Students with low extremity disability (PM)	100	160
(iv) Helper Allowance: admissible to any employee of the hostel willing to extend help to a severely orthopedically handicapped student residing in the hostel of an Educational Institution who may need the assistance of a helper. (PM)	100	160
(v) Coaching Allowance to Mentally Retarded and Mentally ill Students (PM)	150	240

Recognised Research Centres

2996. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether any monitoring of such research has been carried out by the Government;

(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 SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No private hospital in the country has been recognized as research center by the Government. However, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) has granted recognition to Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations (SIROs) and some of these operate private hospitals. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has given extramural research grant to 18 private hospitals since 2007-08.

(b) to (d) The monitoring of extramural research projects is done by the ICMR through the Project Review Committees of its different technical divisions and take decisions for funding the projects. The Committees also have mechanism of periodic evaluation of progress made in the project with the help of experts.

[Translations]

Ban on Oxytocin Injection

2997. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether oxytocin injection is being sold freely in the market despite complete ban on its sale;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the number of reported cases of deaths caused due to consumption of oxytocin contaminated vegetables during the last three years in the country, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the number of offenders apprehended in this regard, State-wise and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The drug Oxytocin is not banned in the country as it is considered as an essential drug in medical practice both in human and veterinary fields, Oxytocin is included in Schedule-H of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Therefore, it is required to be sold by retail only on prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder rests with State/UT Governments. The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India has informed that no such case of death due to consumption of Oxytocin contaminated vegetables has been brought to their notice.

[English]

Obesity among Children

2998. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of high prevalence of obesity among children in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III, very few children under five years of age are overweight. However there are some studies among urban school children showing a rising trend in obesity.

In order to address the issue of appropriate and balanced nutrition, village health and nutrition days are conducted every month in each village where nutritional counselling of women and children is carried out to generate awareness about balanced diet and dietary diversification. Village health and sanitation committees have also been renamed as village health, sanitation and nutrition committee to address the issues related to nutrition.

Health Insurance Schemes

2999. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only fifteen per cent people of the country are covered under the health insurance policies;

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

(c) whether the Health Insurance Policies cover only hospitalization expenses;

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

(e) whether the IRDA has suggested to include the expenses incurred on OPD treatments and child birth; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to enhance the coverage of Health Insurance Policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that as per data available with them in the year 2009-10, the total number of persons covered by health insurance is 5,48,93,453 *i.e.* around 4.5% of the population. This excludes persons covered by other forms of employer sponsored healthcare financing systems such as ESI, CGHS, Railways etc., as they do not fall under IRDA's purview.

(c) and (d) The health insurance basically covers expenses incurred towards inpatient hospitalisation treatment. Thus, most of the health insurance policies do not include out-patient expenses or routine medical expenditure. Further, insurance is a risk management mechanism to cover sudden unforeseen contingencies and does not cover expected losses as otherwise such losses will become huge and the premiums will become costlier to the policyholders. However, some of the new policies have been introduced which offer comprehensive health insurance covers inclusive of Out-Patient expenses etc. subject to sub-limits.

(e) and (f) The IRDA has reported that it does not mandate insurance companies to issue any specific policy. Policies are designed by insurers themselves and are approved by the

IRDA. However, IRDA encourages innovative products which provide comprehensive Health Insurance that not only goes beyond covering inpatient hospitalization expenses but also provides additional coverage such as maternity etc., at financially viable price.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to States by Nabard

3000. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to States including Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Jharkhand during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the areas where investments have been made and the extent thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism for monitoring and timely completion of NABARD assisted projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The State-

wise details of the financial assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations) ST (SOA) during the last three years are given in enclosed Statement I and II. The programmes are developmental and promotional interventions in nature in agriculture sector.

NABARD also provides assistance under watershed development programme which includes soil and water conservation, productivity enhancement measures and livelihood improvement measures on watershed basis. Under tribal developmental projects, sustainable livelihood is provided mainly through tree based farming system/ development of small orchards called Wadis. The support covers tree based farming, soil conservation, water resource development and measures to improve the quality of life of tribal communities such as drudgery reduction, health, etc. The financial assistance is released for recapitalisation of the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in the states.

The promotional programmes are being monitored (off-site and on-site) by NABARD through its Regional Offices and the District Development Managers of NABARD. These programmes are also reviewed by District and State Level Implementation Committees.

Statement—I

Financial Assistance to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs)
by NABARD for ST (SAO) during last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11)

Sr No	Name of the State	2008-09 (April-March)		2009-10 (April-March)		2010-11 (April-March)	
		Limits Sectioned	Maximum Outstanding	Limits Sectioned	Maximum Outstanding	Limits Sectioned	Maximum Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South-Zone							
1	Andhra Pradesh	660.88	558.81	1500.00	1500.00	2180.00	2180.00
2	Karnataka	1667.50	1619.65	1483.00	1483.00	1800.00	1800.00
3	Kerala	503.86	113.00				
4	Tamil Nadu	666.00	663.35	712.00	712.00	1197.00	1197.00
5	Pondichery	3.00	2.25	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00
Sub-Total		3501.24	2956.26	3698.50	3698.50	5181.00	5181.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
North-Zone							
6	Delhi						
7	Haryana	1848.36	1350.11	1940.00	1828.20	260.00	2260.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	50.00	85.00	85.00	140.00	140.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir						
10	Punjab	3114.42	3114.42	3000.00	3680.00	3680.00	
11	Uttar Pradesh	1088.11	1052.60	1006.00	1006.00	1334.74	1334.74
12	Uttarakhand	90.00	72.91	150.00	150.00	250.00	250.00
Sub-Total		6190.89	564004	6181.00	6069.20	7664.74	7664.74
13	Arunachal Pradesh						
14	Assam						
15	Manipur	1.50	1.50	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.00
16	Meghalaya	1.50	1.50	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.00
17	Mizoram						
18	Nagaland						
19	Tripura						
20	Sikkim	1.00	0.94	1.5	1.5	2.00	2.00
Sub-Total		2.50	2.44	5.25	5.21	7.00	7.00
East-Zone							
21	A&N Island						
22	Bihar	60.70	53.93	175.00	111.54	112.00	112.00
23	Chhatishgarh	194.82	194.80	370.00	369.02	470.00	466.43
24	Jharkhand						
25	Orssa	709.00	709.00	1250.00	1250.00	1575.00	1575.00
26	West Bengal	372.06	317.45	400.00	400.00	672.44	672.44
Sub-Total		1336.58	1275.20	2195.00	2130.56	2830.39	2826.24
West-Zone							
27	Goa						
28	Gujrat	537.25	520.92	1369.45	1035.98	1090.00	1090.00
29	Madhya Pradeesh	1380.87	1250.20	1693.00	1684.81	2340.00	2340.00
30	Maharashta	1300.00	1154.05	1636.00	1481.33	2180.80	2122.33
31	Rajasthan	1135.60	1331.07	1331.07	2465.41	2465.41	
Sub-Total		4416.79	4060.77	6029.52	5533.19	8076.21	8017.74
Grand Total		15448.00	13934.71	18109.27	17436.66	23759.34	23696.72

Statement—II

*Financial Assistance to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) by Nabard for (ST(SAO))
during last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11)*

Sr. No.	Name of the State	2008-09 (April-March)		2009-10 (April-March)		2010-11 (April-March)	
		Limits Sectioned	Maximum Outstanding	Limits Sectioned	Maximum Outstanding	Limits Sectioned	Maximum Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South-Zone							
1	Andhra Pradesh	614.40	361.64	897.00	875.56	1316.00	1316.00
2	Karnataka	389.85	239.93	545.00	545.00	800.00	800.00
3	Kerala	335.10	321.42	740.00	740.00	904.00	808.26
4	Tamil Nadu	110.42	107.86	450.00	450.00	710.00	710.00
5	Pondichery	0.45	0.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	15.00
Sub-Total		1450.22	1030.85	2635.00	2613.56	3745.00	3649.26
North-Zone							
6	Delhi						
7	Himachal Pradesh	13.35	12.53	35.00	35.00	58.00	58.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	5.86	5.85	13.50	13.50	18.00	18.00
9	Haryana	195.00	195.00	486.00	486.00	595.00	595.00
10	Punjab	160.00	158.93	420.00	420.00	595.00	595.00
11	Uttarakhand	13.50	12.33	30.00	28.31	42.00	42.00
12	Uttar Pradesh	738.35	626.56	1079.00	1079.00	1772.78	1772.78
Sub-Total		1126.06	1011.23	2063.50	2061.81	3080.78	3080.78
North East-Zone							
13	Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.50	0.58
14	Assam	8.75	8.48	22.00	22.00	30.00	30.00
15	Manipur						
16	Mizoram				0.80	0.80	
17	Meghalaya	3.00	2.38	4.28	4.28	5.00	5.00
18	Nagland						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Sikkam						
20	Tripura						
Sub-Total		12.25	11.36	27.23	27.23	37.72	3680
East-Zone							
21	A&N Island						
22	Bihar	53.75	49.19	120.00	115.37	297.65	297.65
23	Chhathishgarh	33.87	31.77	66.00	44.68	52.55	5255
24	Jharkhand	6.99	6.99	26.00	26.00	44.00	44.00
25	Odisha	41.00	41.00	130.50	130.50	152.00	152.00
26	West Bengal	31.00	29.92	140.00	140.00	182.65	182.65
Sub-Total		166.61	158.87	482.50	456.55	728.85	728.85
West-Zone							
27	Goa						
28	Gujarat	118.02	107.25	204.40	201.29	244.00	244.00
29	Madhya Pradesh	223.09	202.02	466.50	466.35	583.00	583.00
30	Magarashtra	65.00	27.40	130.00	130.00	205.75	202.75
31	Rajasthan	385.56	319.58	823.00	823.00	1174.59	1174.59
Sub-Total		791.67	656.56	1623.90	1620.64	22.7.34	2207.34
Grand Total		3546.81	2868.56	6832.13	6779.79	9799.69	9703.03

Smuggling through Credit/ATM Cards

3001. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smugglers of Indian currency are withdrawing money through credit cards/ATM cards by opening accounts in Indian banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rules for opening accounts in Indian banks by the foreign citizens;

(d) whether the assessment/study of the issue is proposed to be conducted by the Government; 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 FIU-India, Department of Revenue, has reported that they have not received any specific information that smugglers of Indian Currency are withdrawing money through credit cards/ATM cards by opening accounts in Indian Banks.

Department of Banking Operations and Development (DBOD), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that instructions have been issued to banks vide Master Circular on 'Know Your Customer (KYC)/Anti Money Laundering (AML)/

Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT' dated July 1, 2011 on use of electronic cards from KYC/AML/CFT perspective. Relevant para of the Master Circular is as given below:

2.13. Introduction of New Technologies —Credit cards/debit cards/smart cards/gift cards

Banks should pay special attention to any money laundering threats that may arise from new or developing technologies including internet banking that might favour anonymity and take measures, if needed, to prevent their use in money laundering schemes. Many banks are engaged in the business of issuing a variety of Electronic Cards that are used by customers for buying goods and services, drawing cash from ATMs, and can be used for electronic transfer of funds. Banks are required to ensure full compliance with all KYC/AML/CFT guidelines issued from time to time, in respect of add-on/ supplementary cardholders also. Further, marketing of credit cards is generally done through the services of agents. Banks should ensure that appropriate KYC procedures are duly applied before issuing the cards to the customers. It is also desirable that agents are also subjected to KYC measures.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Department of RBI has reported that the rules for opening accounts in Indian banks by foreign citizens are as under.

In terms of Regulation 1 (a) of Schedule 3 to FEMA 5/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 (*viz.* Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2000), as amended from time to time, any person resident outside India may open Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee (NRO) account with an authorized dealer or an authorized bank for the purpose of putting through bonafide transactions in rupees not involving any violation of the provisions of the Act, rules and regulations made thereunder. Opening of accounts by individuals/entities of Bangladesh/??? nationality/ownership requires approval of the Reserve Bank.

For the purpose of these regulations, a 'Person of Indian Origin' (PIO) is also a foreign citizen.

A PIO can open Foreign Currency (Non-resident) Account (Banks) Scheme (FCNR(B) and Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account accounts (NRE) also. The Non-resident Indians (NRIs) and PIOs are permitted to open and maintain NRE accounts with authorized dealers, and with banks (including co-operative

banks) authorized by the RBI to maintain such accounts. Opening of NRE accounts in the names of individuals/entities of Bangladesh/Pakistan nationality/ownership requires approval of the RBI.

The Non-resident Indians (NRIs) and PIOs are eligible to open and maintain FCNR(B) accounts with authorized dealers. Opening of FCNR(B) accounts in the names of NRIs of Bangladesh/Pakistan nationality/ownership requires approval of the RBI.

The Department of Banking Operations and Development (DBOD), RBI has reported that it has not issued specific rules /guidelines for opening accounts in Indian banks by foreign citizens. However, Para 2.5 (vii) of the Master Circular dated July 1,2011 which contains instructions to banks on opening of account by non-face-to-face customers is as given below :

2.5 (vii) Accounts of non-face-to-face customers With the introduction of telephone and electronic banking, increasingly accounts are being opened by banks for customers without the need for the customer to visit the bank branch. In the case of non-face-to-face customers, apart from applying the usual customer identification procedures, there must be specific and adequate procedures to mitigate the higher risk involved. Certification of all the documents presented should be insisted upon and, if necessary, additional documents may be called for. In such cases, banks may also require the first payment to be effected through the customer's account with another bank which, in turn, adheres to similar KYC standards. In the case of cross-border customers, there is the additional difficulty of matching the customer with the documentation and the bank may have to rely on third party certification/introduction. In such cases, it must be ensured that the third party is a regulated and supervised entity and has adequate KYC systems in place.

As regards existing customers, RBI vide letter dated 21/4/ 2004 issued guidelines to all Scheduled Commercial Banks to ensure application of KYC procedures to all existing accounts of trusts, companies/firms, religious/charitable organizations and other institutions or where the accounts are opened through a mandate or power of attorney and also in respect of individual account holders, where the credit or debit summation for the financial year ended march 31, 2003 is more than 10 lakh or where unusual transactions are suspected.

(d) RBI has reported that it has no information to furnish the matter.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Production, Requirement and Consumption of Mineral Ores

3002. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production, requirement and consumption of various mineral ores in the country, both in Government/public and private sector, during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and mineral-wise;

(b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the production to meet the requirement of mineral ores in the country;

(c) whether there is any restriction imposed by the Union Government to take over private sector mines into public sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Details are given in the Statement.

(b) The Government has approved the National Mineral Policy, 2008, on 13 March, 2008. The new Policy enunciates policy measures like assured right to next stage mineral concession, transferability of mineral concessions and transparency in allotment of concessions, in order to reduce delays which are seen as impediments to investment and technology flow in the mining sector in India. The Mining policy also seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The Government of India has on 12.10.2009 circulated a Model State Mineral Policy to all State Governments to help give effect to the National Mineral Policy which lays specific emphasis on Policy on mining in tribal areas, Stakeholders participation, Rehabilitation & Resettlement etc. The State Governments have been requested to consider adopting the policy. These provisions would lead to optimal mining in a scientific and efficient manner. Recently Geological Survey of India is undertaking hyperspectral mapping using satellite and aerial platform as modern tool to strengthen the search of minerals in the country.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Statement

Production and Apparent Consumption of Selected Minerals during 2007-08, 2008-2009 and 2009-10

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Production	Apparent Consumption	Production	Apparent Consumption	Production	Apparent Consumption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bauxite	Tonnes	22624960	15626972	15460202	13797465	13952002	13530655
Chromite	-do-	4872847	4087273	4073479	2268867	34122867	2819628
Copper Metal	-do-	501485	-	513640	-	532865	-
Gold Metal	Kg	2969	2969	2438	2418	2106	2106
Iron Ore	'000 tonnes	213246	109037	212960	107049	218639	118005
Lead (Metal)	Tonnes	58246	-	60323	-	64949	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maganese Ore	Tonnes	2696980	3174661	3619925	4266699	2439899	2948364
Zinc Metal	Tonnes	457075	-	579091	-	178015	-
Ball Clay	Tonnes	796134	950018	997676	1096474	898125	989066
Barytes	Tonnes	1076290	512859	1686148	844033	2138456	1142900
Dolomite	Tonnes	5852256	5845415	5504093	5495320	5182284	5614556
Fireclay	Tonnes	544973	536620	495781	490312	410401	401129
Gypsum	-do-	3400050	3861683	3876671	4558426	3421804	4869985
Kaolin	-do-	1466442	1450535	2083731	2025396	2578237	2464010
Limestone	'000 Tonnes	193089	195503	221563	223043	228934	230427
Magnesite	Tonnes	252849	320439	252880	292018	286383	341960
Phosphorite	-do-	1849188	6863661	1803954	6808208	1546742	7229472
Sillimanite	-do-	40537	39129	33702	34434	30690	25130
Silica Sand	-do-	4303513	4227015	2832322	2825398	2282712	2290618
Steatite	-do-	922505	769905	888470	794168	835119	749854
Wollastonite	-do-	118666	95176	111581	90391	132385	119856
Tin conc.	-do-	63	765	60	1037	59	-
Silver	Kg	80697	-	105284	-	138768	-
Diamond	'000 carates	0.586	122895.586	0.536	146740	17	153375
Felspar	Tonnes	488458	61323	531689	194315	455549	147281
Flourite	Tonnes	3970	165613	3176	156722	4996	150110
Quartzite	Tonnes	95850	50292	97458	60854	108079	54133

[Translation]

Fake Agents

3003. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of cheating persons on the pretext of sanctioning loan by fake agents are on the rise;

(b) if so, the number of fake agents arrested during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the action taken/being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve

Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have no information to furnish in the matter.

Licence to Private Power Distribution Companies

3004. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority and the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission have framed various norms for issuing licenses to the private power distribution companies in order to safeguard the interests of the consumers under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fine imposed for violation of these norms and the amount of such fines recovered from the companies along with the number of companies penalized for such violation during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The functions of Central Electricity Authority & Central Electricity Regulatory Commission as prescribed in Sections 73 and 79 of the Electricity Act, 2003 respectively, do. not include granting licence to the private power distribution companies and framing norms thereof. Licences to power distribution companies are granted by State Electricity Regulatory Commissions under Section 86 (d) of the Act.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Access to Banking Facilities

3005. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage of people which have access to the banking facilities in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any special proposal pending for the expansion of banking services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI has reported that as on March 31, 2011 there are 89,396 Commercial Bank branches in the country, out of which 33,463 (37.4%) bank branches are in the rural areas, 22,526 (25.2%) in semi-urban areas, 17,676 (19.8%) in urban areas and 15,731 (17.6%) are in Metropolitan areas. The RBI has also reported that the all India average population per branch was 13,503 as on 31st March, 2011.

In order to extend the reach of banking services, 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, using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. Approximately 73,000 such habitations across the country have been identified and allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March,

2012. As per reports received from Banks, 29,569 such villages have been covered as on 31.03.2011.

[English]

Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate

3006. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether about 67000 women die every year due to pregnancy-related complications and 9 lakh children die within the first four weeks of life in the country even after implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the response of the Government thereon; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to provide free services to pregnant women for delivery and neo-natal care?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the latest Registrar General of India- Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) estimates on Maternal Mortality (2007-09), the MMR in India has declined from 254 per 100,000 live-births in 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live-births in 2007-09 which translates into a decline from approximately 67,000 maternal deaths per year in 2004-06 to approximately 56,000 per year in 2007-09.

As per RGI-SRS estimates, Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) has declined from 37 per 1000 live births in the year 2004 to 34 per 1000 live births in 2009, which translates into a decline from approximately 9.67 lakhs neonatal deaths per year in 2004 to approximately 8.95 lakh neonatal deaths per year in 2009.

Major medical causes of maternal deaths in the country include Haemorrhage, Sepsis, Hypertensive Disorders, Obstructed Labour, Abortion, etc.

Similarly the common causes of death in neonatal period are neonatal infections, prematurity, birth asphyxia, birth trauma and congenital malformations.

Maternal and neonatal Mortality is also influenced by socio-economic determinants which include low level of education, early age at marriage & child bearing, cultural misconceptions, economic dependency of women etc.

Shortage of trained human resource particularly specialists, poor health seeking behaviour, out of pocket expenses on health care and inadequate physical infrastructure are some of the systemic constraints impacting maternal and newborn health.

(c) A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011 under the overall umbrella of NRHM which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Sick newborns till 30 days after birth are also entitled for the free treatment at public health institutions.

The initiative supplements ongoing efforts under NRHM to improve Reproductive & Child Health which include the following:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24 x 7 basic and comprehensive obstetric services.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.

- Immunization of pregnant mothers against Tetanus for preventing neonatal Tetanus
- Essential Newborn care at delivery points (Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK)—a programme for training health care providers on Basic newborn care and resuscitation).
- Promotion of early initiation of breast feeding and exclusive breastfeeding.
- Home-based newborn care of all newborns. ASHAs are equipped with the required skills to assess the newborn, promote healthy practices, early diagnosis of neonatal illness, manage simple problems and refer those with serious illnesses.
- Integrated Management, of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI)— for early diagnosis of neonatal illnesses, treatment and prompt referral - both at community and Facility level (F-IMNCI).
- Referral and treatment of side newborns at Sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, newborn stabilization Units at FRUs.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for providing services to mothers and children.

Disposal of Bio-Medical Waste

3007. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been working for promoting scientific methods for disposal of bio-medical waste to improve the standards of health delivery system and minimise the risk of exposure to harmful objects at public and private health care institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds earmarked and spent for this purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes Madam. Under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India notified Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998, as amended from time to time, to provide a regulatory framework for segregation, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of the bio-medical waste generated from the Health Care Facilities (HCFs) in the country so as to avoid adverse impact on human health and environment. Treatment and disposal options for different waste categories have been prescribed under the Rules. Operation and emission standards have also been prescribed for bio-medical waste treatment equipments.

Based on these rules, National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management were developed by this Ministry and distributed to all States/Union Territories in 2002.

In addition, a National Policy document and Operational Guidelines for Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres have also been developed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2007, for implementation of Infection Management and Environment Plan (IMEP) under Reproductive and Child Health Programme phase-II, to address the issues relating to infection control and waste management.

In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned regular training programmes are conducted in Bio-medical waste management for all categories of Health workers to bring awareness about scientific methods for disposal of bio-medical waste and minimise the risk of exposure to harmful objects.

(b) and (c) Such Information is not maintained centrally as 'Health' is a State subject.

JSSK

3008. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Janani Shishu

Suraksha Karayakarama (JSSK) to provide free health facilities to pregnant women and sick new born;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said scheme along with the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government has worked out the financial modalities and operational guidelines for the implementation of the said scheme in consultation with the State Governments:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent by which JSSY is different from the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011. The initiative has been rolled out under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables., free diagnostics, free blood wherever required and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

The scheme has been launched under NRHM where funds are given to the states for drugs, diagnostics, referral transport, blood and also diet as per the proposal reflected by the states in their Project Implementation Plan(PIP) and approved by Government of India after appraisal. Statement showing Funds allocated to the states in their PIP for the year 2011-12 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Detailed guidelines for implementation of JSSK have been evolved and shared with the States.

The guidelines spell out modalities for implementation of different entitlements *i.e.* drugs, diagnostics, diet, provision of blood and referral transport besides publicity and grievance redressal systems for smooth implementation of JSSK.

(e) The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) initiative has been rolled out under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which aims at reducing maternal and infant mortality. The entitlement for free deliveries and free treatment of sick neonates with us out of pocket expenses under JSSK is a step in the direction of enhancing access to public health facilities and thereby further reducing maternal and infant mortality.

Statement

Provisions for free Entitlements (Rs. Lakhs)
Approvals in 2011-12 PIPs

S. No.	State	
1	2	3

A. Non-NE High-Focus States

1	Bihar	8776.53
2	Chhattisgarh	3904.77
3	Himachal Pradesh	1961.81
4	Jammu and Kashmir	656.42
5	Jharkhand	823.33
6	Madhya Pradesh	3076.78
7	Odisha	1401.76
8	Rajasthan	9520.85
9	Uttar Pradesh	30731.50
10	Uttarakhand	643.90
Sub Total		61497.65

B. NE States

11	Arunachal Pradesh	37.60
12	Assam	6256.65
13	Manipur	79.45
14	Meghalaya	1044.70

1	2	3
15	Mizoram	385.12
16	Nagaland	293.43
17	Sikkim	26.00
18	Tripura	1413.39
Sub Total		9536.34

C. Non-High Focus States

19	Andhra Pradesh	3321.00
20	Goa	525.00
21	Gujarat	3200.71
22	Haryana	3013.43
23	Karnataka	7667.50
24	Kerala	300.00
25	Maharashtra	7417.07
26	Punjab	8999.78
27	Tamil Nadu	4381.18
28	West Bengal	7176.55
Sub Total		46002.22
Grand Total		117036.21

[Translation]

Panchayat Infrastructure

3009. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is implementing Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for improving Panchayat Infrastructure including construction/upgradation of Panchayat Ghars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of proposals received from State Governments for improving Panchayat infrastructure including construction/upgradation of Panchayat Ghars alongwith the funds allocated/released and expenditure reported by States thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has evaluated the functioning of said Yojana;

(e) if so, the details thereof including shortcomings noticed therein and the measures taken/proposed to be taken to remove them; and

(f) the mechanism adopted by the Union Government to periodically review the working of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and to ensure proper utilisation of funds under the said Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) grants have been provided for construction/ upgradation of Panchayat Ghars and Training & Capacity Building. From the current year, however, the cost norms for construction of Panchayat ghars have been revised upward from Rs. 2.50 lakh to Rs. 10.00 lakh per Panchayat Ghar and the assistance is given only for construction of new Panchayat Ghars.

(c) The scheme of RGSY is demand based. State-wise details of funds released and expenditure reported are at enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) A mid-course evaluation of RGSY was

commissioned in 2010, which covered several aspects of the programme in 6 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

The key findings and recommendations of the Evaluation Report are:

- Outreach of Capacity Building training needs improvement through collaboration with non-government bodies, academic institutions etc.
- A pool of trainers/ resource persons should be developed at the States, Districts and Block levels.
- The SIRDs and ETCs need to be strengthened in terms of Human Resources.
- Training Needs Assessment of ERs and Functionaries should be carried out at regular intervals.
- Exposure visits to beacon Panchayats should be made mandatory.
- Monitoring and supervision mechanism needs to be set up at MoPR, State and District levels.

The report has been forwarded to States for further action.

(f) The working of the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and implementation of RGSY and other schemes is being regularly reviewed through interactions with State Government Officers and periodic visits to States by Senior Officers. MoPR has also empanelled National Level Monitors for monitoring the implementation of its programmes in various States and UTs.

Statement

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
 RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ YOJANA
 (POSITION OF RELEASES AND STATUS OF UTILISATION AS ON 17th AUGUST, 2011)
 (TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING COMPONENT)

Table 1: Grants Released to State Government/UTs

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Component	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
			Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of Exp.	Grant Released	Status of Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	Training	400	400	622	622	623	361		
2	Assam	Training	326.32	326.32	0	0	100	0		
		RC	237	237	237	237	0	0		
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Training	0	0	0	0	69	0		
		SATCOM	0	0	0	0	222	0		
		Rec.Cen.	600	600	0	0	600	0		
4	Bihar	Training	0	0	328	0	0	0		
5	Chhattisgarh	Training	0	0	192	192	325	0		
6	Gujarat	Training	0	0	0	0	100	0	150	
7	Goa	Training	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8	Haryana	Training	95	95	0	0	0	0		
9	Himachal Pradesh	Training	106	106	106.76	106.76	0	0		
		SATCOM	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		PRTI-Centre	190	150	0	0	243	0		
		Rec.Cen.	382	382	382.5	382.5	0	0		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	443	
11	Jharkhand	Training	0	0	15.92	12.74	0	0		
12	Karnataka	Training	0	0	239	239	127	127	366	
12	Kerala	Training	58.71	58.71	58.71	58.71	360	211		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	M.P	Training	1131	1131	0	0	1784	711		
14	Maharashtra	Training	355	355	339	182.56	208	0		
15	Manipur	Training	40.35	40.35	210	209	0	0		
16	Odisha	Training	0	0	0	0	314	0		
17	Punjab	Training	0	0	0	0	357.39	292		
18	Rajasthan	Training	0	0	0	0	217	217		
19	Sikkim	Training	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20	Tamil Nadu	Training	0	0	236	236	0	0		
21	Tripura	Training	0	0	82	40.32	0	0		
		Trg.Ins.	395	395	0	0	270	0	125	
22	Uttarakhand	Training	0	0	207	200	0	0		
23	Uttar Pradesh	Training	0	0	94	94	100	0		
24	West Bengal	Training	159	159	189.98	189.98	0	0	94	
		SATCOM	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
Total			4475.38	4435.4	3539.87	3002.57	6020	1919	1193	

Table 2: Grants Released to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Sl. No.	NGO	Component	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
			Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of Exp.	Grant Released	Status of Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	All H & PH	Training	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2	GVT, MP	Training	33.84	33.84	0	0	0	0		
3	GVT, RAJ.		64.71	64.71	0	0	0	0		
3	CGRD&RA	Training	12.34	12.34	0	0	0	0		
4	KVK, Manipur	Training	33.32	33.32	0	0	0	0		
5	CRD.Odisha	Training	212.61	212.61	377.32	377.32	0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	VVS.N. Delhi	Training	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7	GRI, TN	Training	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8	NIRD, Hyd.	Training	0	0	11.08	6.00	0	0		
Total		—	356.82	356.82	388.40	383.32	0	0		

AIH&PH - All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Kolkata

GVT, MP - Gramin Vikas Trust, Madhya Pradesh

GVT, RAJ - Gramin Vikas Trust, Rajasthan

CGRD&RA, Ujjain, MP-M/s Centre for Grassroot, Development, Research and Action, Madhya Pradesh

KVK, Manipur - Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Senapati District, Manipur.

CRD, Odisha - Centre for Rural Development, Kharvel Nagar, Odisha

VVS, NDelhi - Vividh Vikas Samiti, 35-A, Qutab Enclave, Phase I, Delhi.

GRI, TN - M/s Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dindigul distt, Tamil Nadu.

NIRD, Hyd - National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad.

Infrastructure Development Component

Sl. No.	State	Component	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
			Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of UC	Grant Released	Status of Exp.	Grant Released	Status of Exp.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Panchayat Ghar	Allocation for the		-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assam	Panchayat Ghar	component was not		-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	Panchayat Ghar	available during the		0	0	600	600	600	
4	Himachal Pradesh	Panchayat Ghar	year		-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Karnataka	Panchayat Ghar			100	100	650	275		
6	Manipur	Panchayat Ghar			94.19	94.19	-	-		
7	Odisha	Panchayat Ghar			-	-	-	-		
8	Rajasthan	Panchayat Ghar			300	240	1	-		
Total		-			494.19	434.19	1250	875	600	
			2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
Grand Total			4832.20	4792.20	4422.46	3820.08	7270.00	2794.00	1793.00	-

Interest-Free Revolving Fund

3010. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to allow seventy-five per cent of the total interest subvention to the cooperative banks to be kept with them as interest-free revolving fund ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has any proposal to allow seventy-five per cent of the total interest subvention to the cooperative banks to be kept with them as interest-free revolving fund;

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Funds for Renewable Energy Projects by REC

3011. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) proposes to invest Rs.2000 crore for various renewable energy projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds invested in various States including Haryana, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There is no separate allocation/quota for funding of Renewable Energy Projects. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is taking up funding of Renewable Energy Projects, in addition to other power sector projects in the country, based on the requests/proposals received from Private/State Government Developers.

(b) So far, REC has sanctioned loan of Rs.2016 Crores (approx.) for Renewable Energy Projects. One bio-mass project for a loan of Rs.25 Cr. was sanctioned in Haryana; however, the developer did not avail of the loan.

Study on Asbestos Mining by IBM

3012. SHRI N. CHELUVRAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) has conducted any study regarding the adverse impact on the health of the labourers involved in mining of asbestos;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the findings/ recommendations of the study;

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

(d) whether the safeguard measures for asbestos mining have since been finalised and the ban on grant/renewal of asbestos mining have been lifted;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (f) An S&T Project titled 'Study of Pollution Level in Asbestos Mines and processing plants in Rajasthan' was undertaken by Indian Bureau of Mines(IBM), a subordinate office of the Ministry. The Study recommended that subject to imposition of safeguards on pollution level in work environment, the restrictions imposed on grant and renewal of mining leases and expansion of mining may be lifted.

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

Supply of Coal

3013. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious capacity addition targets in the power sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan is not likely to be met due to acute shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated requirement of coal to achieve the target during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether coal linkages for various power projects to be commissioned during the Twelfth Five Year Plan are yet to be tied up;

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

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure the adequate supply of coal for the new and upcoming projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) The capacity addition programme for the 12th Five Year Plan and the Coal requirement thereof has not yet been firmed up by the Planning Commission. However, Planning Commission has set up Working Groups on Power, Coal and Lignite, Railways (for transportation of coal), etc.

The following measures have been taken/are proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply of coal for new and upcoming projects:

- (i) Coal linkage is available for approximately 45,000 MW projects and Coal blocks have been allocated for projects aggregating around 22,000 MW under construction for completion in 12th Plan and beyond.
- (ii) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- (iii) Import of coal by the power utilities depending on the availability of indigenous coal, to bridge the shortfall.
- (iv) Exploring the possibility of overseas mining and long term tie-up for import of coal.

Implementation of Tribal Welfare Programmes

3014. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry is coordinating with other

Ministries in implementing various programmes for the welfare of tribals in the country; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy, a total of 28 Ministries/Departments have been identified for differentiated earmarking of Plan funds during the year 2011-12 and the Ministry wrote to these Ministries/Departments to ensure appropriate earmarking of funds under the Tribal Sub Plan.

An inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee, comprising of Ministries of Human Resource and Development, Health and Family Welfare, Power, Rural Development & Department of Drinking Water Supply, has also been constituted by the Ministry on 27.04.2011 to monitor progress of schemes/programmes being implemented by these Ministries for development of Scheduled Tribes. The first meeting of the Coordination Committee has taken place.

[Translation]

Fiscal Deficit

3015. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fiscal deficit of India during the last three years and the current year till date;
- (b) the reasons for constant increase in fiscal deficit;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to reduce fiscal deficit;
- (d) whether the Union Government have received requests from International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international financial institutions to reduce fiscal deficit and fiscal crisis during the above period;
- (e) if so, the details thereof till date; and
- (f) the action taken by the Government in this regard?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Fiscal deficit of India during the last three years and the current year till date (upto June 2011) is as under:

Year	Fiscal deficit (as % of GDP)
2008-2009	6.0%
2009-2010	6.4%
2010-2011 (provisional)	4.7%
2011-2012 (upto June 2011)	1.8%

(b) The increase in fiscal deficit in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 is mainly on account of counter cyclical measures taken by the government to overcome the effects of the global slowdown which resulted in short fall in revenue and substantial increases in government expenditure. This was a part of government's policy initiative based on the principle of insulating the vulnerable sections of the society and sectors of the economy from the adverse impact of the economic downturn and at the same time ensure revival of the economy with higher growth.

(c) The medium term objective of the Government is to revert to the path of fiscal consolidation with emphasis on fiscal reforms encompassing all aspects of budget making. With improvement in prevailing economic conditions, the process of fiscal consolidation has been resumed from the year 2010-11 with partial roll back of reduction in Union Excise Duty and reduction in the rate of growth in expenditure.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[English]

Freezing Circulation of Coins

3016. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to freeze 25 paise coins circulation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to lay down other coins as well as notes too officially; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In exercise of powers conferred under Section 15 - A of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, Government of India, decided to call in from circulation the coins of the denomination of 25 paise and below with effect from June 30, 2011. These coins have ceased to be a legal tender with effect from this date.

(c) No, Madam

(d) Does not arise

Liberalisation of FDI Policy

3017. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to liberalise the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy to attract investment in the infrastructure sector; and

(b) if so, the complete details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government has put in place an investor friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, upto 100%, under the automatic route, is permitted in most sectors/ activities, including infrastructure sectors. The policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, through a consultative process, with a view to increasing its investor-friendliness.

Construction of Road in A and N Islands

3018. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal for construction of rural road from Bongon (Bomial) Jetty to Badaplot (Shyamkun) Ward No.8, settlement year 1947 approximate 2 kms. Under Bakultala Panchayat of Rangat Tehsil of Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Islands;

(b) if so, whether any proposal submitted by the user agency for forest clearance;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the A&N Administration thereon; and

(d) the target date for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have informed that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study is in progress and after submission of the report, the proposal will be submitted to Forest Department for forest clearance. The target date for completion of the project cannot be fixed as it is not known when forest clearance would be obtained.

ITDC HOTELS

3019. SHRI E.G.SUGAVANAM:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ITDC hotels in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more ITDC hotels and also to renovate the existing ones;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether ITDC proposes to built small budget hotels for tourists along the State National Highways;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the above projects are likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India runs following hotels:

S.No.	Name of Hotel	Name of State/Union Territory
ITDC OWNED HOTELS		
1.	Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna	Bihar
2.	The Ashok, New Delhi	Delhi
3.	Samrat Hotel, New Delhi	Delhi
4.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	Delhi
5.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	J&K
6.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	Karnataka
7.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
8.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	Rajasthan
ITDC MANAGED HOTEL		
9.	Hotel Bharatpur Ashok, Bharatpur	Rajasthan
ITDC JOINT VENTURE HOTELS		
10.	Hotel Lake View Ashok, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati	Assam
12.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi	Jharkhand
13.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Pondicherry	Pondicherry
14.	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
15.	Hotel Nilachal Ashok, Puri (not operational)	Odisha

(b) to (f) At present, ITDC has no plan to construct any new hotel.

The renovation of hotels is a continuous and need based process. The renovation of Hotel Rooms, Food & Beverage Outlets etc. is taken up from time to time depending upon the requirement.

Foreign Assistance in Tribal Development Programme

3020. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign assistance is received by the Government for various schemes related to development works in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such schemes are implemented by both Government and Non-Governmental Organisations in various States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Assistance is received from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP) for implementation of development programmes in the State of Jharkhand and Odisha.

(c) The development programmes are implemented by the Agencies of the concerned State Governments.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Opium Growers

3021. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of opium growers in the country specially in backward area till date;

(b) the State-wise production capacity thereof; and

(c) the security measures taken or proposed to be taken to check looting and killing of these producers by illegal traders of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) State-wise opium production in the crop year 2010-11 is as under:

Sl. No.	State	Opium production in 2010-11 in Metric Tons at 70 degree consistence
1.	Madhya Pradesh	528
2.	Rajasthan	483
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3
Total		1014**

** figures are provisional as final analysis reports of opium tendered are awaited.

(c) Law and order being a State subject, appropriate security measures, including those in respect of opium growers, are taken by the State Police. However, Central Bureau of Narcotics makes arrangements for security at the Weighment Centres when opium is collected from the growers.

Statement

The State-wise Number of Opium Growers in the Country Specially in Backward Areas

S.	State	District	No. of Licensed Opium Growers in 2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	17039
		Neemuch	10589

1	2	3	4
		Ratlam	1105
		Ujjain	-
		Jhabua*	-
		Shajapur	10
		Rajgarh*	-
		Total	28743
2.	Rajasthan	Kota	130
		Baran	1499
		Jhalawar*	586
		Chittorgarh*	13632
		Pratapgarh	6846
		Udaipur*	985
		Bhilwara	602
		Total	24280
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki*	553
		Faizabad	-
		Ghazipur	-
		Mau	-
		Lucknow	50
		Rai Bareilly*	-
		Bareilly	27
		Shahjahanpur	17
		Budaun*	98
		Aligarh	-
		Total	745
		Grand total	53768

* These districts have been identified as backward districts under Phase-I and Phase-II (covering 330 districts of India) of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA)

[English]

Harassment of Pensioners by Banks

3022. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from pensioners regarding their harassment by the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken on such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government has been receiving complaints from pensioners against banks alleging non-disbursement/delay in disbursement of pension, non-payment of arrears of pensioners, delay in release of family pension, etc. 15 offices of Banking Ombudsmen (BO) across the country handle complaints of pensioners on the ground of "non-disbursement or delay in disbursement of pension" under clause 8 (1) (m) of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006. During the year 2010-11, BO Offices received a total of 71,274 complaints against the banks out of which 5,810 (8%) were pertaining to pension related issues under the clause mentioned above. Out of the 5,810 complaints on pension issues, 1,522 complaints were non-maintainable under the BO Scheme. The complaints were disposed of as per the provisions of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.

(c) In order to mitigate the grievances of pensioners, the Government has taken various steps, which *inter-alia*, include-

- (i) The 'Scheme for payment of pension to Central Civil Pensioners by authorised banks' provides that if a pensioner is unable to obtain a *life-certificate* from an authorized bank's official on account of serious illness/ incapacitation, etc., the officer in-charge of the paying branch may nominate an officer to visit the pensioner at his/ her residence/ hospital for the purpose of recording the life-certificate;
- (ii) Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) sets minimum standards of banking services. The BCSBI has included pension payment as a service

for application of 'Code of Commitment by Banks to Customers'. Accordingly, banks are committed to extend the banking services to the pensioners under the adopted Code;

- (iii) In March 2011, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all agency banks to ensure that any delay in disbursement of regular pension, revised pension, any type of pension arrears, etc., irrespective of the type of pension or the category of the pensioner, is compensated at *Bank Rate* plus 2% penal interest for the delayed period and the same is credited to the pension account on the same day when the bank affords the delayed credit, even without getting any claim from the pensioner;
- (iv) Indian Banks' Association has also advised banks to frame guidelines to ensure that customers, especially senior citizens are not put to inconvenience in transacting the banking business;
- (v) RBI has advised all agency banks and the Government has advised all public sector banks to establish Central Pension Processing Centres (CPPCs) for expeditious processing of pension cases and disbursal of pension.

Nationalisation of Small Iron Ore Mining Companies

3023. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has asked for nationalisation of all small iron ore mining companies in the country in view of the allegation of illegal mining and environmental degradation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Madam.

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

Consumption and Production of Zinc

3024. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production and per capita consumption of zinc in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the demand of-zinc is on the increase in the country;

(c) if so, the efforts made to increase the production of zinc to meet the demand;

(d) whether the Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) proposes to expand its capacity; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) As per information available with Indian Bureau of Mines, subordinate office of the Ministry of Mines, the State-wise production of zinc metal in organized sector for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given below:

State	Years (MT)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(P)#
Rajasthan	498648	524256	678808
Andhra Pradesh	53076	54184	38663
Kerala	35552	30443	30905
Total	587276	608883	743376

P# Provisional

During April-July, 2011 two primary producers of Zinc in the country namely Hindustan Zinc Limited and Binani Industries Limited have produced 262540(MT)(P) of Zinc.

There is no system to calculate per capita consumption of zinc State-wise. However, per capita consumption of zinc in the country as intimated by Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) in last 3 years and for the first quarter of the current year is given below, assuming Indian population as 121 crores according to 2011 census

(in kg.)

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Quarter-1)
0.360	0.434	0.415	0.426

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) HZL has increased its production capacity from 669,000 tonnes in 2008-09 to 879,000 tonnes per annum in 2010-11 and Binani Zinc Limited also proposes to increase its installed capacity from 38000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes.

(d) HZL has intimated that at present they have no plans to expand its existing zinc metal production capacity of 879,000 tonnes per annum.

(e) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Inappropriate Medicines to CGHS Beneficiaries

3025. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether substitute allopathic medicines or two/ three inappropriate substitutes, in place of medicines prescribed by the Specialists/ Doctors of Government hospitals, are being issued to beneficiaries by Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries especially in Delhi;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As a matter of policy, on prescription of specialists, CGHS dispensaries are required to supply to beneficiaries the prescribed medicines or the medicines of the same formulation and therapeutic value available with them. If such medicines are not available in the stock, then these are indented for procurement from the Authorised local Chemists or through the Medical Stores Depot.

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

Compulsory Registration of Marriages

3026. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has recommended for compulsory registration of all marriages in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women (NCW) had suggested a draft Bill, 'Compulsory Registration of Marriages' in 2005 to provide for compulsory registration of all marriages solemnized, contracted or entered into, wherein both or one of the parties is a citizen of India. The draft Bill provided for appointment of Registrar General—Marriages and other functionaries to facilitate registration of marriages.

Separately, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 14th February, 2006 in the case of Seema Vs. Ashwani Kumar, directed that registration of marriages of all persons who are citizens of India belonging to various religions should be made compulsory in their respective States, where the marriage is solemnized.

In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court, State Governments/UT Administrations are taking steps to make registration of marriages compulsory in their respective States/UTs. As a result, there is no proposal to have a separate central legislation.

[Translation]

Development Schemes in Power Sector

3027. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the development schemes/programmes launched in power sector in various States including Gujarat, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for States under the said schemes during the last three years and the current year along with the details of the amount utilized State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Government of India has launched 2 developmental programmes in power sector namely Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period with the aim to reduce the AT&C losses and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for providing access of electricity to rural households in the country including Gujarat.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana:

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was launched on 4th April, 2005 for providing access of electricity to rural households in the country. Govt. of India has approved the continuation of the scheme in XI Plan with a capital subsidy of ₹ 28,000 crores. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency to operationalize the RGGVY programme. Under RGGVY, 573 projects covering electrification of 1,18,499 (revised to 1,10,337) un/de-electrified villages, release of 2,46,45,017 (revised to 2,33,87,232) BPL connections have been sanctioned in the country including Gujarat. Cumulatively the electrification works in 98,612 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and 1,68,85,626 BPL connections have been released under RGGVY, as on 31.07.2011. State-wise details of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY including Gujarat, as on 31.07.2011, is enclosed as Statement-I.

Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme:

Government of India launched Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period as a central sector scheme to facilitate energy audit and accounting through IT intervention and to reduce the AT&C losses. Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. Part-A includes the projects for IT applications for energy accounting/ auditing, GIS, consumer indexing, SCADA & IT based consumer service centers etc. and Part-B for system strengthening of distribution network. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) is the nodal agency to operationalize the R-APDRP programme.

Under Part-A of R-APDRP, 1401 projects worth Rs. 5177 Crs. and 42 projects for SCADA worth Rs. 982.45 Crs. and under Part-B of R-APDRP, 907 projects worth Rs.19367.43 Crs. have been sanctioned.

The details of projects sanctioned under the Part-A & B of R-APDRP programme are enclosed at Statement-II and III.

(b) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/ district/ village under RGGVY and R-APDRP. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. Cumulatively an amount

of ₹ 25730.69 crore has been disbursed for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY, as on 31.07.2011. State-wise and Year-wise release of funds for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY during the last three years and current year, is presented at Statement-IV.

Projects worth ₹ 25,526.87 crores (Part-A worth ₹ 6159.44 Crores covering 1401 towns and 42 SCADA projects, Part-B worth ₹ 19367.43 crores covering 907 towns) have been

sanctioned under R-APDRP. Schemes worth ₹ 1357.65 Crores have been sanctioned covering 84 towns under Part-A, 63 towns under Part-B and 6 towns under SCADA for State of Gujarat and a sum of ₹ 258.23 Crores has been disbursed.

The total amount of central financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to various state power utilities under the R-APDRP Programme during each of last three financial years and the current year is enclosed at Statement-V.

Statement-I

State-wise coverage and achievements of un/de-electrified villages and release of BPL connections for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY including Gujarat

As on 31.07.2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages			Release of BPL connections		
		Sanc- tioned Coverage	Revised Coverage (provisional after field survey)	Achieve- ment	Sanc- tioned Coverage	Revised Coverage (provisional after field survey)	Achieve- ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	2592140	2724383	2641185
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	2129	918	40810	40810	17910
3	Assam	8525	8298	6789	991656	991532	655241
4	Bihar	23211	22489	21271	2762455	2725282	1799868
5	Chhattisgarh	1132	1081	249	777165	786894	461014
6	Gujarat	0	0	0	955150	920142	747309
7	Haryana	0	0	0	224073	250690	201634
8	Himachal Pradesh	93	109	30	12448	12764	6673
9	Jammu and Kashmir	283	249	120	136730	100541	36901
10	Jharkhand	19737	19134	17337	1691797	1806012	1190350
11	Karnataka	132	61	61	891939	952603	809975
12	Kerala	0	0	0	56351	55755	17238
13	Madhya Pradesh	806	850	392	1376242	1383059	475969
14	Maharashtra	6	0	0	1876391	1379799	1100974

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Manipur	882	882	307	107369	107369	11518
16	Meghalaya	1943	1866	151	116447	109478	36295
17	Mizoram	137	137	59	27417	27417	10508
18	Nagaland	105	105	72	69900	69899	22033
19	Odisha	17895	15001	13404	3185863	3199270	2383339
20	Punjab	0	0	0	148860	148860	48397
21	Rajasthan	4454	4322	3874	1750118	1216040	988735
22	Sikkim	25	25	23	11458	11458	8240
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	545511	498883	498883
24	Tripura	160	160	116	194730	123037	68374
25	Uttar Pradesh	30802	27759	27759	1120648	872372	872372
26	Uttarakhand	1469	1511	1511	281615	227573	227573
27	West Bengal	4573	4169	4169	2699734	2645310	1547118
Total		118499	110337	98612	2464501 7	23387232	1688562 6

(Source: REC)

Statement-II

Annex Referred to in Reply to Part (a) of Unstarred Question no. 3027 to be answered in Lok Sabha on 19.08.2011

Sr. No	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
Non-special Category States			
1	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2	Bihar	71	194.60
3	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
	Delhi	Being private utilities, not covered under R-APDRP	
5	Goa	4	110.74
6	Gujarat	84	225.36
7	Haryana	36	165.63

1	2	3	4
8	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9	Karnataka	98	391.14
10	Kerala	43	214.40
11	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12	Maharashtra	130	324.42
	Odisha	Being private utilities, not covered under R-APDRP	
13	Puducherry	4	27.53
14	Punjab	47	272.85
15	Rajasthan	87	315.93
16	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17	Uttar Pradesh	168	636.53
18	West Bengal	62	164.37
Sub-Total		1191	4394.60
19	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20	Assam	67	173.78
21	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22	Jammu and Kashmir	30	151.99
23	Manipur	13	31.55
24	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25	Mizoram	9	35.12
26	Nagaland	9	34.58
27	Sikkim	2	26.30
28	Tripura	16	35.18
29	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
Sub-Total		210	782.40
Total		1401	5177.00

Details of SCADA Projects Sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sr. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2	Gujarat	6	138.51
3	Kerala	3	83.15
4	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94
5	Rajasthan	5	150.90
6	Tamil Nadu	7	182.17
7	Maharashtra	8	161.62
8	Uttar Pradesh	3	46.35
Total		42	982.45

Statement-III*Details of projects sanctioned under Part-B of R-APDRP*

Sl. No.	Utility/State	No of projects (Towns/ Project Area) Nos.	Sanctioned Project Cost Rs. Cr
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2	Gujarat	63	993.78
3	Haryana	22	415.79
4	Karnataka	88	948.99
5	Himachal Pradesh	14	322.18
6	Kerala	42	872.17
7	Madhya Pradesh	82	1977.64
8	Maharashtra	122	3284.20
9	Punjab	42	1496.14
10	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
11	Sikkim	2	68.46
12	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
13	Uttar Pradesh	158	2347.88
14	West Bengal	45	547.02
15	Chhattisgarh	16	216.56
Total		907	19367.43

Statement-IV

Sr. No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (As on 31.07.2011)	Cumulatively funds released
1	Andhra Pradesh	80.58	158.28	155.10	22.87	785.23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	92.70	225.27	165.54	0.00	665.59
3	Assam	510.05	459.62	698.42	50.26	1824.36
4	Bihar	695.90	697.41	580.38	0.00	3574.69
5	Chhattisgarh	100.08	333.56	163.65	22.50	723.83
6	Gujarat	52.38	94.32	76.80	0.00	255.02
7	Haryana	37.10	60.67	21.27	0.00	156.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	79.28	122.46	59.90	0.00	269.30
9	Jharkhand	1068.58	750.48	161.89	0.00	2863.08
10	Jammu and Kashmir	181.17	363.92	67.32	0.00	661.81
11	Karnataka	68.10	67.60	62.92	25.83	709.31
12	Kerala	0.84	10.59	31.89	0.00	63.45
13	Madhya Pradesh	185.88	416.47	288.27	34.99	1188.46
14	Maharashtra	139.53	200.77	162.08	24.60	554.00
15	Manipur	39.36	63.17	95.95	25.21	242.26
16	Meghalaya	12.20	129.38	86.86	30.23	278.60
17	Mizoram	78.31	81.02	78.28	0.00	238.24
18	Nagaland	54.40	59.26	61.86	4.03	189.36
19	Odisha	994.65	998.65	605.74	29.85	2871.60
20	Punjab	56.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.90
21	Rajasthan	290.50	159.10	83.58	37.97	895.40
22	Sikkim	43.74	44.90	43.62	0.87	133.13
23	Tripura	24.28	52.29	33.96	5.01	116.62
24	Tamil Nadu	16.76	119.30	39.12	0.00	275.95
25	Uttar Pradesh	86.84	192.92	72.45	28.63	3301.67
26	Uttarakhand	78.53	102.06	9.69	0.00	664.65
27	West Bengal	623.35	619.18	508.95	15.62	2168.40
	Total	5691.99	6582.65	4415.49	358.47	25730.69

(Source: REC)

Statement-V

Yearwise sanctions and disbursements under R-APDRP

All Amounts in Rs. Crores
As on 08.08.2011

State	Utility	Sanctions 2008-09	Sanctions 2009-10	Sanctions 2010-11	Sanctions 2011-12	Sanctions Cumulative	Disbursements 2008-09	Disbursements 2009-10	Disbursements 2010-11	Disbursements 2011-12	Disbursements Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haryana	UHBVNL	75.16	0.00	230.69	0.00	305.85	21.47	1.07	0.00	0.00	22.54
	DHBVNL	70.88	19.59	0.00	185.10	275.57	20.24	6.90	0.00	0.00	27.14
	TOTAL	146.04	19.59	230.69	185.10	581.42	41.71	7.97	0.00	0.00	49.68
Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	0.00	81.06	337.52	0.00	418.58	0.00	24.32	101.25	0.00	125.57
Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	0.00	134.49	17.50	0.00	151.99	0.00	40.35	5.25	0.00	45.60
Punjab	PSEB	0.00	784.68	0.00	984.31	1768.99	0.00	150.40	0.00	0.00	150.40
Chandigarh	ED	0.00	0.00	33.34	0.00	33.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	AWNl	52.03	155.01	255.63	0.00	462.67	14.87	18.89	46.39	0.00	80.15
	JaWNL	163.53	63.78	476.06	0.00	703.37	46.50	7.87	86.18	0.00	140.56
	JoWNL	100.38	23.96	716.93	0.00	841.27	28.68	1.43	119.64	0.00	149.76
	TOTAL	315.94	242.75	1448.62	0.00	2007.31	90.05	28.19	252.22	0.00	370.46
Uttar Pradesh	MWNL	2.50	228.36	470.93	0.00	701.79	0.00	69.26	70.64	0.00	139.90
	PoorvaWNL	0.00	108.97	350.85	0.00	459.82	0.00	32.69	52.63	0.00	85.32
	PaschimWNL	0.00	203.01	474.11	0.00	677.12	0.00	60.90	71.12	0.00	132.02
	DWNL	0.00	93.69	535.81	562.53	1192.03	0.00	27.37	80.37	0.00	107.74
	TOTAL	2.50	663.00	1831.70	562.53	3059.73	0.00	190.22	274.76	0.00	464.98
Uttarakhand	UPCL	8.55	117.27	0.00	0.00	125.82	2.44	35.31	0.00	0.00	37.75
	Total Utilities (North)	473.03	2013.87	3899.37	1731.94	8118.21	134.20	476.76	633.49	0.00	1244.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madhya Pradesh	MPPKWCL (E)	86.50	0.00	679.81	0.00	766.31	0.00	22.14	97.97	0.00	120.11
	MPMKWCL (C)	92.04	23.02	862.64	0.00	977.70	0.00	34.85	134.69	2.55	172.09
	MPPKWCL (W)	49.55	338.03	166.64	11.24	565.46	0.00	65.58	21.58	0.00	87.15
	TOTAL	228.09	361.05	1709.09	11.24	2309.47	0.00	122.56	254.24	2.55	379.35
Gujarat	PGVCL	0.00	637.57	166.93	0.00	804.50	0.00	22.58	118.95	0.00	141.52
	DGVCL	0.00	206.60	32.18	0.00	238.78	0.00	7.01	34.53	0.00	41.55
	MGVCL	47.37	149.41	26.18	0.00	222.96	13.54	14.59	23.30	0.00	51.43
	UGVCL	0.00	57.59	33.82	0.00	91.41	0.00	9.89	13.84	0.00	23.73
	TOTAL	47.37	1051.17	259.11	0.00	1357.65	13.54	54.07	190.62	0.00	258.23
Chhattisgarh	CSEB	0.00	122.45	0.00	216.56	339.01	0.00	36.74	0.00	0.00	96.74
Maharashtra	MSEDCL	162.18	162.24	1793.51	1652.31	3770.24	46.34	50.99	197.09	28.95	323.37
	BEST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Goa	GOA ED	104.89	5.84	0.00	0.00	110.73	0.00	31.47	0.00	0.00	31.47
Daman and Diu	ED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (West)	542.53	1702.75	3761.71	1880.11	7887.10	59.88	295.83	641.95	31.50	1029.15
Andhra Pradesh	AOPDCL	175.03	0.00	823.91	65.15	1064.09	50.03	2.49	123.59	0.00	176.11
	APEPDCL	60.66	3.31	0.79	0.00	64.76	17.38	0.82	0.74	0.00	18.94
	APNPDCL	44.50	160.94	12.47	0.00	217.91	12.75	24.72	0.00	0.00	37.47
	APSPDCL	107.83	68.43	39.19	0.00	215.45	30.84	11.78	0.00	0.00	42.62
	TOTAL	388.02	232.68	876.36	65.15	1562.21	111.00	39.81	124.32	0.00	275.13
Karnataka	BESCOM	260.57	291.07	0.00	0.00	551.64	0.00	78.17	43.78	0.00	121.95
	CESCOM	27.73	103.14	76.42	0.00	207.29	0.00	8.32	26.93	0.00	35.25
	GESCOM	30.32	207.84	0.00	0.00	238.16	0.00	11.21	30.12	0.00	41.33
	HESCOM	52.62	205.48	72.88	0.00	330.98	0.00	15.78	0.00	41.75	57.54
MESCOM	12.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.07	0.00	3.62	0.00	0.00	3.62	
	TOTAL	383.31	149.30	0.00	1340.14	0.00	117.11	100.83	41.75	259.68	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	KSEB	0.00	214.40	926.33	28.99	1169.72	0.00	64.31	75.51	71.56	211.39
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	70.04	450.87	3357.82	0.00	3878.73	19.93	120.76	526.23	4.77	671.69
Pondicherry	PO	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	27.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (South)		841.37	1773.01	5309.81	94.14	7978.33	13.93	341.99	826.89	118.08	1417.89
Bihar	BSEB	81.18	113.40	0.00	0.00	194.58	0.00	58.37	0.00	0.00	58.37
Jharkhand	JSEB	8.82	151.78	0.00	0.00	160.60	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
West Bengal	WBSEDCL	0.00	159.98	551.41	0.00	711.39	0.00	47.99	82.05	0.00	130.04
Andaman and Nicobar Island	PD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (East)		90.00	425.16	551.41	0.00	1066.57	0.00	136.37	82.05	0.00	218.42
Assam	APDCL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		0.00	173.18	0.60	0.00	173.78	0.00	51.95	0.00	0.00	51.95
Arunachal Pradesh	PD	0.00	0.00	37.68	0.00	37.68	0.00	0.00	11.30	0.00	11.30
Nagaland	PD	0.00	0.00	34.58	0.00	34.58	0.00	0.00	10.37	0.00	10.37
Manipur	PD	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	9.47
Meghalaya	MeSEB	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	10.19	0.00	10.19
Mizoram	PD	0.00	34.26	0.86	0.00	35.12	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	10.54
Sikkim	PD	0.00	26.30	68.46	0.00	94.76	0.00	7.89	20.54	0.00	28.43
Tripura	PD	0.00	34.37	0.82	0.00	35.19	0.00	10.31	0.00	0.00	10.31
Total (NE)		0.00	333.63	143.00	0.00	476.63	0.00	70.14	72.41	0.00	142.56
Total		1946.93	6208.42	13665.30	3706.19	25526.84	325.01	1321.09	2256.79	149.58	4052.46

Note: Amount Sanctioned is Sanctioned Project Cost by R-APDRP Steering Committee.

(Source: PFC)

[English]

National Council for Tribal Welfare

3028. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted National Council for Tribal Welfare for the all-round development of tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of meetings held during the last three years and the current year by the said Council alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b): Yes, Madam. The National Council for Tribal Welfare has been constituted with the following objectives:-

(i) To provide broad policy guidelines to bring about improvement in the lives of the ST community in the country.
(ii) To review the implementation of the Forest Rights Act.
(iii) To review the implementation of Schedule-V and Schedule-VI of the Constitution. (iv) To monitor the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan. (v) To monitor programmes aimed at protecting Particularly vulnerable Tribal Groups.

The Council consists of the following members:

- (1) Minister of Tribal Affairs, Government of India;
- (2) Minister of Finance, Government of India;
- (3) Minister of Agriculture, Government of India;
- (4) Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India;
- (5) Minister of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India;
- (6) Minister of Environment & Forests, Government of India;
- (7) Minister of HRD, Government of India;
- (8) Minister of Rural Development, Government of India;
- (9) Minister of Woman and Child Development, Government of India;

(10) Minister of Culture, Government of India;

(11) Minister of Mines, Government of India;

(12) Minister of Coal, Government of India;

(13) Minister of Power, Government of India;

(14) Deputy Chairperson, Planning Commission;

(15) Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh/ Gujarat/ Himachal Pradesh/ Maharashtra/ Rajasthan/ Odisha/ Jharkhand/ Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh/ Assam/ Meghalaya/ Mizoram/ Tripura (Schedule V and Schedule VI States);

(16) Two experts to be nominated by the Prime Minister for a period of 2 years.

(17) Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India as Member Secretary.

(c) The National Council for Tribal Welfare was constituted in September, 2010 and no meeting has been held so far.

Financial Health of Power Distribution Companies

3029. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any Committee to look into the financial health of power distribution companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the terms of reference and the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the time frame by which this Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes Madam, a High Level Panel on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' to look into the financial problems of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and to recommend system improvement measures has been constituted by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Shri V. K. Shunglu, Former Comptroller Auditor General of India.

(b) The Terms of Reference of the Panel are:

(a) Review accounts of SEBs' and State Distribution

Companies as on March 31, 2010 or earlier if updated accounts for the year ended March 31, 2010 are not available.

- (b) Review their Financial Position as on March 31, 2010, and in particular, losses incurred and projected distribution losses over the period April 2010 to March 2017.
- (c) Review Electricity Tariff including the role of (i) State Governments; (ii) State Tariff Regulator; and (iii) SEBs/State Distribution Companies in periodic tariff revision.
- (d) Assess system improvement measures accomplished in distribution of power, in particular, in urban areas as well as future needs/ plans.
- (e) Examine geographical and spatial compulsion and determine their operational impact.
- (f) Review organizational and managerial structure, manpower, employed and future requirements/ plans.
- (g) To recommend plan of action to achieve financial viability in distribution of power by 2017.

The composition of the above High Level Panel is as follows:

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| (i) Shri V.K. Shunglu, former CAG | - | Chairman |
| (ii) Shri S.K. Tuteja | - | Member |
| (iii) CMD/PFC | - | Member |
| (iv) CMD/REC | - | Member |
| (v) Chairman, CEA or his representative | - | Member |
| (vi) Three representatives from SEBs/Discoms | - | Members |
| (vii) Pr. Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission | - | Convener |

(c) Final report of the High level panel is expected to be submitted by 31st October, 2011.

Regulation of Private Money Lenders

3030. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the shifting of rural people from the micro finance sector to private money lenders;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to regulate the private money lenders; 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) Loans in the microfinance sector are being provided mainly through the Self Help Group (SHG) - Bank Linkage Model and the Micro Finance Institution (MFI) - Bank Linkage Model. In the SHG-Bank Linkage Model, SHGs are directly financed by banks. In the MFI-Bank Linkage Model banking agencies finance to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) for on-lending to SHGs and other small borrowers.

The Government has formulated a draft Micro Finance Institutions (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011, which had been put on the website of Ministry of Finance seeking comments of Stake holders.

Disposal of Expired Medicines

3031. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions for the proper disposal of expired medicines by manufacturers, dealers, stockists, pharmacy shops, Government and private hospitals in order to avoid its misuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There are adequate provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 which prohibit sale of date expired drugs. Schedule M of the said Rules provides for a prompt and effective product recall system by the manufacturer from all concerned stockists, wholesalers, suppliers up to the retail level within the shortest period to avoid misuse.

[Translation]

Simplification of Mediclaim Procedure

3032. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) proposes to simplify the process of mediclaim coverage for maternity related treatments;

(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 Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) have reported that the maternity related treatments are generally standard exclusions in individual health policies. However, maternity cover is offered as an additional rider for those who wish to purchase such cover. However, in group health policies, maternity cover is generally provided by the insurance companies. Such group health policies, as per IRDA, are loosing on account of relatively low price as compared to the risk which is covered.

[English]

Special Health Package

3033. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level doctors' team from Centre had visited Kuttanadu area in Kerala to assess poor health condition of the people of the said area;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide special health package for the people of Kuttanadu in order to improve health conditions in the area?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A Central Health Team comprising experts from National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) and National Institute of Virology (NIV), Kerala Unit

visited Allappuzha and Kollam districts of Kerala during 22nd - 27th July 2011 to investigate causes of fever outbreak in Allappuzha and Kollam districts of Kerala. The team in its report submitted that the fever outbreak was of Japanese Encephalitis with co-existent infections of Dengue and Chinkungunya. The team has recommended control of vector, filling up stagnant pools and ponds, carrying out fogging operations and other preventive measures.

(d) Government of India is implementing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for prevention and control of various diseases. Under National Rural Health Mission, the State/UT Governments including Government of Kerala incorporated their requirement for improvement of health infrastructure for providing better health delivery services in their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIP].

Oral Health Problems

3034. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tooth sensitivity is increasingly becoming a common oral health problem while awareness about this condition is fairly low in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of people suffering from sensitive teeth problem in the country at present; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to create more awareness among the people on oral health problems?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As of now, there is no study available in India to show the percentage of population suffering from tooth hypersensitivity or its awareness among population.

(c) Government of India has developed the following material to create awareness on oral health problem:

- (i) An educative film on Oral Health entitled "Smile Please" (Kripaya Muskuraiye in Hindi)
- (ii) Implementation strategies for the Central and State Government.
- (iii) Training Manual on Oral Health for Health Workers (in Hindi and English)

- (iv) Training Manual on Oral Health for School teachers (in Hindi and English)
- (v) Educative Posters on Oral Health (in Hindi and English)
- (vi) Educative pamphlet on oral hygiene maintenance for parents and children.

Three million children of 6000 schools across 72 cities and 16 States covered for oral health education in collaboration with Indian Dental Association. Training/ Reorientation programmes were conducted for Dental Surgeons, Health Workers and School Teachers.

Service Taxes

3035. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the items of services taxed by the Union Government during each of the last three years and current year;
- (b) the amount of revenue collected by the Government through the levy of Service Tax during the same period, region/ zone-wise;
- (c) the service tax revenue targets fixed for the next three years; and
- (d) the steps taken to attain the fixed targets and to ensure transparency in the compliance of the service tax systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Information provided in Statement- I may be referred.

(b) Information provided in Statement- II may be referred.

(c) Service tax revenue targets are fixed every year. Budget Estimate (BE) for 2011-12 *i.e.* the target for the current year is Rupees 82,000 Crore.

(d) A comprehensive action plan has been devised to attain the fixed target in service tax. The key components of the plan are, identification of missing tax payers and taking suitable action, revenue - oriented audit and investigations, quick disposal of pending adjudication by prioritizing high valued cases and close monitoring of the arrears. By redeployment, additional staff is being made available to the service tax field formations, to handle the increased work load.

As regards transparency, increased use of automation, holding of public grievance committee meetings, active participation in events organized by important Chambers and publicity are some of the salient features.

Statement-I

The items of new services taxed by the Union Government during each of the last three years and current year:

Year	Services taxed
2008	Information technology software service; services provided by an insurer of ULIPS; services provided by recognized stock exchange in relation to transaction in securities; Services provided by recognised/registered associations in relation to clearance or settlement of transactions in goods or forward contracts; Services provided by a processing and clearinghouse in relation to securities, goods and forward contracts; Services provided by any person in relation to supply of tangible goods
2009	Cosmetic or plastic surgery, transport of goods through national waterway, inland water or coastal goods, advice, consultancy or assistance in any branch of law
2010	Organizing games of chance, Health check-up and medical service covered by insurance (amended as clinical establishment service in the year 2011 and at present exempted); maintenance of medical records; promotion or marketing of a brand of goods, service, event or endorsement of name; granting the right or permitting commercial use or exploitation of event; electricity exchange service; temporary transfer or permitting use or enjoyment of copyright; special services of builders.
2011	air conditioned restaurant service; short term accommodation service

Additionally some of the existing services have been redefined or modified to include untaxed areas in respective services.

Statement-II

Amount of revenue collected by the Government through the levy of service tax during the same period, region/ zone-wise:

Region	Zone	Service Tax Revenue in Rupees Crore			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 15.08.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Western	Ahmedabad	1907	2045	2533	966
	Mumbai -1	18041	18473	22440	9163
	Mumbai - 2	541	444	420	193
	Mumbai LTU	227	664	851	293
	Pune	2216	2279	2747	1159
	Vadodara	934	1115	1508	505
	TOTAL	23866	25020	30499	12279
Northern	Bhopal	899	930	992	359
	Chandigarh	716	800	861	331
	Delhi	9242	9886	13552	5973
	Delhi LTU	162	799	934	431
	Jaipur	891	905	1134	404
	Lucknow	659	757	782	321
	Meerut	680	1150	1431	573
	Nagpur	701	787	819	335
	TOTAL	13950	16014	20505	8727
Southern	Bangalore	3406	3101	3467	1464
	Bangalore LTU	966	960	972	322
	Chennai	3640	3363	3792	1443
	Chennai LTU	719	813	1080	442
	Cochin	767	901	959	378
	Coimbatore	915	787	890	332
	Hyderabad	2108	1914	2290	892

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mysore	642	637	685	278
	Visakhapatnam	911	899	925	303
	TOTAL	14074	13375	15060	5854
Eastern	Bhubaneswar	752	854	874	297
	Kolkata	2769	2727	3231	1250
	Kolkata LTU	0	0	0	0
	Ranchi	608	716	781	250
	Shillong	300	337	326	127
	TOTAL	4429	4634	5212	1924
	Unapportioned	153	09	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	56468	59054	71276	28786

Source: NSDL-EASIEST

Asset Limit of NBFCs

[Translation]

3036. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present stipulation requiring Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to have a minimum asset size of Rs. 100 crores was determined long back;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the asset limit classification to a minimum of Rs. 500 crores in view of the mushrooming of NBFCs across 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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not prescribed any minimum asset size for classifications for Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). However, keeping in view their systemic implications, *w.e.f.* December, 2006, the NBFCs (Non-Deposit) with asset size of Rs. 100 crore and more are being categorised as 'Systemically Important NBFCs'. In view of the systemic implications of these entities, RBI has no proposal to revise the asset size criterion for 'Systemically Important NBFCs'.

Blood Banks

3037. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish blood banks in every district including Muzaffar Nagar in Uttar Pradesh where there is no blood bank available at present;

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

(c) the time by which these blood banks are likely to be made functional;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon, State/UT-wise?

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

(a) and (b) As per the assessment carried out during the planning of National AIDs Control Programme, Phase-III, 39

districts in the country were not having a blood bank in the public sector. Thus, these 39 districts were taken up for support to set up blood banks in these districts by State Governments. 18 blood banks have started operation since then. The Government of India is supporting state government to establish blood banks in the remaining 21 districts by providing one time equipment and annual recurring grant for salary of one lab technician and funds for kits and consumables etc as per the approved pattern of assistance.

The State/UT wise list of 39 districts is enclosed at Statement-I and 18 districts where blood banks have been established is enclosed at Statement-II. Muzzafamagar district already has a blood bank.

(c) As soon as the infrastructure and manpower is provided for these blood banks in 21 districts by the state, these will be supported by the National AIDS Control Programme.

(d) No.

(e) Not applicable.

Statement-I

S.No	Name of the State	Target for NACP-III
1	Bihar	1
2	Chhattisgarh	3
3	Jharkhand	11
4	Karnataka	4
5	Kerala	1
6	Mizoram	2
7	Uttar Pradesh	14
8	Uttarakhand	3
TOTAL		39

Statement-II

List of 18 Blood Banks sanctioned under NACP-III, Licensed and Operational

S. No.	State	Name of Blood Bank	Status
1	2	3	4
1	Chhattisgarh (3)	Govt. Hospital, Bastar	Licensed and functioning
2		Govt. Hospital, Sarguja	
3		Govt. Hospital, Korea	
4	Jharkhand (4)	Govt. Hospital, Garhwa	
5		Govt. Hospital, Dumka	
6		Govt. Hospital, Gumla	
7		Govt. Hospital, Simdega	
8		Govt. Hospital Sahebgunj (Nov 2010)	
9	Kerala (1)	Govt. Hospital, Painavu, Idukki	
10	Karnataka (2)	Govt. Hospital, Haveri	

1	2	3	4
11		Pandit General Hospital, Sirasi, Uttar Kannada	
12	Uttar Pradesh (4)	Govt. Hospital, Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar)	
13		Govt. Hospital, Khusinagar (Dec 2010)	
14		Govt. Hospital, Sidhart Nagar (Jan 2011)	
15		Govt. Hospital, Soanbhadra (April 2011)	
16		Sant Kabir Nagar (Feb 2011)	
17	Mizoram (2)	District Hospital Lawntlai (December 2010)	
18		District Hospital Mamit (December 2010)	

[English]

Duty on Import of Automobiles Parts

3038: SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise rates of duty imposed on import of automobile parts;

(b) whether the manufacturers are having difficulty under the present tax regime; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Currently, automobile parts attract basic customs duty at rates ranging from Nil to 10%. Major automobile parts such as combustion engines, gearbox, transmission shafts, and motors attract BCD @ 7.5%.

(b) No representation has been received from manufacturers about this duty structure.

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

ADB Assisted Development of Highways

3039. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted highway development projects in the country along with amount received along with physical and financial achievement made during each of the last three years, project-wise, state-wise;

(b) whether ADB has any fresh proposal to assist various State Governments for development of highways;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for the purpose till date and the future plan for the next three years particularly for the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the time by which all pending projects are likely to be completed and new projects are likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Twenty two ADB projects amounting to US\$ 5.2 billion are being implemented in the road transport sector in India, the last three years. Details of the same including year of approval, states covered, physical and financial progress, year of completion etc., have been provided in the Statement-I

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Details of the proposed list of road transport sector projects, during 2011-2013, is given in the Statement-II. There is no ADB project in the pipeline, in the road sector, for the state of Tamil Nadu.

Statement-I*List of ADB approved Projects for Road Transport Sector in India*

Sl. No.	Approval Number	Project Name	Year of Approval/Expected Year of Approval	Original Loan Amount (\$ mill.)	Net Loan Amount (\$ million)	Physical Progress (As of 31 July 2011)	Financial Progress (% Disbursed as of 31 July 2011)	Year of Completion/Expected Year of Completion	States Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Approved Loans									
1	1839	Western Transport Corridor	2001	240	145.6	Completed	100.0	2008	National
2	1870	West Bengal Corridor	2001	210	79.207	Completed	100.0	2011	West Bengal
3	1944	East West Corridor	2002	320	320.0	Completed	100.0	2009	National
4	1959	Madhya Pradesh State Roads	2002	150	150.0	Completed	100.0	2008	Madhya Pradesh
5	2018	Rural Roads Sector I	2003	400	366.4	Completed	100.0	2009	National
6	2029	National Highways Sector I	2003	400	400	Ongoing	99.9	2011	National
7	2050	Chhattisgarh State Road Development Project	2003	180	180	Ongoing	85.3	2011	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	2154	National Highways Sector II	2004	400	400	Ongoing	90.9	2011	National
9	2248	Rural Roads Sector II Subproject I	2006	180	173.9	Completed	100.0	2009	Assam, Odisha, West Bengal
10	2308	Uttaranchal State Road Investment Program (Subproject 1)	2007	50	50	Ongoing	75.2	2012	Uttarakhand
11	2330	Madhya Pradesh State Roads II	2007	320	320	Ongoing	94.8	2011	Madhya Pradesh
12	2414	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program Project 2	2008	77.65	38.095	Completed	100.0	2011	Odisha
13	2443	Bihar State Highways Project	2008	420	420	Ongoing	58.5	2012	Bihar
14	2445	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program (Project 3)	2008	130	130	Ongoing	75.4	2011	Assam, West Bengal
15	2458	Uttarakhand State-Road Investment Program (Project 2)	2008	140	140	Ongoing	41.2	2013	Uttarakhand

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	2527	National Highway Corridor (Sector) I - (Supplementary)	2009	100.0	100	Ongoing	90.4	2011	National
17	2535	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program -Project 4	2009	185.0	185	Ongoing	75.2	2012	Assam, Odisha, West Bengal
18	2594	Jharkhand State Roads Project	2009	200.0	200	Ongoing	9.4	2014	Jharkhand
19	2651	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program Tranche 5	2010	222.2	222.2	Ongoing	25.4	2013	Assam, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal
20	2663	Bihar State Highways II Project (formerly Bihar State Roads II)	2010	300	300	Ongoing	0.0	2015	Bihar
21	2705	Karnataka State Highway Improvement Project	2010	315	315	Ongoing	0.0	2015	Karnataka
22	2736	Madhya Pradesh State Roads III	2011	300	300	Ongoing	0.0	2014	Madhya Pradesh

Statement-II*List of ADB proposed/ pipelined Projects for Road Transport Sector in India*

Sl.No.	Approval Number	Project Name	Year of Approval/ Expected	Original Loan Amount (\$ mill)	Net Loan Amount (\$ million)	Physical Progress (As of 31 July 2011)	Financial Progress (% Disbursed as of 31 July 2011)	Year of Completion/ Expected Year of Completion	States Covered
1	-	North Eastern States Road Investment Program	2011	200	200	Proposed	-		Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura
2	-	Third Bihar State Highways	2012	300	300	Proposed	-		Bihar
3	-	Third Rural Roads	2012	800	800	Proposed			Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal
4	-	Second Chhattisgarh State Roads	2013	300	300	Proposed	-		Chhattisgarh
5	-	National Highways Development Program Public-Private Partnership Support	2013	400	400	Proposed			National
6	-	Rajasthan State Roads	2013	200	200	Proposed	-		Rajasthan

[Translation]

Waiver of Loan

3040. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for suspension of outstanding amount of Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of issues mentioned in representation as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In the recent past, Government of Kerala has sought moratorium on repayment of Central loans from 2011-12 to 2013-14 and in 2017-18 and 2018-19 owing to high spikes in repayments in these years, to be resumed over the next five or six years. Government of Punjab has also requested waiver of the entire Central term loan outstanding as on 31.3.2010 to ameliorate the debt burden of the State.

The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), had recommended a Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) for States, subject to certain conditions, during its award period 2005-2010. This facility involved (i) consolidation of loans from Ministry of Finance, contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005, for a fresh tenure of twenty years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and (ii) debt waiver to States based on their fiscal performance. Under this scheme, debt waiver amounting to Rs. 20567 crore has been provided to eligible States, and loans amounting to Rs. 113601 crore were consolidated.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), for its award period 2010-2015, has recommended that the facility of debt consolidation be extended to States that had not availed this

benefit under DCRF, subject to enactment of fiscal responsibility legislation as prescribed. Accordingly the loans of the States of West Bengal and Sikkim, from Ministry of Finance amounting to Rs. 8633.50 crore and Rs. 133.45 crore respectively, have been consolidated.

FC XIII has also recommended that loans given to States and administered by ministries other than Ministry of Finance, outstanding at the end of 2009-10, be written off, subject to enactment/amendment of fiscal responsibility legislation by the States on the lines recommended by FC-XIII. This recommendation has been accepted.

Higher Education to Tribal Students

3041. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for higher education to tribal students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of tribal students benefited therefrom in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Chhattisgarh, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students for higher education. Recently, the Scheme has been revised which is applicable from 01-07-2010.

(b) The details of revision of the Scheme are at Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise number of ST beneficiaries including Chhattisgarh under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students during the last three years and current year *i.e.* from 2008-09 to 2011-12 is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Students Revised
(APPLICABLE FROM 01-07-2010)*

Parental Income Ceiling Raised : From Rs. 1.45 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh per annum

RE-GROUPING OF COURSES

Pre-Revised Courses	Revised Courses
1	2
Group I	Group I
<p>Degree and Post Graduate level courses (including M.Phil, Ph.D and Post Doctoral research) in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary and Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance, Business Administration and Computer Applications/Science. Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and Multi Engine rating) Course.</p>	<p>(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance /Administration, Computer Science/ Applications.</p> <p>(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.</p> <p>(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.</p> <p>(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.</p> <p>(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.) -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) In existing Group II courses</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) In existing Group III courses</p> <p>(vi) L.L.M.</p>
Group II	Group II
<p>Other professional and technical graduate and Post Graduate (including M.Phil, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research) level courses not covered in Group I. C.A./ICWA/C.S. etc. courses. All Post Graduate, Graduate level Diploma courses, all Certificate Level Courses.</p>	<p>(i) Graduate/ Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing(B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance,</p>

1	2
Group III	Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2).
All other courses leading to a graduate or above degree (not covered in group I & II).	(ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/ M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc.
Group IV	Group III
All post matriculation level courses before taking up graduation like classes XI and XII in 10 + 2 system and intermediate examination etc., not covered in Group 'II' or 'III'. ITI courses, other vocational courses (if minimum required qualification to pursue the course is at least matriculation).	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.
	Group IV
	All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.

Revised Rates of Maintenance and Other Allowances (Applicable from 01-07-2010)

Maintenance Allowances

Group of Courses	Monthly rates of Maintenance Allowance (In Rupees)			
	Pre-revised Rates		Revised Rates	
	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers
I	330	740	550	1200
II	330	510	530	820
III	185	355	300	570
IV	140	235	230	380

Other Allowances

(In Rupees)

Items	Pre-revised Rates	Revised Rates
1	2	3
1. Study Tour Charges (Per Annum)	1000	1600
2. Thesis Typing/Printing Charges (Per Annum)	1000	1600
3. Book Grant for Correspondence Courses (Per Annum)	750	1200
4. Allowance for Students with Disability		
(i) Reader Allowance for Blind Scholars (PM)	150 (Group I&II)	240 (Group I&II)

1	2	3
	125 (Group III)	200 (Group III)
	100 (Group IV)	160 (Group IV)
(ii) Transport Allowance for Disabled Students : (as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995), if such students do not reside in the hostel which is within the premises of the Educational Institution. (PM)	100	160
(iii) Escort Allowance for Severely Handicapped : Day Scholars/Students with low extremity disability (PM)	100	160
(iv) Helper Allowance: admissible to any employee of the hostel willing to extend help to a severely orthopedically handicapped student residing in the hostel of an Educational Institution who may need the assistance of a helper. (PM)	100	160
(v) Coaching Allowance to Mentally Retarded and Mentally ill Students (PM)	150	240

Statement — II

State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students during the last three years and current year i.e. from 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09 No. of Beneficiaries	2009-10 No. of Beneficiaries	2010-11 No. of Beneficiaries	2011-12 No. of Beneficiaries (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	183974	129516	147976	205776
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	
3	Assam	64952	74777	78505	82876
4	Bihar	1053	1863	2285	3635
5	Chhattisgarh	72160	85242	93766	
6	Goa	643	2152	257	1332
7	Gujarat	122843	127189	125260	129368
8	Himachal Pradesh	2271	2368	2616	
9	Jammu and Kashmir	10077	9442	10190	
10	Jharkhand	25163	30535	48438	

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Karnataka	69152	74476	78978	
12	Kerala	9173	10636	11823	12953
13	Madhya Pradesh	89223	99742	106728	
14	Maharashtra	129384	137490	160552	
15	Manipur	39123	42381	46619	
16	Meghalaya	52985	58283	64110	
17	Mizoram	33758	37873	38706	43819
18	Nagaland	35606	38432	41888	
19	Odisha	48802	52706	60476	63490
20	Rajasthan	176194	172267	189495	
21	Sikkim	1819	1754	2206	2429
22	Tamil Nadu	4241	4241	4334	4769
23	Tripura	14892	15649	16744	18584
24	Uttar Pradesh	6018	6952	7125	7848
25	Uttarakhand	15127	16366	18002	
26	West Bengal	42524	29720	45998	
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	441	214	658	28
28	Daman and Diu	164	197	169	203
Total		1251762	1262463	1403905	577110

In Bold—Anticipated Beneficiaries

[English]

Amendment of NDPS Act, 1985

3042. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has plans to incorporate stringent provisions in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 already has stringent provisions of punishment for contravention relating to narcotic drugs & psychotropic substances. Where the contravention in respect of such drugs & substances involves 'small quantity' the punishment involved is rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both; where the contravention involves quantity lesser than 'commercial quantity' but greater than 'small quantity' the punishment is rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend up to ten years and with fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees and when the contravention involves

'commercial quantity' the punishment is rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to twenty years and shall also be liable to a fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to two lakh rupees. There is no proposal to amend these penal provisions of the NDPS Act, 1985.

Subsidy to Farmers

3043. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of subsidy/financial assistance provided to Indian farmers is proportionately low as compared to the farmers of developed countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year, and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to enhance

the subsidy/financial assistance to farmers during the Twelfth Five year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO) are required to notify annually to the WTO, the domestic support that they provide to farmers. The support is notified in various categories depending on their distortive effect on trade and production. Developed countries provide large amounts of agricultural support to their farmers. Information on the domestic support provided to farmers by the United States of America, the European Union and Japan, as notified to the WTO, is given in the enclosed Statement. India has notified this information upto the period 2003-04. This is also provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Twelfth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalized by the Planning Commission.

Statement

Domestic Support as notified to the WTO

		Currency Unit	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	Current total AMS	US\$ Millions	7742.0	6259.9	6254.9
of America	Green Box	US\$ Millions	76035.0	76162.0	81585.0
			2005	2006	2007
European Union	Current total AMS	€ Millions	28427.1	26632.1	12354.2
	Green Box	€ Millions	40280.2	56529.7	62610.2
	Blue Box	€ Millions	13445.2	5696.7	5166.1
			2004	2005	2006
Japan	Current total AMS	¥ Billions	607.8	593.3	571.2
	Green Box	¥ Billions	2094.2	1916.3	1802.3
	Blue Box	¥ Billions	67.8	65.3	70.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
			2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
India	Current total AMS		Nil	Nil	Nil
	Green Art. 6.2	US\$ Millions	4002.3	5236.8	5883.0
	Art. 6.2	US\$ Millions	8254.0	7341.1	9025.7

Source: WTO

Notes: Current Total AMS refers to the Aggregate Measurement of Support (or Amber Box support) for the year in question; this is the component of domestic support that is supposed to be the most trade-distorting. The US, Japan and the EU had reduction commitments emanating from the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations *i.e.* starting from a base level, they had to reduce this category of support by a fixed percentages each year upto the 2000. From then onwards, the level reached in the year 2000 acts as the annual ceiling. India did not have to agree to any such reduction commitments because its support levels did not count as AMS when compared with the base period.

The Green Box category of support includes the forms of support that are not considered as distorting trade.

The Blue Box category of support is considered to be less trade-distorting than Amber Box support because it is given provided the producer limits his production or the number of heads of cattle as the case may be.

Article 6.2 support refers to support that is exempted from reduction commitments under special and differential treatment provisions for developing countries.

[Translation]

Interest Subvention for Dairy Farming

3044. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide interest subvention on loans for purchase of cattle for dairy farming on the lines of interest subvention scheme available for short term crop loans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no proposal to provide interest subvention on loans for purchase of cattle for dairy farming at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Home Loans

3045. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some Housing Finance Companies in the country are not disbursing loans to people belonging to the economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date; 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) National Housing Bank (NHB) has reported that the Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) are implementing the Scheme of rural housing under the Rural Housing Fund (RHF) of NHB. The Funds are lent to the Weaker Sections as defined under the Reserve Bank of India priority sector. The refinance disbursed to HFC during 2009-10 and 2010-11 under the RHF was Rs.1794.86 crore and Rs.1687.54 crore respectively.

Further, NHB has reported that loans upto Rs.5 lakh accounts for 18.50% of the total outstanding housing loans of HFCs as on 31.03.2010 and 16.04% as on 31.03.2011.

Loans upto Rs.10 lakh accounts for 34.88% of the total

outstanding housing loans of HFCs as on 31.03.2010 and 33.46% as on 31.03.2011.

Interest Rate on Agriculture Loans

3046. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given directions for providing agriculture loan to farmers at four per cent rate of interest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need for providing post-production loan to the farmers at the same rate of interest for proper management of post production requirements such as storage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government of India is being implemented by Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks since 2006-07 to provide short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers, *i.e.* those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12. Hence the prompt payee farmers will get the short term crop loan upto Rs.3 lakh at the rate of 4% p.a. in 2011-12.

Amenities to Pilgrims

3047. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests from State Governments including Uttar Pradesh Government regarding allocation of funds for providing basic amenities to pilgrims during Mahakumbh at various places including Allahabad to be held in 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon and the time by which the funds are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territories. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territories, including destinations where Kumbh Mela takes place.

The project proposals submitted by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations are prioritized based on discussions in the prioritization meetings held in the Ministry of Tourism.

The prioritization meeting for the State of Uttar Pradesh was held on 04.01.2011. Keeping in view the Kumbh Mela scheduled to be held in the year 2013 in Allahabad, a project for Development of Allahabad including Boat Club on the bank of river Yamuna as Destination has been prioritized for the year 2011-12.

The proposals that are complete as per scheme guidelines are examined and appraised for sanction subject to inter-se priority, availability of funds and status of utilization of funds released earlier under various schemes.

Empowerment Of NCPCR

3048. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to grant judicial powers to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b).

(i) No, Sir; there is no such proposal. Under Section 14 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been conferred with all the powers of Civil Court to try a

suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) and, in particular, with respect to the following matters, namely:

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any Court or office; and
- (e) Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents.

(ii) These powers are conferred on NCPDR for the discharge of its functions of inquiring into complaints and taking *suo-motu* notice of matters specified under Section 13 (1) (j) of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005.

[English]

Hygiene and Safety of Food Items

3049. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken measures to spread awareness among the people about hygiene and safety relating to food items and their areas of availability;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out how far the consumers of food items have been benefited due to the awareness about hygiene and safety of food items; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Pan India awareness programme was launched by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) involving Print and Electronic Media about Hygiene and Safety related to food items. The Doordarshan 'KALYANI' programme of the Ministry of Health & F.W. has helped in generating awareness about food, quality of water, storage and transportation of food. Handouts,

pamphlets, and Brochures, have been printed in multi-lingual format and distributed to various States.

- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Harvard School Report on Malnutrition

3050. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the report on India published by the Harvard School of Public Health according to which the country has failed to save the children belonging to impoverished families from the ill-effects of malnutrition despite achieving an impressive economic growth rate;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed the programmes implemented to curb malnutrition in view of the analysis of the above report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the changes proposed to be affected during the Twelfth Five year Plan in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Harvard study based on analysis of data from three surveys of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1, 2 and 3 conducted in 1992-93, 1998-99, and 2005-06 respectively concluded that they fail to find consistent evidence that economic growth leads to reduction in childhood undernutrition in India. They further suggested that direct investment in appropriate interventions may be necessary to reduce childhood undernutrition. It is also indicated that direct investments in preventive programmes has been less than adequate which calls for a greater investment for the purpose.

Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs Administrations which directly or indirectly have an impact

on the nutritional status of the children. Some of the direct interventions on nutrition are (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme (ii) Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) (iii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (iv) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) (v) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA, and (vi) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) -The CMB Scheme on pilot basis in 52 districts initially. Besides these, schemes such as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) etc. indirectly impact the nutrition of children.

Upon review of programmes, it has been found that many of these schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM and MGNREGS have been expanded only in recent years to provide for increased coverage and improved services, which would further improve the nutrition status.

Some of the recent decisions by the Government to improve the nutrition situation have been to (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food & public distribution. These decisions become the inputs for 12th Five Year Plan under consideration.

[English]

Benefits to ST Candidates in Medical Colleges

3051. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council rules provides for relaxation in minimum marks in both the entrance examination as well as the plus two examinations for admission of candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribes (STs) in MBBS courses in the medical colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from certain States including Kerala for extending the said benefits availed by the ST candidates to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure proper conduct of medical entrance examinations without any malpractices?

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

(b) The Medical Council of India (MCI) Graduate Medical Education Regulations 1997 provides a requirement of 40% of marks for Scheduled Caste (SC)/ Scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates in qualifying as well as entrance examinations for admission to MBBS course. In respect of General category candidates, the criteria is 50% of marks in qualifying as well as entrance examinations.

(c) No. However, the benefits of relaxation in marks for MBBS admission availed by ST candidates is also admissible to SC candidates.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Central Government is preparing to introduce a National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to medical courses at both Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels which *inter-alia* take care of malpractices prevailed in admission process.

Hydro Power Projects

3052. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting on hydro power projects of North-East was held recently;

(b) if so, the discussions held and the decisions arrived therein; and

(c) the demands raised by the States in the meeting along with the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c): The third meeting of the Task Force on Hydro Project Development was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Power on 29.10.2010 in New Delhi. In the meeting issues relating to various aspects of hydro power development in the country including the North East were discussed. Hydro power rich states including the North Eastern States participated in the meeting. The decision taken in the meeting is given below:

(i) Expeditious and time bound action would be taken by the State Governments, public utilities, concerned Central Ministries/Agencies, etc. for fixing each inter-mediate milestones including Survey and Investigation works, submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR), concurrence of DPRs, award of projects by the State, approval of Terms of Reference (ToR) for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study, finalisation of EIA study, Environment and Forest clearance, etc. for accelerated development of Hydro-electric projects.

(ii) Timely advance action for hydel capacity addition of 20,000 MW in the 12th Plan would be taken by the States particularly the Himalayan States of Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the North Eastern States.

(iii) As recommended by Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), sub-basin wise environment impact assessment studies would be taken up for major tributaries of Brahmaputra. Central Water Commission (CWC) would conduct studies for Subansiri and Siang sub-basins in consultation with Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF). TOR will be provided by MOEF and these studies would be completed expeditiously. Studies in other sub-basins would also be taken up subsequently by CWC and other identified agencies. Pending completion of these studies, Central and State agencies would continue to appraise new hydro-electric projects with a capacity of 20,000 MW for yielding benefits during 12th Plan for grant of all the necessary statutory and non-statutory clearances on merit as per extant procedure. Projects of strategic importance and those in the advanced stages in the pipeline would be accorded priority. In the meanwhile, rapid environment impact assessment studies for sub-basins of the major tributaries of Brahmaputra would also be completed in 6-9 months.

(iv) In view of high risk and uncertainties of hydel projects particularly storage projects arising out of adverse geological surprises, delays in land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) issues, law and order problems, natural calamities etc., and as recommended by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), it was resolved that cost plus tariff regime may be continued for public as well as private sector large-sized hydro power projects. In the meanwhile, studies would be conducted to work out the modalities for adoption of tariff based competitive bidding regime even for large hydel projects. It was also resolved that a level playing field would be provided to public sector hydro projects by allowing merchant sale up to a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy as provided in the New Hydro Power Policy 2008.

(v) An Inter-Ministerial Committee would be constituted under the Chairmanship of Member (Energy), Planning Commission, consisting of officers of Ministry of Power, MoEF, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Rural Development, Planning Commission, CEA and CWC to examine and resolve issues impeding the rapid development of HEPs including grant of clearances by the governmental agencies. This Committee would make recommendations for accelerated development of HEPs and the same would be discussed in the next meeting of the Task Force.

Low Carbon Campaign

3053. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

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

(a) whether certain Information Technology (IT) companies have started low carbon campaigns, including generation and supply of electricity from diverse renewable sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide regulatory, fiscal and institutional incentives to the IT companies for developing India-specific solutions for realizing full potential of renewable energy and enhancing energy security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Modern Information & Communication Technology (ICT) can facilitate efficient and low carbon development in every sector, including generation and supply of electricity from diverse sources - conventional or renewable. Considering the good market potential/ business prospects of ICT in providing solutions that bring about more efficiency in power generation and distribution through real time information, control & net-metering, the interest of the IT companies in this sector appears to be only natural.

(c) Realization of full potential of renewable energy is constrained mainly by limitations of resource characteristics/ technology/ cost rather than the use of IT. Also, the contribution of electricity generation from renewable sources in the total electricity mix in the country is less than 5%. As such, the existing regulatory measures and the general incentives already available to IT companies are considered sufficient at this juncture for development of IT solutions for specifically the renewable power sector.

Women Morbidity due to Communicable Diseases

3054. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken into consideration gender specific issues of women morbidity due to communicable diseases during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) National Public Health Programmes for prevention and control of Communicable Diseases are implemented within the overall framework of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NRHM provides a platform for provision of Health Care Services access to which is given to all regardless of Socio-economic factors like caste, gender etc. However, some diseases like TB and Leprosy entail stigma and discrimination particularly for women and thereby disproportionately affect their health status. Under the National

Programmes for TB and Leprosy efforts are made to specially reach out to women by the involvement of ANMs, ASHAs, Anganwadi Workers and Women Self-help Groups so that women may feel more confident and empowered and come forward for timely diagnosis and complete treatment.

Emergency Contraceptive Drugs/Pills

3055. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether abuse of the over-the counter emergency contraceptive drugs/ pills is triggering severe side effects among the women across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The emergency contraceptive pills contain Levonorgestrel and are considered to be safe when used as recommended. The pills should, however, be used in emergency only and not as a regular means of contraception.

Micro Finance Sector

3056. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the micro finance sector has been facing a severe cash crunch;

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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) Loans in the microfinance sector are being provided mainly through the Self Help Group (SHG) -Bank Linkage Model and the Micro Finance Institution (MFI) - Bank Linkage Model. In the SHG-Bank Linkage Model, SHGs are directly financed by banks. In the MFI-Bank Linkage Model banking agencies finance to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) for on-lending to

SHGs and other small borrowers. The disbursements by Public sector Banks and Private sector Banks to SHGs and

MFIs during last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) are given as under:

(Amount Rs crore)

	Loans disbursed by Private Sector Banks			Loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
SHG	364.45	209.83	215.40	8484.81	12043.69	14237.90
MFIs	1489.33	3156.99	3762.00	470.82	575.34	4300.74

Source : NABARD (2008,2009 &2010) Status of Microfinance in India

RBI vide its Circular No. RPCD.CO.Plan BC.66/04.09.01/2010-11 dated 3rd May, 2011 has decided to regulate microfinance sector as a separate category. In this connection, RBI advises that bank credit to Micro Finance Institutions extended on, or after, April 1, 2011 for on-lending to individuals and also to members of SHGs / JLGs will be eligible for categorisation as priority sector advance under respective categories viz., agriculture, micro and small enterprise, and micro credit (for other purposes), as indirect finance, provided not less than 85% of total assets of MFI (other than cash, balances with banks and financial institutions, government securities and money market instruments) are in the nature of "qualifying assets". In addition, aggregate amount of loan, extended for income generating activity, is not less than 75% of the total loans given by MFIs.

Further, the banks have to ensure that MFIs comply with the following caps on margin and interest rate as also other 'pricing guidelines', to be eligible to classify these loans as priority sector loans:

- i. Margin cap at 12% for all MFIs.
- ii. Interest cap on individual loans at 26% per annum for all MFIs to be calculated on a reducing balance basis.
- iii. Only three components are to be included in pricing of loans viz., (a) a processing fee not exceeding 1% of the gross loan amount, (b) the interest charge and (c) the insurance premium.
- iv. the processing fee is not to be included in the margin cap or the interest cap of 26%.
- v. Only the actual cost of insurance i.e. actual cost of

group insurance for life, health and livestock for borrower and spouse can be recovered; administrative charges to be recovered as per IRDA guidelines.

- vi. There should not be any penalty for delayed payment.
- vii. No Security Deposit/ Margin are to be taken.

Collateral Security

3057. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mandated to the all nationalised banks not to demand collateral security in case of loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs extended to units in the Micro and Small Enterprises sector; and

(b) if so, the total number of such collateral free loans extended/provided during the year 2010-11 in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mandated to all the banks not to demand collateral security in case of loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs extended to units in the Micro and Small Enterprises sector. State-wise data on collateral free loans is not collated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However, the cumulative position of the collateral free loans as on March 2011 is as under:

No. of Accounts (in actual)	Amt. outstanding (in crore)
2084069	23310.36

[Translation]

Evasion of Tax by Pharmaceutical Companies

3058. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise details of tax evaded by Pharmaceutical companies during each of the last three years, region/zone-wise;

(b) whether the Government has served notices to such companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and response thereto, company-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken for early recovery of the amount outstanding against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) So far as evasion of direct taxes are concerned, the Income Tax Department conducts search, seizure and survey operations based on the credible information on persons which includes individuals, hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery or any other valuable article or thing which represents wholly or partly income or property which has not been or would not be disclosed for the purpose of Direct Tax laws. The Income Tax Department does not maintain category-wise/company wise/region wise statistics pertaining to tax evasion as these operations are conducted on groups which are spread over various sectors/regions all over the country. Appropriate action as per law is taken to recover outstanding taxes.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, the information relating to evasion of tax by Pharmaceutical companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Assistance for Aids, Malaria and Tuberculosis

3059. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance received from foreign countries and international agencies including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for fighting AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the details of the agreements signed for the purpose indicating their terms and conditions;

(c) the details of the projects being implemented under these assistance alongwith the mechanism set up to ensure their proper utilisation;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints of misappropriation /misutilisation of funds provided to certain Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to fight and control these diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period alongwith the action taken/ proposed thereon, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details of Financial Assistance received from International Agencies alongwith terms and conditions are as per Statement-I attached. No Money has been received from International Monetary Fund (IMF).

(c) Apart from review by Planning Commission through Mid Term Review (MTR), the implementation of National AIDS Control Programmes is reviewed by Development Partners through Mid Term Review. Programmes are reviewed by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) by Development Partners. The following concrete steps have been taken to ensure optimum utilization of funds.

(i) Monitoring of resource utilization by States.

(ii) Officials from the Programme Divisions regularly visit the States to monitor implementation of all components of the programme.

(iii) Releases to states are being done through E-transfer to reduce transit delay.

(iv) Emphasis on regular and periodic adjustment of advances and reduction of outstanding advances.

(d) and (e) Yes, complaints are occasionally received on alleged misappropriation/misutilisation of funds allocated to

Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs). However, many of these complaints are anonymous/pseudonymous and cannot be processed as per C.V.C guidelines. Some complaints have

been received and dealt with directly at the State level. Details of complaints as informed by the Department of AIDS Control are given in Statement-II.

Statement- I

Financial Assistance Received from International Agencies

(Rs. in crore)

Year	World Bank (Loan amount Rs. 1125 Crore) HIV/ AIDS Malaria		DFID (Grant Rs. 808 crore.) HIV/AIDS	USAID HIV/AIDS	UNDP HIV/AIDS	Global Fund HIV/AIDS Malaria	
2008-09	158.84	12.19	176.40	15.66	1.10	288.81	154.29
2009-10	184.96	39.98	209.81	13.55	7.76	630.44	0
2010-11	Under process	0	Under process	24.73	5.13	307.58	38.34
2011-12	Year not concluded	0	Year not concluded	33.72	Year not concluded	Year not concluded	0
Conditions	The expenditure incurred by the Government of India deemed eligible for reimbursement by the World Bank after certification by audit is reimbursed by the World Bank.		The expenditure incurred by the Government of India is reimbursed by DFID on the basis of provisional accounts subject to certification by audit.	A revolving fund has been set up to meet project expenditure for 12 month period which is replenished on quarterly basis on presentation of quarterly audited expenditure statement.	The expenditure incurred by the Government of India is reimbursed by UNDP on the basis of claim submitted by Government of India in the form of Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure report (FACE).	Global Fund releases advances for three quarters duly adjusting against audited expenditure as reported on half-yearly basis.	

Statement-II

Misappropriation/ Utilisation of Funds Allocated to Non-Governmental Organisation

In the case of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka, instances have

been found which provide circumstantial evidence suggesting fraudulent practices by officials of the State AIDS Control Society. In the case of Karnataka, the allegation related to the period 2005-07 and in the case of Chhattisgarh to the period 2003-06. The matter was sent to the CBI for further investigation

and necessary action. CBI furnished its report on the various allegations. In the case of Chhattisgarh SACS, CBI concluded that the facts and circumstances, though indicate irregularities in the matter of selection and award of work/project to firms for procurement and implementation on the part of then-Project Director and other officials, yet the material is not sufficient for registering a regular case. However, a copy of the Report has been sent by the CBI to the Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh for information and necessary action in the matter.

2. With regard to Karnataka SACS, CBI concluded that (i) the facts and circumstances though indicate commission of irregularities in the matter of selection and award of work/project to the NGOs on the part of the then-project Director and 'action deemed fit' against him may be taken and (ii) regarding allegations of placing order for purchase of blood bags from M/s. Rahul Pharma by then Project Director, the matter was under consideration for registration of a regular case.

3. The observation of the CBI in the said two cases was taken up with the respective Chief Secretaries of the two States.

[English]

Storage Facility of Vaccines

3060. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of proper storage facility for vaccines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government contemplates to increase the storage facilities for vaccines, in hospitals and at health centres under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) There is no shortage of proper storage facility for vaccines in the country.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government of India has already increased

the storage facility of vaccines at all levels including hospitals and Health Centres under NRHM by providing 22,330 Ice-lined Refrigerators and Deep Freezers and 128 Walk-in-Coolers and Walk-in-Freezers in 2010-11.

(e) In view of (d) above, question does not arise.

Treatment for Poor

3061. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the private hospitals availing concessional land allotments are required to mandatorily reserve 10 per cent of their beds for the economically weaker section of society;

(b) if so, the details of private hospitals allotted land at concessional rates;

(c) whether there have been instances of the private hospitals failing to attend to the economically weaker section category patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. In pursuance of Hon'ble Delhi High Court's order dated 22.3.2007 in the matter of Social Jurist Vs. Union of India and others in WP No. 2866/2002, private hospitals, who have availed concessional land from DDA and land & Development Office, are required to provide free treatment to 25% of OPD and 10 % of IPD of total beds free of cost for poor patients having monthly income up to Rs. 4000/ or less.

(b) As per enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. The Directorate Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi has issued notice to the hospitals which were not providing free treatment to adequate number of eligible category of economically weaker sections patients. As informed by the Land And Development Officer, show-cause

notices have been issued to St. Stephen and Mool Chand Hospitals. Action under lease term is also initiated by the land allotment agencies for non-adherence of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court which, *inter-alia*, includes cancellation of allotments, re-entering of the hospitals and issuance of show-cause notices.

Statement

S. No.	Name & Address of the Hospital
1	2
1.	Dharmshila Hospital & Research Centre, Vansundhra Enclave, Delhi-110096
2.	Deepak Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Centre, 5, Institutional Area, Vikas Marg Extn, Delhi-110092.
3.	Escorts Heart Institute & Research Centre, Okhla Road, Okhla, Delhi-110025
4.	Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, Opp. Police Station, Sec-C, Vasant Kunj, Delhi-110070
5.	Jaipur Golden Hospital, 2, Institutional Area, Sec-2, Rohini, Delhi-110085
6.	Pushpawati Singhanian Research Institute, Sheikh Sarai, Phase-II, Saket, New Delhi-110017
7.	National Heart Institute, 49, Community Centre, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065
8.	Mai Kamli Wali Ch. Hospital, Plot No-12, J-Block, Community Centre, Rajouri Garden, Delhi-27
9.	Saroj Hospital, Sector-14, Extn. Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, Delhi-110085
10.	Shanti Mukund Hospital, 2, Institutional Area, Vikash Marg Extn. Vikash Marg, Delhi-110092.
11.	Venue Eye Institute & Research Centre, Plot-1, Shekh Sarai, New Delhi-110017
12.	Bhagwati Hospital, C-S/OCF-6, Sector-13, Rohini, Delhi-110085.
13.	Gujamal Modi Hospital, Mandir Marg, Saket, Delhi-110017

1	2
14.	Kottakkal Arya Vaidyashala,. Plot N0-18X, 19X, Karkardooma, Delhi-110092
15.	Amar Jyoti Ch.Trust, Karkardooma, Delhi-110092
16.	Bimla Devil Hospital, Plot No.5, Pkt.B, Delhi-110091
17.	Batra Hospital, 1 MB Road, Tughlakabad Institutional Area, New DeJhi-110062
18.	Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Sector-14, Extn. Madhuban Chowk, Rohini, New Delhi-110085.
19.	Max Super Speciality Hospital, (Max Devki Devi Heart & Vascular) Institute, 2 Press enclave Road Saket, New Delhi-110017
20.	Jeevan Anmol Hospital, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-110091
21.	Max Super Speciality Hospital (Max Balaji Hospital), 108-A,IP Extension Patpatganj, Delhi-110092
22.	Sri Balaji Action Medical institute FC-34, A-4, Pachim Vihar, New Delhi
23.	Delhi ENT Hospital & Research Centre, FC-33 Plot No-13, Jasola, Delhi
24.	National Chest Institute, A-133, Niti Bagh Delhi, Gautam Nagar, Delhi-110092
25.	Mata Chanan Devi Hospital, C-I, Janak Puri, Delhi
26.	Sunder Lai Jain Charitable Hospital, Phase-III, Ashok Vihar, Delhi-110055
27.	R.B.Seth Jessa Ram Hospital, WEA Karol Bagh, Dehi-110005
28.	Khosla Medical Institute & Research Society, (Maharsi Ayurveda Hospital) K.M.I. & R. Centre, Paschim Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi
29.	Rockland Hospital, B-33, 34, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi-110016
30.	Bensups Hospital, A Unit of B .R. Dhawan Medical Charitable Trust, Bensups Avenue, Sec-12, Dwarka, Delhi

1	2
31.	Fit. Rajan Dhall Hospital, Sec-B, Pocket-I, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-70
32.	B.L.Kapur Memorial Hospital, Pusa Road, New Delhi-110005
33.	Action Cancer Hospital, H-2/FC-33, A-4, Pascim Vihar, Delhi
34.	Maharaja Agrasen Hospital, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026
35.	Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, D-18, Sec-V, Rohini, Delhi-110085
36.	Mool Chand Khairati Ram Trust & Hospital, Ring Road Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-110024
37.	St. Stephen's Hospital Society, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi-110054
38.	Primus Super Speciality Hospital, Chandergupt Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021
39.	Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalya Devil Memorial Health Centre (VIMHANS) Nehru Nagar, New Delhi-110065
40.	Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Hospital Marg, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi-110060

Effects of Toxic Elements in Drinks

3062. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ill effects of the high level of toxic elements such as caffeine, insecticides/ pesticides in cold/soft/ energy drinks on the health of the people;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has given directions to the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on such directions and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANADYOPADHYAY): (a) The permissible Maximum Residues Limits

(MRL) for various pesticides in various food articles such as cold/ soft/ energy drinks have been laid down under chapter 2 of the Food Safety And Standards (Contaminants, Toxins And Residues) Regulations., 2011, which came into force on 5.8.2011. If these constituents are consumed beyond their permitted levels, they are likely to have adverse effects like nervousness, irritability, anxiety, insomnia, cancer etc.

(b) to (d) The Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 681 of 2004- Centre for Public Interest Litigation Vs. Union of India has directed the petitioner to represent his case before the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). The petitioner has submitted his representation to the Scientific Panel of FSSAI. The matter is presently being examined by the Panel.

[Translation]

Appointment of Ayush Doctors under NRHM

3063. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed AYUSH doctors in Health Centres in the country under NRHM;

(b) if so, the number of such Health Centres alongwith the number of AYUSH doctors appointed therein, State/ UT-wise; and

(c) the total amount spent so far by the Government on the procurement of medicines under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) State Governments, under NRHM, have appointed AYUSH doctors in the Primary Health Centres/ Community Health Centres/ District Hospitals as per their felt need.

(b) AYUSH facilities are available at 416 District Hospitals, 2942 Community Health Centres and 9559 Primary Health Centres. As on 31/3/2011, 11575 AYUSH doctors and 4616 AYUSH paramedics have been appointed by States on contractual basis under NRHM. State/ UT wise details are at Statement-I.

(c) Details of amount spent by the State Governments on procurement of medicines under NRHM, State/ UT wise from 2008-09 to 2010-11 is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sr. No.	States	Number of Contractual appointment of AYUSH Doctors and Paramedics under NRHM	
		AYUSH Doctors	AYUSH paramedics
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	1384	0
2	Chhattisgarh	325	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	49	29
4	Jammu and Kashmir	425	358
5	Jharkhand	50	0
6	Madhya Pradesh	141	164
7	Odisha	1266	0
8	Rajasthan	1028	435
9	Uttar Pradesh	1961	698
10	Uttarakhand	210	413
11	Arunachal Pradesh	33	0
12	Assam	307	
13	Manipur	88	25
14	Meghalaya	73	0
15	Mizoram	20	0
16	Nagaland	21	0

1	2	3	4
17	Sikkim	8	6
18	Tripura	135	30
19	Andhra Pradesh	712	1500
20	Goa	11	23
21	Gujarat	886	0
22	Haryana	168	185
23	Karnataka	625	68
24	Kerala	499	20
25	Maharashtra	555	138
26	Punjab	205	182
27	Tamil Nadu	299	237
28	West Bengal	19	16
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	18
30	Chandigarh	8	8
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	0
32	Daman and Diu	3	0
33	Delhi	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	7	6
35	Puducherry	31	57
TOTAL		11575	4616

Statement - II

*Expenditure on Procurements (i.e. procurement of Drugs and Equipments)
under Mission Flexible Pool and RCH flexible Pool of NRHM*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	2007-08 Total	2008-09 Total	2009-10 Total	2010-11 (Provisional) Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	High Focus States				
1	Bihar	5.97	16.36	8.16	58.95
2	Chhattisgarh	26.63	2.51	10.23	10.83
3	Himanchal Pradesh	0.96	8.59	2.17	9.89
4	Jammu and Kashmir	-	0.22	0.99	3.43
5	Jharkhand	3.45	32.10	2.63	2.79
6	Madhya Pradesh	0.09	0.43	0.79	19.71
7	Odisha	6.62	15.77	20.66	5.35
8	Rajasthan	2.46	23.40	14.93	15.41
9	Uttar Pradesh	0.01	31.06	100.01	37.64
10	Uttaranchal	0.52	11.90	0.26	0.04
	Sub Total	46.71	142.34	160.83	164.04
B	NE STATES				
11	Arunachal Pradesh	2.05	1.12	0.77	0.15
12	Assam	57.01	63.42	73.46	98.17
13	Manipur	0.27	9.04	5.33	3.57
14	Meghalaya	1.06	-	11.27	3.96
15	Mizoram	0.55	1.28	0.84	3.88
16	Nagaland	-	8.07	7.75	5.97
17	Sikkim	0.94	23.33	4.12	1.45
18	Tripura	0.07	1.40	7.42	3.92
	Sub Total	61.94	107.66	110.97	121.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
Non High Focus					
19	Andhra Pradesh	10.60	-	-	-
20	Goa	0.00	0.12	0.28	0.49
21	Gujarat	0.88	7.70	26.51	18.73
22	Haryana	2.11	7.82	15.48	23.78
23	Karnataka	19.31	12.99	1.97	12.98
24	Kerala	-	19.43	1.39	13.07
25	Maharashtra	-	42.35	21.07	-
26	Punjab	0.21	4.76	6.12	10.28
27	Tamil Nadu	17.50	29.70	55.34	73.57
28	West Bengal	3.25	24.42	12.96	23.41
Sub Total		53.87	149.29	141.13	176.32
D Small States/ Uts					
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	0.17	0.02
30	Chandigarh	-	0.27	0.18	0.31
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10	0.11	0.05	0.11
32	Daman and Diu	0.10	-	-	-
33	Delhi	0.12	0.60	-	2.82
34	Lakshadweep	-	0.08	0.03	0.01
35	Puduchery	0.58	-	0.45	0.65
Sub Total		0.90	1.06	0.89	3.93
Total		163.41	400.35	413.82	465.35

Note: 1. Expenditure for the Year 2007-08 to 2009-10 as per Audit Report submitted by the states and for the Year 2010-11 as per the FMR.

IT Outstanding

3064 : SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintain data relating to the number of persons against whom income tax of more than Rs. 10 lakh is outstanding;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount outstanding as income tax during each of the last three years, region-wise;

(c) the details of amount outstanding as income tax

against the registered companies alongwith reasons therefor, region-wise;

(d) the amount of income tax outstanding for more than three years separately from individuals and companies alongwith the action taken to recover the dues, region-wise;

(e) the number of persons and companies against whom notices have been issued and cases registered alongwith number of persons arrested in connection thereto;

(f) the achievement made therefrom till date; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to ensure speedy disposal of cases, better recovery of revenue and also to discourage recurrence of tax evasion in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Sir, the Income Tax Department does not centrally maintain data relating to the persons against whom Income tax of more than Rs. 10 lakh is outstanding. Further, the region-wise details of outstanding income tax are also not maintained centrally. To furnish details would require compilation of data at all field formations spread throughout the country and the time and efforts required may not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved. However, the details of total amount outstanding as income tax during each of the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

FY	Total amount of Income Tax outstanding
2008-09 (as on 31.03.2009)	2,13,648
2009-10 (as on 31.03.2010)	2,48,927
2010-11 (as on 31.03.2011)	3,33,077

(c) The region wise details of amount outstanding as income tax against the registered companies are not maintained centrally in the income tax department. However, amount outstanding against companies for the last 3 years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

FY	Corporation Tax outstanding
2008-09 (as on 31.03.2009)	75,509
2009-10 (as on 31.03.2010)	90,932
2010-11 (as on 31.03.2011)	1,36,316

(d) The data regarding amount of Income tax outstanding for more than three years is not maintained by the Income Tax Department. However, the amount of income tax outstanding for more than two years as on 1.04.2011 for income tax and corporation tax is as below:

(Rs. in crore)

Income tax	Corporation Tax
1,08,673	29,158

Recovery of outstanding taxes is a continuous process in which old demands are liquidated (by way of collection or reduction) and new demands are added. Apart from the statutory measures taken for recovery of outstanding tax dues as prescribed under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (including attachment of Bank account, attachment and sale of Immovable property), following specific measures are being taken to expedite recovery of direct tax arrears:-

- (i) Monitoring of outstanding arrears above Rs. 10 crore by CBDT along with the Directorate of Income Tax (Recovery).
- (ii) Identification of cases involving substantial amount pending before Commissioners (Appeals) and ITAT and requesting these authorities to dispose off such appeals early so that the amount can be collected during current financial year itself.

(e) and (f) The details of prosecution proceedings launched against the tax defaulters for their wilful attempt to evade the payment of taxes are not being centrally maintained by the Department. However, as on 30.6.2011, a total number of 15978 prosecution proceedings for different offences under the Income Tax Act, 1961 are pending.

(g) The steps taken or proposed by the Government to ensure speedy disposal of cases are as under:

- (i) Annually targets have been assigned to Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeal).
- (ii) Redistribution of the work load amongst CsIT (A).
- (iii) The department is requesting the Tribunal and Courts, on case to case basis for expeditious disposal.
- (iv) Further, cadre restructuring proposed by the department, envisages increasing the number of posts at different levels, with a view to, *inter-alia*, help the department to ensure speedy disposal of cases at CsIT(A) level and in managing litigation in timely and effective manner before Tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court.

The steps for better recovery of revenue are as per reply to part (d) above.

To discourage recurrence of tax evasion, the Government has set up Tax Information Network (TIN), Integrated Taxpayer Data Management System (ITDMS), Computer Assisted selection of Scrutiny (CASS), Annual Information Return (AIR) etc.

[English]

New Vaccines Under UIP

3065. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for inclusion of new vaccines under Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP);
- (b) whether the Government considers four factors *viz.* cost, efficiency, side effects and incidence of the disease for the purpose;
- (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 SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Inclusion of new vaccines under the Universal Immunization Programme is guided by the following:

- Disease burden (incidence/prevalence, absolute number of morbidity/mortality, epidemic/ pandemic potential)
- Safety and efficacy of the vaccine under consideration
- Affordability and financial sustainability of the vaccination program, even if the initial introduction is supported by the external funding agency
- Program capacity to introduce a new antigen, including cold chain capacity
- The cost effectiveness of the vaccination program and also of the alternatives other than vaccination.

(d) Not Applicable

[Translation]

Recruitment in Panchayat Secretariat

3066. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Gram Panchayats in the country alongwith their employment generation potential in the villages;
- (b) whether action has been taken to undertake mass recruitment drive formanning various posts in the Panchayat Secretariats of each State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the pattern of sharing of expenditure in this behalf between the Union and the States; and
- (d) the number of personnel likely to be offered employment under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) There are 240634 Gram Panchayats in the country. Considering their large number and shortage of manpower, there is huge employment generation potential in the Panchayats.

(b) to (d) Panchayati Raj being a state, subject, it is for the States to arrange for staffing in the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Union Government does not share the expenditure in this behalf. However, to improve the functioning of Panchayats and better implementation of schemes, schemes such as the Manatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGE), etc., provide for engagement of staff by the PRIs on contract basis. Many States have availed these provisions.

Night Duty by Doctors

3067. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement any scheme for rural areas under which arrangement for doctors night stay at health centres could be made so that patients, are provided proper treatment and medicines at night;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] has been launched in 2005 to support State/UT Governments to rejuvenate the public health system to provide quality and affordable health care to rural population. Health being a state subject, the health centres are operationalised, upgraded and strengthened for providing better medical facilities by respective State/UT Governments. All State/UT Governments incorporate their requirements in their annual Programme Implementation Plan[PIPs] under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] as per their felt needs for operationalising these centres on 24 x 7 basis. Based on approval accorded by Government of India, they are taken up for implementation. As per the information available, as on 31-3-2011, a total of 9107 PHCs and 4531 CHCs are functional on 24 x 7 basis. A total of 2891 First Referral Units at the level

of District Hospital, Sub Divisional Hospitals and CHCs are also functional to provide round-the-clock services for Emergency Obstetric and New Born Care, in addition to all emergencies that any hospital is required to provide.

[English]

Nutrition Security

3068. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide nutrition security to children upto the age of 0-14years;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to launch an Integrated Nutrition Scheme all over the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition, and has been implementing several schemes/ programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/ UTs which impact, directly or indirectly, the nutrition status.

Some of the direct interventions on nutrition are (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, (ii) Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM), (iii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and (iv) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- SABLA in 200 districts and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - The CMB on pilot basis in 52 districts.

Besides these, schemes such as Drinking Water and Total Sanitation Campaign, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), etc indirectly impact the nutrition of children. Many of these schemes namely ICDS, NRHM, MDM and MNREGS have been expanded recently to provide for increased coverage and improved services which would further improve the nutrition status.

As of now, there is no proposal to provide nutrition security and Integrated Nutrition Scheme all over the country.

[Translation]

Power Tariff

3069. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power tariff in the country is higher in comparison to certain other developing countries;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to rationalize the power tariff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A comparative statement indicating price of electricity for households and industry in some of the developing countries, is at Statement-I. The Average cost of supply in India as indicated in the report of the Power Finance Corporation on Performance of State

Power Utilities is at Statement-II. It may be seen from the above statements that the average cost of power supply in India is not more than that in most of the developing countries.

(c) and (d) Tariff is determined under Section 61 to 64 of the Electricity Act, 2003 by the appropriate Regulatory Commission in line with the provisions of the Act and the policies made thereunder. Whereas the tariff of generation and transmission companies owned or controlled by Central Government is regulated by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission; the tariff for generation, supply and transmission within the State is determined by the State Commissions.

Central Government has constituted Forum of Regulators (FOR) under Section 166 (2) of Electricity Act 2003. The functions of the FOR include *inter-alia* analysis of tariff orders and other orders of Central Commission and State Commissions and compilation of data arising out of the State orders, highlighting, especially the efficiency improvements of the utilities and harmonization of regulations amongst the Electricity Regulatory Commissions. Relevant provisions of the Act are at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Table 1: Electricity Prices for Households (U.S. Dollars per Kilowatthour)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	NA	NA	0.023	NA	NA
Brazil	NA	NA	0.145	0.171	NA
Chile	NA	NA	0.140	0.195	NA
China	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	0.079	0.079	0.080	0.086	NA
Indonesia	0.058	0.062	0.063	0.061	NA
Korea, South	0.089	0.098	0.102	0.089	NA
South Africa	0.061	0.059	NA	NA	NA
Thailand	0.072	0.085	0.091	0.094	NA
Turkey	0.118	0.111	0.122	0.165	NA

1 Energy end-use prices including taxes, converted using exchange rates.

Sources: United States - Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review, May 2010, Table 9.9.

Table 2: Electricity Prices for Industry (U.S. Dollars per Kilowatthour)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	NA	NA	0.049	NA	NA
Brazil	NA	NA	0.095	0.120	NA
Chile	NA	NA	0.096	0.145	NA
China	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chinese Taipei (Taiwan)	0.057	0.058	0.059	0.067	NA
Indonesia	0.059	0.068	0.068	0.064	NA
Korea, South	0.059	0.065	0.069	0.060	NA
South Africa	0.022	0.022	NA	NA	NA
Thailand	0.066	0.078	0.073	0.075	NA
Turkey	0.106	0.100	0.109	0.139	NA

1 Energy end-use prices including taxes, converted using exchange rates.

Sources: United States -- Energy Information Administration,
Monthly Energy Review, May 2010, Table 9.9.

Statement-II

Average cost of supply in India

Country	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
India	Rs. 2.76/KWh *(US\$0.0609)	Rs. 2.93/kWh *(US\$0.0646)	Rs. 3.40/kWh *(US\$0.0750)

* Conversion rate US\$ 1 - Rs.45.315

Source : PFC.

Statement — III

Relevant extract of the Electricity Act 2003

Section 61. (Tariff regulations):

The Appropriate Commission shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, specify the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff, and in doing so, shall be guided by the following, namely:

- (a) the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Commission for determination of the tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees;

- (b) the generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity are conducted on commercial principles;
- (c) the factors which would encourage competition, efficiency, economical use of the resources, good performance and optimum investments;
- (d) safeguarding of consumers' interest and at the same time, recovery of the cost of electricity in a reasonable manner;
- (e) the principles rewarding efficiency in performance;
- (f) multi year tariff principles;

- (g) [(g) that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity and also, reduces cross-subsidies in the manner specified by the Appropriate Commission;]
- (h) the promotion of co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy;
- (i) the National Electricity Policy and tariff policy:

Provided that the terms and conditions for determination of tariff under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act, 1998 and the enactments specified in the Schedule as they stood immediately before the appointed date, shall continue to apply for a period of one year or until the terms and conditions for tariff are specified under this section, whichever is earlier.

Section 62 (Determination of Tariff):

1. The Appropriate Commission shall determine the tariff in accordance with provisions of this Act for
 - a. supply of electricity by a generating company to a distribution licensee: Provided that the Appropriate Commission may, in case of shortage of supply of electricity, fix the minimum and maximum ceiling of tariff for sale or purchase of electricity in pursuance of an agreement, entered into between a generating company and a licensee or between licensees, for a period not exceeding one year to ensure reasonable prices of electricity;
 - b. transmission of electricity ;
 - c. wheeling of electricity;
 - d. retail sale of electricity. Provided that in case of distribution of electricity in the same area by two or more distribution licensees, the Appropriate Commission may, for promoting competition among distribution licensees, fix only maximum ceiling of tariff for retail sale of electricity.
2. The Appropriate Commission may require a licensee or a generating company to furnish separate details, as may be specified in respect of generation, transmission and distribution for determination of tariff.
3. The Appropriate Commission shall not, while determining

the tariff under this Act, show undue preference to any consumer of electricity but may differentiate according to the consumer's load factor, power factor, voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.

4. No tariff or part of any tariff may ordinarily be amended more frequently than once in any financial year, except in respect of any changes expressly permitted under the terms of any fuel surcharge formula as may be specified.
5. The Commission may require a licensee or a generating company to comply with such procedures as may be specified for calculating the expected revenues from the tariff and charges which he or it is permitted to recover.
6. If any licensee or a generating company recovers a price or charge exceeding the tariff determined under this section, the excess amount shall be recoverable by the person who has paid such price or charge along with interest equivalent to the bank rate without prejudice to any other liability incurred by the licensee.

Section 63 (Determination of tariff by bidding process):

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 62, the Appropriate Commission shall adopt the tariff if such tariff has been determined through transparent process of bidding in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

Section 64 (Procedure for tariff order):

1. An application for determination of tariff under section 62 shall be made by a generating company or licensee in such manner and accompanied by such fee, as may be determined by regulations.
2. Every applicant shall publish the application, in such abridged form and manner, as may be specified by the Appropriate Commission.
3. The Appropriate Commission shall, within one hundred and twenty days from receipt of an application under sub-section (1) and after considering all suggestions and objections received from the public,

- a. issue a tariff order accepting the application with such modifications or such conditions as may be specified in that order;
 - b. reject the application for reasons to be recorded in writing if such application is not in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder or the provisions of any other law for the time being in force: Provided that an applicant shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before rejecting his application.
4. The Appropriate Commission shall, within seven days of making the order, send a copy of the order to the Appropriate Government, the Authority, and the concerned licensees and to the person concerned.
 5. Notwithstanding anything contained in Part X, the tariff for any inter-State supply, transmission or wheeling of electricity, as the case may be, involving the territories of two States may, upon application made to it by the parties intending to undertake such supply, transmission or wheeling, be determined under this section by the State Commission having jurisdiction in respect of the licensee who intends to distribute electricity and make payment therefor.
 6. A tariff order shall, unless amended or revoked, shall continue to be in force for such period as may be specified in the tariff order.

Section 166 (2):

The Central Government shall also constitute a forum of regulators consisting of the Chairperson of the Central Commission and Chairpersons of the State Commissions.

[English]

User Charges in AIIMS

3070. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has plans to introduce user charges for all facilities;

(b) if so, whether the Government has already given its permission for charging user charges for all facilities including drugs and doctors charges;

(c) if so, the reasons put forward by the AIIMS administration for raising these charges;

(d) the quantum of increase compared to old charges;

(e) whether the institute has been asked to provide the list of user charges including the manpower charges involved for all procedures;

(f) if so, whether this move has been opposed by certain quarters; and

(g) if so, the arguments forwarded for opposition?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) There is no proposal for introduction of user charges for all facilities at AIIMS. However, the Governing Body (GB) of AIIMS has approved the proposal that charges for various procedures performed on patients admitted to the private wards should be at with the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) package rate and that the additional revenue so generated should be utilized to drive down the costs in general wards. This decision of the GB has yet not been implemented. There was some opposition to the decision of the GB on ground that any hike in charges would adversely affect poor patients.

Earmarking 10 per cent of Budget for North East

3071. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of earmarking 10 per cent of the total budget for the North East by each and every Ministry/Department of the Government of India is still in vogue;

(b) if so, whether all the Ministry/Department of Government of India do diligently comply with this policy;

(c) whether any mechanism is in place for penalising any defaulting Ministry/Department; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Madam. Since 1998-1999, all the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, except a few specifically exempted ones, are earmarking at least 10 per cent of their annual budget, less allocation for externally aided schemes and local or event specific schemes/projects, for expenditure in the North Eastern Region. Presently, there are 52 non-exempted Ministries/ Departments which earmark funds for the North Eastern Region.

(c) The unutilised portion of the funds earmarked by the non-exempted Ministries/ Departments is surrendered at the close of each financial year to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, which is maintained by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region on a proforma basis.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Literacy Level Among Tribal Communities

3072. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of literacy of tribal communities is relatively low as compared to the other communities in different parts of the country;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned, released for education of tribal

population during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the literacy level of tribals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) State-wise literacy rate of total population and scheduled tribes population and gap in literacy rate as per 2001 Census are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The low level of socio-economic development and their habitations in inaccessible areas are some of the reasons for low literacy rate among the scheduled tribes.

(c) The state-wise funds sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year under the education oriented schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) In order to improve the literacy level of students belonging to the scheduled tribe communities, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the education oriented schemes which include Post Matric Scholarship for ST students, Hostels for ST girls and boys, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas, Upgradation of Merit, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students, Top Class Education for ST students and National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. These are supplementary to the efforts made by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Statement-I

*Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribes Population and Gap in Literacy rate
India/ States/Union Territories: 2001*

(Figures in percentage)

S. No.	India/ State/ UT	Literacy Rate-2001		Gap in Literacy Rate
		Total	ST	
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	64.8	47.1	17.7
01.	Andhra Pradesh	60.5	37.0	23.4
02.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.3	49.6	4.7
03.	Assam	63.3	62.5	0.7

1	2	3	4	5
04.	Bihar	47.0	28.2	18.8
05.	Chhattisgarh	64.7	52.1	12.6
06	Goa	82.0	55.9	26.1
07	Gujarat	69.1	47.7	21.4
08	Haryana	67.9	NST	-
09.	Himachal Pradesh	76.5	65.5	11.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.5	37.5	18.1
11.	Jharkhand	53.6	40.7	12.9
12.	Karnataka	66.6	48.3	18.4
13.	Kerala	90.9	64.4	26.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.7	41.2	22.6
15.	Maharashtra	76.9	55.2	21.7
16.	Manipur	70.5	65.9	4.7
17.	Meghalaya	62.6	61.3	1.2
18.	Mizoram	88.8	89.3	0.5
19.	Nagaland	66.6	65.9	0.6
20.	Orissa	63.1	37.4	25.7
21.	Punjab	69.7	NST	-
22.	Rajasthan	60.4	44.7	15.8
23.	Sikkim	68.8	67.1	1.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.5	41.5	31.9
25.	Tripura	73.2	56.5	16.7
26.	Uttarakhand	71.6	63.2	8.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56.3	35.1	21.1
28.	West Bengal	68.6	43.4	25.2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	81.3	66.8	14.5
30.	Chandigarh	81.9	NST	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57.6	41.2	16.4
32	Daman and Diu	78.2	63.4	14.8

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi	81.7	NST	-
34.	Lakshadweep	86.7	86.1	0.5
35.	Pondicherry	81.2	NST	-

NST: No Scheduled Tribe

Statement-II

State-wise releases of funds under the scheme of hostels for ST. Girls and Boys

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State/ UT/ Universities		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		Amt. Released	Amt. Released	Amt. Released	Amt. Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	75.09	0.00
3	Assam	601.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	803.83	830.83	0.00	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	646.10	1296.43	0.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	236.04	*180.47	0.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	128.69	259.17	0.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	125.01	250.00	105.38	0.00
12	Kerala	0.00	0.00	146.79	0.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	255.00	1300.00	0.00	0.00
14	Maharashtra	889.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Manipur	0.00	0.00	1372.54	0.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Orissa	87.60	0.00	1000.00	0.00
20	Rajasthan	1240.53	1503.83	3123.87	0.00
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00
23	Tripura	1380.90	664.00	0.00	0.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	100.00	0.00	0.00	37.48
26	West Bengal	0.00	10.03	179.90	0.00
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	University of Hyderabad	73.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	JNU/ IIT, Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi University	0.00	500.00	173.20	0.00
34	Punjab University, Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	The English and foreign Uni. (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP.)	526.27	0	0.00	0.00
36	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
37	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0.00	0.00	46.33	0.00
Total		6500.00	6400.00	7800.00	37.48

* Released to Himachal Pradesh University

** as of date

*State-wise releases of funds under the scheme of establishment of ashram schools in
Tribal Sub Plan Areas*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State/UT		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		Amt. Released	Amt. Released	Amt. Released	Amt. Released*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
2	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	886.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1887.53	0.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Karnataka	153.13	29.62	0.00	0.00
11	Kerala	0.00	1236.04	1025.02	0.00
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1099.89	0.00	0.00
13	Maharashtra	940.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Orissa	1020.00	1500.00	2004.00	0.00
16	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Tripura	0.00	0.00	622.76	0.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	234.45	0.00	0.00
21	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	460.69	0.00
22	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		3000.00	4100.00	6500.00	0.00

*as of date

*State-wise releases of Grant-in-AID under the scheme of
Post Matric Scholarship*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State/ UT		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		Amt. Released	Amt. Released	Amt. Released	Amt. Released*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1662.13	2919.27	20036.25	11018.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00000	23.53	0.00
3	Assam	1696.18	2510.12	2881.26	441.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Bihar	170.00	0.00	0	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	160.28	375.95	1253.96	627.00
6	Goa	18.96	54.26	29.11	15.00
7	Gujarat	387.36	3046.63	5116.09	2558.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	0.00	113.99	57.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	408.00
10	Jharkhand	1058.48	1267.00	1855.54	928.00
11	Karnataka	1053.97	1863.63	3163.59	1582.00
12	Kerala	298.03	284.40	457.08	229.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	1228.18	3236.50	2026.23	1013.00
14	Maharashtra	2500.00	1250.00	6629.51	3315.00
15	Manipur	1912.68	2163.28	2460.01	1230.00
16	Meghalaya	1342.12	1006.57	2717.23	1359.00
17	Mizoram	1421.18	1571.26	1633.93	817.00
18	Nagaland	1467.27	1866.77	1908.44	954.00
19	Orissa	461.75	566.79	1104.03	550.00
20	Rajasthan	4654.00	1661.31	800.00	0.00
21	Sikkim	25.13	37.88	56.41	28.00
22	Tamil Nadu	2.50	72.34	112.71	56.00
23	Tripura	433.19	538.26	380.40	703.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Uttarakhand	230.52	188.98	531.69	266.00
26	West Bengal	389.28	603.80	302.00	150.00
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	0.00	9.15	10.00
28	Daman and Diu	0.14	1.73	0.85	0.00
Total		22586.31	27086.73	55602.99	29314.00

*as of date

**State-wise releases of Grant-in-Aid under the scheme of
Upgradation of Merit**

(Rs. in lakh)

	Name of State/ UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		Amt. Released	Amt. Released	Amt. Released	Amt. Released*
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00000	0.00000	32.760	0.00000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
3	Assam	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
4	Bihar	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00000	37.54000	17.060	0.00000
6	Goa	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
7	Gujarat	0.00000	0.00000	8.100	0.00000
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.00000	0.00000	0.045	0.00000
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
10	Jharkhand	3.05000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
11	Karnataka	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
12	Kerala	0.78000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
13	Madhya Pradesh	33.54000	0.00000	0.00000	92.88
14	Maharashtra	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
15	Manipur	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
16	Meghalaya	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
17	Mizoram	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
18	Nagaland	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
19	Orissa	17.94000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
20	Rajasthan	2.87000	6.22000	8.170	0.00000
21	Sikkim	3.12000	3.12000	3.120	0.00000
22	Tamil Nadu	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
23	Tripura	3.12000	3.12000	3.120	3.12
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
25	Uttarakhand	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
26	West Bengal	8.87560	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
28	Daman and Diu	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
29	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
	Total	73.29560	50.00000	72.375	96.00

*as of date

*Grants-in-Aid released to University Grant Commission
(UGC) Under the Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National
Fellowship (RGNF)*

(Rs. in lakh)

(as on 10.8.2011)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Released
1	2008-09	3103.00
2	2009-10	3000.00
3	2010-11	6068.00
4.	2011-12	0.00

Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is not released to State Governments.

*Grant-in-Aid released under
the Scheme of Top Class Education*

(As on 10.8.2011)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Released	No. of Institute
1	2008-09	121.61	19
2	2009-10	175.00	14
3	2010-11	500.00	42
4	2011-12	103.61	04

Under the scheme grant-in-aid is not released to State Governments. The grant-in-aid is released to Top Class Institutes identified under the scheme like IIT, NIT, IIM and other premier institutes of different streams.

Statement

The details of the Group 'A' officers of the department on whom major penalty has been imposed on the verge of their retirement during the last 3 years and in the current year

S. No.	Name of the officer	Date of major punishment order	Date of retirement	Penalty imposed
1.	Shri V.Jayaraman	27.02.2009	28.02.2009	Dismissed from service
2.	B.L.Meena	28.06.2011	31.03.2012	Penalty of reduction of pay by one stage in the time scale of pay till the retirement with cumulative effect.

*Grants-in-aid released under the scheme of National
Overseas Scholarship for ST students*

(Rs. in lakh)

(as on 10.8.2011)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Reimbursed
1	2008-09	1.18
2	2009-10	30.81
3	2010-11	30.00
4	2011-12	34.00

Under this scheme grant is not released to State Governments. Grant is reimbursed to Foreign Mission who paid the scholarships to ST students selected under the scheme.

[English]

Punishment to Retiring Officers

3073. SHRI P.R.NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Central Board of Excise has awarded major punishments in the past to the large number of employees/officers who are on the verge of retirement;

(b) if yes, the details of number of officials awarded with such punishment during the last three years and the current year, and

(c) the details of the present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) In respect of Group 'A' officers of the Department, there are two cases where major penalty has been imposed on the verge of their retirement during the last 3 years and current year. For Group 'B' and 'C' officers, the disciplinary authorities are in the field formations and this information is not maintained centrally.

Renewable Energy-Based Mini Grid

3074. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has commissioned a renewable energy-based mini-grid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry has provided central financial assistance for installation of a 20 kWp SPV power project to be operated in a mini-grid mode in village Jhargaon in Gumla District, Jharkhand. The plant is providing electricity for home lights, street lights, community centre, atta chakki/rice mill, RO plant and a pump set. The plant is being operated by a village level Committee.

Ministry has also extended financial support for installation of 60 gasifier systems of 32 kW capacity with 100 % producer gas engines for providing electricity to villagers through local distribution network. The plants are being installed in association with State Governments, NGOs, village level organizations, institutions, entrepreneurs, etc.

Illegal Financial Activities

3075. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidiary companies floated in foreign countries by Indian Companies are involved in money market instruments and illegal financial activities and if so, the details thereof for the last three years and current year,

(b) whether such activities are violating Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) regulations and directives of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against each such company by Enforcement Directorate (ED), RBI and Income-tax Department so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The opening of subsidiaries/offices abroad and remittance of funds to them by the Indian Companies are monitored by the Reserve

Bank of India (RBI) and the Indian Companies are required to seek approval from RBI, wherever needed, for remitting funds to their overseas subsidiaries and to submit periodical returns/reports to the RBI containing details of remittances and/ or other financial activities of their subsidiaries. Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate action under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) as and when any contravention of the provisions of FEMA by any person/legal entity comes to its notice or is reported to the Directorate of Enforcement by the RBI. Based on the investigations conducted, one Show Cause Notice was issued for FEMA contraventions relating to transactions of overseas subsidiary of an Indian Company. The case was adjudicated and penalty of Rs. 14 crores was imposed. Further, appropriate action as per the provisions of the Direct Tax Laws is also taken whenever credible information with regard to tax evasion is received by the Income Tax Department.

[Translation]

Opening of AWCs

3076. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) by taking into account the distance instead of population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) In compliance with the Supreme Court's Order of 29.04.2004 in WP No. 196/2001 PUCL Vs. UOI, for increasing the number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) to cover 14 lakh habitations across the country, the population norms for setting up of Anganwadi Centres under the Integrated Child

Development Services (ICDS) Scheme were revised, so as to cover the hitherto uncovered villages/habitations in the country.

For universalization of the ICDS Scheme, population norms were revised as per the details given below.

Pre-revised

Anganwadi Centres(AWCs)

For Rural/Urban Projects Population

Revised

Anganwadi Centres(AWCs)

For Rural/Urban Projects Population

500-1500 - 1 AWC

400-800 - 1 AWC

800-1600 - 2 AWCs

1600-2400 - 3 AWCs

Mini-AWC

Thereafter, in multiples of 800 one AWC

150-500 - 1 Mini-AWC

Mini-AWC

For Tribal Projects

150-400 - 1 Mini- AWC

For Tribal/Riverine/Desert/Hilly and

other difficult areas/Projects

Population

Population

300-1500 - 1 AWC

300-800 - 1 AWC

150-300 - 1 Mini-AWC

150-300 - 1 Mini-AWC

During last phase of expansion of ICDS in 2008-09, the States/UTs were requested to map all the areas to ensure universal coverage and especially, SC/ST/Minority habitations. The States/UTs can ask for additional Projects/Anganwadi Centres and Mini-Anganwadi Centres as well as Anganwadi on Demand wherever required. That being so, the distance criteria has ceased to be of relevance.

As on date, a cumulative number of 7015 Projects and 13.67 lakh AWCs have been sanctioned by the Government.

[English]

Power Generation

3077. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the current energy mix of India in terms of Hydrocarbons, intermediates and renewables, source-wise and megawatt-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes or plans to change this energy mix in favour of renewables over the next ten years till 2021;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India's dependence on Hydrocarbons is likely to significantly decrease in any substantive measure by 2021;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to augment power generation capacity over the next two decades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The total Installed Capacity in the country as on 31.07.2011 is approximately 180,358 MW comprising 117,310 MW(65%) thermal including gas and diesel, 38,106 MW(21%) conventional hydro, 4,780

MW (3%) nuclear and 20,162 MW (11%) from renewable energy sources including wind.

(b) and (c) Proposed capacity addition from renewable energy sources during the next 10 years, as projected by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is approximately 50,000 MW comprising capacity of about 23,000 MW from Wind, 4000 MW from Biomass, Bagasse Co-generation etc., 3,000 MW from Small Hydro and about 20,000 MW from Solar. With this capacity addition from renewables, the total capacity of renewables is expected to be more than 70,000 MW by 2021-22. This is likely to improve share of renewables.

(d) and (e) India's dependence on Hydrocarbons is likely to decrease marginally in view of the Low Carbon Growth strategy adopted by our country as per which Hydro, Nuclear and Renewables are being promoted to the maximum possible extent.

(f) While the generating capacity addition is a continuing process, a number of steps have been taken by the Government to augment power generation capacity in the coming years. These include augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012; formation of new joint ventures to manufacture supercritical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants; development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each; bulk ordering of 11 units of 660 MW each with supercritical technology with mandatory phased indigenous manufacturing programme to promote indigenous manufacturing; sensitization of stakeholders to enlarge the vendors base to meet Balance of Plants requirements; rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Power, etc.

Targets Under BRGF

3078. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any targets under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the targets fixed and achieved under the programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the local panchayats and municipalities have been assigned responsibilities to execute the development works under the programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) No Sir, Government has not fixed any targets under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme. However, the untied Development grants under the BRGF Programme are released to the State Governments for utilization by the Panchayats, the Municipalities and other local bodies for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure and meeting other local developmental requirements, based on the demands raised in the Gram/ Area Sabhas. The State-wise details of the funds released by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to the States and the Utilization Certificates or Expenditure Reports submitted by the implementation authorities under Development Grant component of BRGF during 2007-08 to 2011-12 (as on 31-07-2011) are at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Panchyats and the Municipalities are responsible for implementation of scheme under BRGF Programme.

Statement

State-wise Details of BRGF Development Grants Released and Utilisation Reported in 2008-09 to 2011-12 (as on 31.07.2011)

S. No.	State	No. of BRGF District	Annual Entitlement from 2007-08 to 2010-11	Annual Entitlement 2011-12		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11*		2011-12*	
				Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	335.28	376.77	250.38	250.38	335.28	335.28	335.34	168.43	171.11		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	14.47	15.38	11.07	11.07	11.77	8.67	12.70	0.00	0.00		
3	Assam	11	157.19	166.75	53.23	47.19	56.03	24.81	126.04	16.47	0.00		
4	Bihar	36	602.99	652.05	421.54	421.54	493.21	443.77	708.91	52.83	0.00		
5	Chhattisgarh	13	235.48	256.80	192.44	192.44	207.60	207.60	263.36	90.11	59.08		
6	Gujarat	6	101.31	109.64	0.00	0.00	91.17	86.96	101.31	37.68	30.12		
7	Haryana	2	28.44	30.15	22.45	22.45	19.35	19.35	37.53	17.53	0.00		
8	Himachal Pradesh	2	28.50	30.22	21.52	21.52	25.65	25.65	28.50	15.04	11.80		
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3	45.85	49.06	40.77	36.10	0.00	0.00	41.26	0.00	0.00		
10	Jharkhand	21	322.56	345.31	290.27	290.27	209.18	201.19	322.56	33.60	0.00		
11	Karnataka	5	103.17	113.91	0.00	0.00	94.88	94.88	113.48	50.05	0.00		
12	Kerala	2	32.33	34.83	0.00	0.00	22.21	22.17	30.31	8.79	10.65		
13	Madhya Pradesh	24	428.40	466.50	300.44	300.44	309.99	309.99	511.80	205.31	58.78		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Maharashtra	12	253.57	280.56	0.00	0.00	228.19	223.14	278.95	139.82	75.48
15	Manipur	3	39.09	40.93	10.02	10.02	27.71	27.71	52.30	23.44	9.41
16	Meghalaya	3	37.01	38.44	33.61	33.61	21.14	21.14	47.42	22.42	0.00
17	Mizoram	2	22.98	23.58	0.00	0.00	19.28	19.28	26.68	13.67	7.97
18	Nagaland	3	37.05	38.48	30.31	30.31	37.04	37.04	37.04	20.76	17.83
19	Orissa	19	305.67	320.96	227.84	227.84	200.40	198.60	385.20	133.78	40.62
20	Punjab	1	15.65	16.80	0.00	0.00	14.08	14.08	17.22	7.64	0.00
21	Rajasthan	12	250.99	277.46	183.50	183.50	109.34	109.34	296.23	169.97	127.34
22	Sikkim	1	12.97	13.58	11.67	11.67	10.86	10.86	15.08	6.59	3.73
23	Tamil Nadu	6	108.04	117.74	97.21	97.21	62.09	62.09	108.04	81.42	0.00
24	Tripura	1	12.21	12.66	10.98	10.98	7.69	7.69	12.21	8.72	8.46
25	Uttar Pradesh	34	602.09	655.05	541.74	541.74	559.61	557.73	640.02	445.10	320.05
26	Uttarakhand	3	41.85	44.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.66	0.00	0.00
27	West Bengal	11	244.90	272.14	142.55	142.55	170.58	168.83	265.68	38.70	0.00
	TOTAL	250	4420.04	4799.99	2893.53	2882.83	3344.32	3237.85	4852.83	1807.87	952.43

*Utilisation Certificates are not due yet in respect of the funds released in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Urban Health Project

3079. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from State Government of Gujarat for additional Central assistance for its Urban Health Project;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. This Ministry has not received any proposal from State Government of Gujarat for additional Central assistance for its Urban Health Project.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Waiving off Loans

3080. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bank loans of farmers especially farmers of Bihar, taken by them between 1986-90 from different banks have not been written off;

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaints of harassment of farmers by the banks for recovery of such loans where interest has now become more than the principal amount; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to provide relief to the affected farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was implemented in the Country in terms of which

agricultural loans disbursed by Public Sector Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks including Urban Cooperative Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks between 01 April 1997 to 31 March 2007 to farmers, overdue as on 31 December 2007 and remaining unpaid upto 28 February 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/ Debt Relief. In Bihar Rs.1150.45 crores were waived off benefiting 786922 farmers. Debt Relief was provided to 16929 farmers amounting to Rs.26.69 crores. As per the guidelines for the Scheme, there is a decentralized grievance redressal mechanism for dealing with complaints right down to the branch level of the banks.

Illegal Transplantation of Human Organs

3081. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the illegal transplantation of human organs taken from poor people outside the immediate family members could not be effectively stopped through Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 due to connivance of Doctors and touts;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has made any inquiry into it; and

(d) if so, outcome thereof alongwith remedial steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. However, some incidents of illegal transplant of human organs have come to the notice of Government of India. Information supplied by various States during the last few years regarding such incidents is at enclosed Statement.

Sale and purchase of human organs including kidneys is already banned under the provisions of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. Under Section 13 of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, the Central and the State Governments are empowered to appoint Appropriate Authorities for the purpose of the Act. The Appropriate Authorities appointed by the Central and the State Governments

are empowered to investigate any complaints of breach of provisions of the Act including those pertaining to sale and purchase of human organs, including kidneys.

The Director General of Health Services is the Appropriate Authority in respect of the Union Territories including National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, in respect of the States, action under the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, has to be taken by the concerned Appropriate Authority. This

Act already contains stringent provisions for punishing removal of human organ without authority and for commercial dealings in human organs.

The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has already been passed recently by the Lok Sabha. The proposed amendments provide more stringent and prohibitive punishment and penalty for those indulging in illegal dealings in human organs and tissues.

Statement

Details of cases of Illegal Kidney and Other Organ Transplantations in various Government/ Private Hospitals Reported and Action Taken - As received from Various States/ Union Territories:

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Details of cases reported
1.	NCT of Delhi	12 cases have been registered by the Delhi Police under Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, since the enactment of the Act. However, out of these 12 cases, two cases have been dropped.
2.	Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra have informed that in January 2004 Dr. S.P. Trivedi of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai was prosecuted for the charges of cheating, forgery and illegal trafficking of human organs.
3.	Punjab	Government of Punjab have reported that sale of human organs for transplant, particularly kidneys was detected in a few cases in the State which are under investigation of the Special Investigating Team constituted for this purpose. As a result of the investigations, many people have been arrested and one hospital, namely, Ram Saran Dass Kishorilal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar has been deregistered. However, there is no report of large scale exploitation of the poor for illegal/ commercial organ trade in the State.
4.	Gurgaon, Haryana	CBI has registered two cases pertaining to Gurgaon (Haryana) and Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh). CBI has arrested 8 suspected doctors and their associates.
5.	Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	In the year 2008 in Ujjain district an International gang was exposed for carrying out illegal kidney transplantations. The case was Registered in thana Mahkal as crime No. 408/27.6.08 under sect. 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B IPC and 18, 19 under Human Organ Transplantation Act. Ujjain Police has arrested six (6) persons.

Other States/ Union Territories have not reported any instance of commercial dealings in respect of human organs.

[English]

Liquidity of Banks

3082. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MOHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has enhanced the liquidity of Banking Sector consequent upon the global melt down;

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

(c) whether the Banks have failed to provide adequate loans to the Housing and Automobile Sectors despite such enhanced liquidity by the Government;

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

(e) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government for utilisation of such enhanced liquidity by the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a), (b) and (e) In response to the global financial crisis, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) undertook a number of monetary and liquidity measures. These, among others, included the reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) from 9 per cent in September 2008 to 5 per cent by January 2009; reduction in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) from 25 per cent to 24 per cent; opening of new refinancing windows; refinance to SIDBI, NHB and EXIM Bank; reduction in prudential norms with regard to provisioning and risk weights. Simultaneously, in view of the adverse impact of the global slowdown on the domestic economy, policy rates were also cut substantially - the repo rate by 425 basis points from 9 per cent in September 2008 to 4.75 per cent in April 2009 and the reverse repo rate by 275 basis points from 6 per cent in November 2008 to 3.25 per cent in April 2009. The objective of these measures was: first, to maintain a comfortable rupee liquidity position; second, to augment foreign exchange liquidity; and third, to maintain a policy framework that would keep credit delivery on track so as to arrest the moderation in growth.

Reflecting the monetary policy stance, liquidity conditions, which were in surplus from December 2008 to May 2010, switched to deficit from June 2010. The liquidity in the system

changed from a surplus of around Rs.33,000 crore in May 2010 to a deficit of around Rs. 120,000 crore in December 2010. In other words, liquidity support of around Rs. 1,20,000 crore was provided to banks in December 2010.

(c) and (d) As regards credit, movements in credit depend upon both demand and supply factors. Banks extend loans on the basis of their commercial assessment taking into accounts the available funds with them as well as the risk profile of the borrowers. Year-on-year credit growth by scheduled commercial banks in respect of housing and vehicles accelerated sharply in March 2011. While housing loans growth accelerated further in June 2011, it decelerated marginally in respect of vehicle loans. The details are as under:-

(Year-on-year growth in per cent)

	Housing loans	Vehicle loans
March 2009	7.3	5.8
March 2010	7.7	2.9
March 2011	15.0	24.3
June 2011	17.0	22.9

Phone and Internet Connection for Government Officers

3083. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government officers are reimbursed for expenses incurred on mobiles, landline phones and internet connection installed at their residences:

(b) if so, the details thereof and their entitlement, grade-wise

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to explore the possibility of opting for cheapest possible service available: 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) Yes Sir.

(b) The facility of reimbursement of telephone, mobile and internet at the residence of the officers are available to a certain

category of officers. For the purpose of reimbursement, charges on residential telephones provided to the officers as also on the mobile phones to the entitled officers to the Government of India and broadband facility at home has been converged into a single package and the maximum amount reimbursable has been fixed as detailed below:

Rank/ Designation	Ceiling Amount (in Rs.)
Secretary to the Government of India and equivalent rank	2800
Additional Secretary to the Government of India and equivalent rank	2500
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India and equivalent rank	2000
Director and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and equivalent rank	1500
Below the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India (restricted to 25% of Group 'A' Officers below the rank of Deputy Secretary)	800

(c) and (d) Orders already exist wherein the officers are at liberty to choose the service provider and avail of any options for payment within the maximum ceiling. Further, the reimbursement is allowed to the entitled officer upto the prescribed ceiling and the excess amount over and above the prescribed ceiling is to be borne by the officers concerned.

Blacklisted Indian Drug Companies

3084. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has recently suspended tenders awarded to ten Indian drug companies and also blacklisted them;

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

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to check the quality of drugs being exported from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Ministry of External Affairs has informed that the issue of blacklisting and supply of substandard drugs by some Indian companies came up in local newspapers in April, 2011. The Indian High Commissioner in a meeting with the Hon'ble Minister of Health, Government of Sri Lanka on 11th April, 2011 took up the matter reported in the media on the possible suspension of some pharmaceutical companies from India for allegedly violating tender norms. The High Commissioner said that both countries had long-standing cooperation in the pharmaceutical sector. India has a well-established and vibrant pharmaceuticals industry, which was committed to supplying quality drugs at affordable prices. India had emerged as a leading global exporter of generic drugs and other pharmaceutical products. Indian companies had exported over \$10 billion of drugs, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals last year, with a large proportion of exports going to markets in advanced economies.

With regard to the concerns expressed by the Government of Sri Lanka, the High Commissioner suggested that careful delineation of technical standards and selection of companies was essential in the tendering process and proposed that a delegation from the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council of India (PHARMEXCIL) visits Sri Lanka to meet the local health authorities regarding the procedure adopted by Government of Sri Lanka for sourcing pharmaceuticals from India. This would help in working out a mechanism to prevent substandard and low quality manufacturers from entering the market by exploiting loopholes in the procedures. The Hon'ble Minister welcomed this suggestion. The High Commissioner requested for the details of the companies alleged to have violated tender norms. The Hon'ble Minister of Health, Government of Sri Lanka clarified to the High Commissioner that the allegation was only against a few companies and not against Indian industry as such and promised to share the list of Indian companies that violated the norms. However, no list was provided by the Government of Sri Lanka.

Production of Iron Ore

3085. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Iron Ore by the private sector is more than the public sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the efficiency of public sector in this regard ?

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

(b) As per available information, a total of 32 Public Sector iron ore Mines reported production of 60.77 million tonnes in the year 2010-2011 as compared to 289 iron ore mines which reported production of 147.33 million tonnes in the Private Sector in the same period. The difference in production between Public Sector and Private Sector could, therefore, be attributed to difference in number of mines and size of operations in Public and Private Sector.

(c) The mining sector has been liberalized since the year 1993 and private participation has been facilitated and the growth in mineral production is driven by market demand.

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

Protection of Tribal Land

3086. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal land has been acquired by some big industries and the State Governments in some States during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of tribals affected and number out of them rehabilitated during the above period. State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to modify the existing laws to protect the tribal lands from alienation;

(e) if so, whether the Government also proposes to rehabilitate the evicted tribals in the areas which are congenial to their culture and life style;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the financial assistance provided to them in this regard during the last three years and the current year. State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) Land and its management is a subject matter of the State List and Land Acquisition is a subject matter of the Concurrent List of the Constitution. For various projects Land is acquired by the States/ UTs. The data related to acquisition of tribal land by big industries and State Governments is not maintained by this Ministry.

(d) to (f) As Land and its management is a subject matter of State List, Land acquisition is done by the States/ UTs. Various States/UTs have enacted their own laws to prevent alienation of tribal lands and have policies for rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced tribals.

(g) In view of the reply above, the question does not arise.

Regional Imbalance in Per Capita Income

3087. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional imbalance exists in the per capita income of the country;

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

(c) the details of the per capita income in the country, national, State and Union Territory level, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to remove this regional imbalance?

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

(b) Disparities in the levels of development of different areas owes to differences in resources endowment, levels of infrastructure and socio-economic parameters. Despite the efforts made through various measures including the Plan

Schemes, regional imbalances continue to exist owing to the sub-continental dimensions of the country with inherent differences in terms of geographical parameters and historical reasons.

(c) The details of per capita Net State Domestic product at current prices at National, State and Union Territory level from 2004-05 to 2010-11 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) Reduction of inter-state disparities and inequalities between rural and urban areas has always been the priority of development policy and the Government is committed to it. The strategy has been to generate employment opportunities in rural areas, develop rural infrastructure and provide better access to health, education, drinking water, sanitation, etc, in order to bring a tangible improvement in standard of living and quality of life of the rural masses. The policy instruments for

minimizing the inter State disparity include plan and non-plan transfer of resources from the Centre to States favouring less developed States, tax incentives for setting up of private industries in the backward regions, etc. A number of programmes have also been initiated to reduce income disparity between States. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), which includes the district component covering 250 backward districts, special plan for Bihar and the KBK districts of Orissa, the Integrated Action Plan for 60 tribal and backward districts and the drought mitigation package for Bundelkhand, Hill Area Development Programme/Western Ghats Development Programme and Border Area Development Programme, etc. In addition, several ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State specific schemes are expected to accelerate the growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product of these States/ regions.

Statement

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices

		(Rupees)						
Sl. No.	State\ UT	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010 (P)	2010- 2011(P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25321	28539	33135	39727	45007	51025	60458
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27719	29473	31840	36697	43445	51405	NA
3.	Assam	16782	18396	19737	21290	24195	27197	30413
4.	Bihar	7914	8341	10249	11589	14629	16715	20069
5.	Jharkhand	18510	18326	19789	24789	24865	27132	29786
6.	Goa	76426	85299	94512	107311	119273	132719	NA
7.	Gujarat	32021	37780	43395	50016	55140	63961	NA
8.	Haryana	37842	42133	49892	58090	67757	78781	92327
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32564	35850	38931	42076	46019	50365	58493
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21314	22813	24443	26285	28332	30582	33056
11.	Karnataka	26804	31166	35969	42345	47604	52097	59763
12.	Kerala	31871	36276	40419	45700	52012	59179	NA

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15442	16631	19028	20935	23757	27250	NA
14.	Chhattisgarh	18559	20117	24800	29385	34360	38059	44097
15.	Maharashtra	35915	41624	49568	57218	62454	74027	83471
16.	Manipur	18640	20395	21419	23093	24773	27332	29684
17.	Meghalaya	24086	26284	30952	34321	40628	43555	48383
18.	Mizoram	24662	26698	28764	32488	38582	45982	NA
19.	Nagaland	30271	33792	36568	39985	45353	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	17380	18618	21980	27560	30121	33226	36923
21.	Punjab	33103	36142	41740	49195	54633	60746	67473
22.	Rajasthan	18565	20275	24055	26882	30592	34042	39967
23.	Sikkim	26693	30256	32203	36452	46989	68731	81159
24.	Tamil Nadu	30062	35243	42288	47606	54140	63547	72993
25.	Tripura	24394	26668	29081	31111	33350	35799	38493
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12950	14222	15998	17786	20342	23395	26051
27.	Uttarakhand	24726	29423	35111	42619	50674	59584	68292
28.	West Bengal	22649	24720	27823	31567	35513	41219	NA
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40921	44754	53778	61430	69186	74340	NA
30.	Chandigarh	74173	84993	97568	102980	108486	118136	128634
31.	Delhi	61560	68933	78741	89212	101381	116886	135814
32.	Puducherry	48302	67205	68673	74201	79306	88158	98719
All India		24143	27123	31198	35820	40605	46492	54835

NA- Not Available P : Provisional.

Source: For Sl. No. 1-32 — Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India -- Central Statistics Office.

Economic Recession

3088. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is suffering from acute economic recession compounded by rising fuel prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof compared with other countries during the last three years; and

(c) the steps proposes/taken by the Government to face such situation in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

Madam. There is no economic recession in India. However, the global petroleum crude price continues to remain at elevated levels.

(b) The growth rates estimated by the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook, (update of June 2011) for the years 2009 and 2010 are 2.8 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively for the emerging and developing economies and 6.8 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively for India. The projections for 2011 and 2012 are 6.6 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively for the emerging and developing economies and 8.2 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively for India.

(c) The Government has pursued prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years, strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets, and increased social spending to provide a stronger foundation to protect the poor.

Losses Of SEBs

3089. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantum of losses are being borne by the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and power distribution companies because of transmission and distribution losses;

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

(c) whether transmission and distribution losses are expected to go up in next ten years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct any enquiry to identify specific reasons for such losses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Transmission and Distribution (TandD) losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with Aggregate Technical and Commercial (ATandC) losses for better clarity. ATandC losses have been reduced

from 36.64% in year 2002-03 to 27.15% in year 2009-10. Details are placed at enclosed Statement.

The responsibility of reduction of losses in the distribution network lies with the State Governments and the Power Departments/Utilities. Losses taking place in distribution system also contribute to the losses of the State Electricity Boards and power distribution companies. According to M/s Mercados Report on "Study on Specific Aspects of the Power Sector for Impact on State Finances" submitted to the Thirteenth Finance Commission, Govt. of India, the projected losses at constant nominal tariffs and without considering the subsidies have been worked out as Rs.116,089 crores for the year 2014-15. The primary reasons for (a) Commercial losses are operational inefficiency, leading to high ATandC losses, inadequate revision of tariff to cover cost of supply, pilferage/theft of power and non-disbursement of subsidy by State Governments to utilities, and (b) technical losses are overloaded networks, inadequate neutralization of reactive power by capacitors, load imbalances in 3 phase supply etc.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam, a High Level Panel on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' to look into the financial problems of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and to recommend system improvement measures has been constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri V. K. Shunglu, Former Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The Terms of Reference of the Panel are:

(a) Review accounts of SEBs' and State Distribution Companies as on March 31, 2010 or earlier if updated accounts for the year ended March 31, 2010 are not available.

(b) Review their Financial Position as on March 31, 2010, and in particular, losses incurred and projected distribution losses over the period April 2010 to March 2017.

(c) Review Electricity Tariff including the role of (i) State Governments; (ii) State Tariff Regulator, and (iii) SEBs/ State Distribution Companies in periodic tariff revision.

(d) Assess system improvement measures accomplished in distribution of power, in particular, in urban areas as well as future needs/ plans.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| (e) Examine geographical and spatial compulsion and determine their operational impact. | (i) Shri V.K. Shunglu, former CAG | Chairman |
| (f) Review organizational and managerial structure, manpower, employed and future requirements / plans. | (ii) Shri S.K. Tuteja | Member |
| (g) To recommend plan of action to achieve financial viability in distribution of power by 2017. | (iii) CMD/PFC | Member |
| | (iv) CMD/REC | Member |
| | (v) Chairman, CEA or his representative | Member |

The composition of the above High Level Panel is as follows :

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (vi) Three representatives from SEBs/Discoms | Members |
| (vii) Pr. Adviser (Energy), Planning Commission | Convener |

Statement

State wise ATandC Loss (%)

Sl. No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bihar	77.64	66.25	82.50	83.75	43.99	47.38	34.37	43.92
2	Jharkhand	72.63	62.47	62.83	52.14	54.41	23.34	54.01	10.43
3	Orissa	40.88	47.40	54.07	44.07	39.90	41.68	42.20	39.7
4	Sikkim	80.12	66.67	38.33	44.87	61.43	51.20	46.82	51.37
5	West Bengal	26.62	32.87	23.91	28.34	30.66	23.24	25.81	33.24
6	Arunachal Pradesh	61.73	16.34	25.43	68.99	57.96	61.59	60.22	52.99
7	Assam	39.43	43.35	39.31	35.24	36.64	35.18	32.68	29.03
8	Manipur	76.81	69.70	88.56	77.83	79.69	79.61	81.37	48.02
9	Meghalaya	42.39	39.35	38.12	37.90	39.08	39.45	43.39	48.73
10	Mizoram	49.63	38.70	24.61	21.98	31.71	28.40	41.11	39.06
11	Nagaland	53.74	55.63	43.13	50.41	48.01	49.12	44.08	45.97
12	Tripura	34.27	14.84	20.96	32.36	29.19	30.26	31.94	29.17
13	Delhi	59.51	51.19	43.55	40.32	34.32	34.59	17.92	20.78
14	Haryana	47.62	42.85	43.66	42.83	25.60	33.02	33.30	28.99
15	Himachal Pradesh	29.52	9.26	21.71	17.06	13.47	17.15	12.85	18.47
16	Jammu and Kashmir	68.22	68.79	68.33	63.25	64.68	71.92	69.05	70.45
17	Punjab	26.45	25.52	24.00	23.31	22.54	19.10	18.51	17.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Rajasthan	47.13	50.84	46.74	42.19	35.74	33.02	29.83	30.07
19	Uttar Pradesh	32.21	58.38	46.81	43.89	44.25	43.10	40.12	39.65
20	Uttarakhand	37.59	43.48	45.62	27.98	35.54	38.32	35.37	33.53
21	Andhra Pradesh	36.14	22.62	21.15	16.68	17.88	16.19	12.99	16.43
22	Karnataka	45.68	35.82	33.67	38.04	32.76	32.13	24.94	25.43
23	Kerala	36.19	32.73	32.12	23.61	23.34	21.52	21.61	14.89
24	Pondicherry	41.67	20.53	16.46	17.46	17.46	18.71	18.46	19.35
25	Tamil Nadu	20.02	20.64	19.41	17.09	16.21	16.19	14.39	20.15
26	Chhattisgarh	37.48	30.99	32.30	38.76	29.26	27.59	32.73	37.89
27	Goa	22.99	21.28	18.34	12.37	16.89	13.10	21.69	7.77
28	Gujarat	31.24	35.48	35.15	26.72	23.60	22.81	22.05	22.81
29	Madhya Pradesh	49.42	41.52	54.27	44.44	45.67	45.85	46.61	41.03
30	Maharashtra	44.25	38.95	27.98	33.15	34.59	31.32	31.19	25.02
Grand Total		36.64	34.90	34.82	33.02	30.62	29.45	27.74	27.15

Source: PFC

[Translation]

Akshay Urja

3090. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing schemes along with target set and achievements made so far under 'Akshay Urja' scheme in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to develop and install telecommunication towers based on Akshay Urja in rural areas of the country including Maharashtra and Uttarakhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action plan formulated by the Government to promote such projects in remote and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry has several

ongoing renewable energy scheme/ programmes in the country. Details thereof are given in Statement-I and State/ UT-wise cumulative achievements under the major schemes/ programmes as on 30.06.2011 are given in Statement-II State/ UT-wise targets are not set under these schemes/programmes.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, during FY 2010-11, the Ministry has supported pilot projects for use of Solar Photovoltaic power systems in 400 nos. Telecom towers of different operators in different States, including 25 nos. in Uttarakhand, primarily with a view to demonstrate the efficacy of such systems in substitution/ abatement of diesel based power generation in case of towers located in off-grid/ power deficit areas. Details thereof are given in Statement-III.

(d) Pending satisfactory completion of the pilot projects mentioned above and receipt of feedback from the same, no further action plan has presently been formulated to promote more of such projects in telecom towers in remote and rural areas.

Statement-I

Details of the ongoing renewable energy schemes/ programmes in the Country

1. GRID-INTERACTIVE/ OFF-GRID RENEWABLE POWER:

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

2. RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR RURAL APPLICATIONS:

- **Remote Village Electrification Programme:** provision of lighting/electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/ hamlets Biomass Gasifier for Rural Energy/ Industrial Energy,
- **Biogas Programme:** Setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/ lighting/ manure/ small scale power generation

- **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/ devices (mainly solar cookers/ driers for cooking, drying farm produce) under National Solar Mission.

3. RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR URBAN, INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS:

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

4. RESEARCH, DESIGN and DEVELOPMENT:

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

Statement-II

State-wise details of cumulative achievements under various renewable energy schemes/ programmes as on 30.06.2011

A. Grid connected Renewable Power

S. No.	STATES/ UT	Small Hydro Power (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Bio-Power		Solar Power (MWp)
				Biomass Power (MW)	Waste to Energy (MW)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	191.43	198.20	363.25	43.16	2.10
2	Arunachal Pradesh	78.84				0.03
3	Assam	27.11				
4	Bihar	59.80		9.50		
5	Chhattisgarh	19.05		239.90		
6	Goa	0.05				
7	Gujarat	15.60	2269.43	10.50		11.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Haryana	70.10		35.80		1.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	418.96				
10	Jammu and Kashmir	129.33				
11	Jharkhand	4.05				
12	Karnataka	820.85	1727.65	365.18	1.00	6.00
13	Kerala	136.87	35.10			0.03
14	Madhya Pradesh	86.16	275.90	1.00	2.70	0.10
15	Maharashtra	275.13	2345.80	469.00	5.72	4.00
16	Manipur	5.45				
17	Meghalaya	31.03				
18	Mizoram	36.47				
19	Nagaland	28.67				
20	Orissa	64.30				1.81
21	Punjab	154.50		90.50	9.25	2.33
22	Rajasthan	23.85	1620.10	81.30		7.65
23	Sikkim	52.11				
24	Tamil Nadu	96.55	6084.20	488.20	5.65	6.05
25	Tripura	16.01				
26	Uttar Pradesh	25.10		607.50	5.00	0.38
27	Uttarakhand	134.62		10.00		0.05
28	West Bengal	98.40	4.30	16.00		1.15
29	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25				0.10
30	Chandigarh					
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli					
32	Daman and Diu					
33	Delhi					2.14
34	Lakshadweep					0.75
35	Pondicherry					0.03
Total (MW)		3105.64	14560.68	2787.63	72.48	46.68

MW = megawatt, MWp = Megawatt peak.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	Nagaland	5407	1480			271	720	6317	6.00	3				11	
20	Orissa	246086		270	0.02	5834	5156	9882	84.52	56			3437	602	
21	Punjab	128989			1.81	5354	8620	17495	121.00	1857		30.00	22050		
22	Rajasthan	67623	33	2071	3.00	6852	91754	4716	990.00	283	222	14.00	36682	292	
23	Sikkim	7691				212	4640	5200	17.73			16.00	20		13
24	Tamil Nadu	218009	2597	7730	6.14	6350	7536	16816	67.73	829	60	25.00	1536		101
25	Tripura	2882	1000			1199	26066	42360	25.57	151		2.00	80	60	715
26	Uttar Pradesh	427018	80	20260	24.91	89160	132203	16123	1311.00	573			50494	98	86
27	Uttarakhand	12659		350	3.07	8568	91307	64023	180.03	26			10534	472	34
28	West Bengal	336480	700	24043		8076	130873	17662	775.00	48		38.00	7959	1176	2
29	Andaman and Nicobar	137				358	405	6296	167.00	5	2		60		
30	Chandigarh	97			0.33	229	275	1675	0.00	12			1529		
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	169				0	0	0.00					80		
32	Daman and Diu					0	0	0.00							
33	Delhi	680				301	0	4807	80.00	89			27990		
34	Lakshadweep					0	0	5289	85.00						
35	Pondicherry	578	600			417	25	1637	0.00	21		5.00	90		
36	Others*					9150	24047	125797	148.00				17950		
Total		4198233	14834	122922	70.54	204523	748676	731202	9142.60	7373	1352	1072.65	663501	6975	1871

SLS = Street Lighting System; HLS = Home Lighting System;

SL = Solar Lanterns; MW = Mega Watt; kWp=kilowatt peak; PP = Power plants;

Statement-III*Details of Pilot Projects supported for use of Solar Photovoltaic systems in Telecom Towers in different States*

Name of Telecom Operator	Name of State	Number of Telecom Towers supported for use of SPV systems
I. BSNL		
	Arunachal Pradesh	15
	Haryana	3
	Himachal Pradesh	18
	Jammu and Kashmir	15
	Karnataka	3
	Kerala	3
	Punjab	4
	Rajasthan	4
	Sikkim	2
	Tamil Nadu	3
	Uttar Pradesh (W)	6
	Uttarakhand	25
	Sub Total	100
II. AIRTEL	Bihar	100
III. INDUS	Andhra Pradesh	100
IV. GTL	Uttar Pradesh	100
	Total	400

Cases of Influenza H5N1 and Virology Institutes

3091. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the report of spread of Influenza H5N1 or Bird Flu in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of cases of Influenza H5N1 or Bird Flu reported and the deaths occurred therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the details of the existing Virology Institutes for the early detection of such diseases alongwith the steps taken/ proposed to set up Virology Institutes in other States including Gujarat, State/ UTwise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals for opening such institute in various States;

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

(f) the action taken/proposed on each of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. There had been outbreaks of influenza H5N1 in poultry. There had been no human case of influenza H5N1 reported in India.

(c) There are 45 laboratories (26 in Govt. Sector and 19 in private sector) testing pandemic influenza A H1N1 in the country including Gujarat. These laboratories have been linked to cover all States/ UTs. If there is an outbreak of influenza H5N1 among humans, these laboratories can test the samples (details are in the Statement)

(d) to (f) No proposal has been received from any State during the last three years to open Virology Institute for testing H5N1.

Statement*List of Labs Testing Samples for H1N1***GOVERNMENT SECTOR**

- 1 National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi
- 2 All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
- 3 Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

-
- 4 Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
 - 5 Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
 - 6 Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry
 - 7 National Institute of Virology, Pune, Maharashtra
 - 8 Haffkine Institute, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
 - 9 NIMHANS, Bangalore, Karnataka
 - 10 National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata, West Bengal
 - 11 BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
 - 12 New Civil Hospital, Surat, Gujarat
 - 13 Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
 - 14 Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh,
 - 15 King's institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
 - 16 Patel Chest Institute, Delhi
 - 17 RMRC, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
 - 18 Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
 - 19 Regional Medical Research Centre Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - 20 Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh, Assam
 - 21 SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan,
 - 22 Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)
 - 23 Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh)
 - 24 Defence Research Development Establishment, Gwalior
 - 25 Desert Medical Research Centre, Jodhpur
 - 26 Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna
-

 PRIVATE

- 27 Dr. Dangs Laboratory, Delhi
 - 28 Auroprobe Labs, Delhi
 - 29 Super Religare Ltd. Gurgaon, Haryana
 - 30 Dr. Lals Path Lab, Delhi
 - 31 Bioserve Labs, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
 - 32 SRL Mumbai, Maharashtra
 - 33 Super Religare Ltd. Pune, Maharashtra
 - 34 Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Karnataka
 - 35 Naryana Hrudayalaya, Bangalore, Karnataka
 - 36 Step-Up Lab, Surat, Gujarat
 - 37 Christian Medical College Vellore, Tamil Nadu
 - 38 Hitech Diagnostic Lab, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
 - 39 Bharat Scan Lab, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
 - 40 Diagnostic Service Lab, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
 - 41 Lister Metropolis Lab. Chennai, Tamil Nadu
 - 42 Immuno- Ancillary Clinical Services Lab, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
 - 43 Microbiology Lab, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
 - 44 Dr. Rath Lab, Trichy Tamil Nadu
 - 45 Apollo Hospital Laboratory, Delhi
-

DCI on Black Money

3092. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
 DUDHGAONKAR:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) has been set up to deal with issues relating to tax crimes and trace black money;
- (b) if so, the details and jurisdiction thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to hire specially trained officials to probe cases of black money;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria fixed for their selection;

(e) whether appointment of such officials is duplication of work being undertaken by newly set up DCI;

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

(g) the time by which the newly created Directorate is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government has set up the Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).

(b) The Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) is mandated to perform functions in respect of criminal matters having any financial implication punishable as an offence under any direct tax law.

The powers conferred upon the Directorate of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation), *inter alia* are the following:

- (1) To seek and collect information about persons and transactions suspected to be involved in criminal activities having cross-border, inter-state or international ramifications, that pose a threat to national security and are punishable under the direct tax laws;
- (2) To investigate the source and use of funds involved in such criminal activities;
- (3) To enter agreements for sharing of information and other cooperation with any central or state in India or agencies of foreign states as may be permissible under any international agreement;
- (4) To file prosecution complaint in the competent court under any direct tax law relating to a criminal activity; and
- (5) To execute appropriate witness protection programmes for effective prosecution of criminal offences under the direct tax laws, i.e. to protect and rehabilitate witnesses who support the sate in prosecution of such

offences so as to insulate them from any harm to their person.

The DCI is headed by a Director General of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation), in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (DBDT) and is a subordinate office of CBDT.

The DCI shall have eight Directors of Income Tax (Criminal Investigation) located at Delhi, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Lucknow.

(c) and (d) The staff requirement of DCI is presently met from the existing posts of DGIT (Intelligence), DIT (Intelligence) and DIT (CIB) in the Income Tax Department.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of answer to Part (e) above.

(g) The Directorate has already been set up.

Merging of Schemes

3093. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether multiple agencies have been given the work relating to implementation of the various anti-poverty programmes, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission and National Horticulture Mission, resulting in undermining the role of Panchayats;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to entrust the implementation of all such programmes to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for its better implementation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action plan of the Government to implement all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in health, education, drinking water, etc. through Panchayati Raj to ensure better and effective implementation and co-ordination?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) to (d) Various Union Ministries administer different Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission and National Horticulture Mission. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued detailed.

guidelines on 19/1/2009 (available on website www.panchavat.gov.in) for providing appropriate roles and responsibilities to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the planning and implementation in the respective CSSs

Derecognition of Medical Colleges

3094. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has recommended the Government for withdrawal of recognition in respect of certain medical colleges including Netaji Subhash Chandra Medical College in Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year indicating the reasons for the same, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the colleges withdrawn recognition by the Government on the recommendation of MCI during the said period, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has not withdrawn recognition in respect of certain medical colleges in contrast to the recommendation of MCI;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to improve the facilities in derecognised medical colleges and restore their recognition?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India (MCI) has recommended to the Central Government to initiate action under section 19 of India Medical Council Act (IMC), 1956 for withdrawal of recognition in respect of 07 medical colleges including N.S.C.B. Medical College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh in view of certain deficiencies. The State-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of medical colleges
1.	Madhya Pradesh	04
2.	Karnataka	02
3.	Chhattisgarh	† 01

Out of the above 07 medical colleges, MCI has recommended for continuation of recognition in respect of 02 medical colleges in Karnataka.

(c) to (f) Central Government has not de-recognized any medical college so far. As per the Section 19 of IMC Act, 1956, the Central Government is the authority in the matter of withdrawal of recognition.

[Translation]

Solar Lights in Trains

3095. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install solar lights in trains/ compartments in the country;

(b) if so, the details of trial conducted in this regard so far; and

(c) the outcome of the research especially in respect of its economic viability?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Railways proposes to install solar lights in trains in the country.

(b) Solar Lighting based train lighting system has been provided in one narrow gauge coach plying on Pathankot-Jogindemagar Route in Kangra Valley section on trial basis.

(c) One coach with solar lighting system is under trial. On evaluation of trial further study of economic viability will be undertaken.

Rural Electrification

3096. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought the progress report of rural electrification works from State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the major highlights of the report; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The progress of

rural electrification works under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) are sought from implementing agencies on fortnightly basis as part of Management Information System (MIS). The progress under RGGVY, as on 31.07.2011, is as under:

	Bharat Nirman target by March, 2012	Revised coverage (provisional) under RGGVY	Achievement (as on 31.07.2011)
Un/de-electrified village	1,00,000	1,10,337	98,612
BPL	175 lakh	233.87 lakh	168.86 lakh

Acquisition of Assets by ARCs

3097. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) have acquired stressed asset portfolios of banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering NBFCs to access the ARCs window to manage non-performing loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Securitisation Companies (SCs)/ Reconstruction Companies (RCs) have acquired stressed assets from Banks and Financial Institutions. However, these companies have not acquired any stressed assets from the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that by 30th June, 2011, it has issued Certificate of Registration (CoR) to 14 SCs/RCs, of these, 13 SCs/RCs have commenced operations. At the end of June, 2011, the book value of total amount of assets acquired by 13 operational SCs/RCs stood at Rs. 74,087.98 crore.

(c) to (e) The provisions contained in sub-clause (iv) of clause (m) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Securitisation

and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act) empowers the Central Government to specify any other institution or an NBFC as a 'Financial Institution' for the purposes of this Act. The Government considers and decides the request of an NBFC or any other institution for specifying as a 'Financial Institution' on a case-to-case basis on the merit of each case.

Involvement of IFCI

3098. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to involve Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited (IFCI) more effectively in economic development activities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Govt. of India does not have any direct share holding in IFCI Ltd. The Commercial decisions of IFCI are taken by its management.

(b) In view (a) above, does not arise.

HIV/ AIDS Bill

3099. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HIV/ AIDS Bill is still pending for introduction in Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there have been widespread agitations by HIV/ AIDS victims to enact the legislation to end the widespread discrimination of HIV/ AIDS affected in different spheres of life;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government recognizes that the stigma associated with HIV/ AIDS could not be fought only through medical intervention or public health measures, as it has larger socio-economic implications; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Contents of the Bill are being examined.

(c) and (d) Representations have been received primarily from NGOs and networks of people living with HIV for introduction of the Bill in Parliament. The draft of the Bill is being examined by the Department of AIDS Control.

(e) and (f) Yes. The Department of AIDS Control has developed and implemented successful communication strategies for generating awareness and information on HIV and AIDS and services related to it. It has undertaken mainstreaming trainings which cover issues of stigma and partnering with different Ministries, private sector for strengthening HIV/ AIDS interventions in the world of work, civil society organizations, religious organizations, media, women's organizations and People Living with HIV/ AIDS (PLHA) networks to address issues of stigma and socio economic implications associated with HIV/AIDS.

Cases of Hepatitis Infections

3100. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a few recent studies in the country which state that a large number of Indians suffer from various types of Hepatitis infections which cause certain other diseases such as cirrhosis and liver cancer;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such

cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the strategies adopted and the programmes run by the Government for the control and treatment of the cases of Hepatitis;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch an awareness and vaccination drive against Hepatitis infections and provide free treatment to the people living with these infections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are very few studies and no conclusive evidence on actual prevalence of Hepatitis. There are five known viruses that affect the liver: Hepatitis A, B, C, D and E. Hepatitis A and E are transmitted via fecal-oral route, while the rest are transmitted via blood-to-blood contact.

(b) Number of cases of Viral Hepatitis reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) Hepatitis B vaccine has been incorporated in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in 15 States/ UTs.

Since April 2005, the Government has also introduced auto disabled (AD) syringes for all vaccinations under the UIP in all states. AD syringes are single use, self-locking syringes that cannot be used more than once. This prevents misuse and contamination/cross infection through repeated use of unsterile injection/equipment. Routine screening of blood units for Hepatitis B and C has been made mandatory to detect and discard contaminated blood units.

Since the main cause of Hepatitis A and E is consumption of contaminated water, different programmes of Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India are being run through state governments/local bodies to ensure supply of safe drinking water. These programme include:

- (i) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP),
- (ii) Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme,
- (iii) Jalmani Programme.

Statement*State wise Cases of Viral Hepatitis reported during 2008- 2011*

Sl.No.	State / U.T	2008	2009	2010*	2011 (upto May 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8195	9457	9949	5431
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150	153	219	123
3	Assam	2175	7770	312	1164
4	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	1778	1835	287	26
6	Goa	107	96	71	25
7	Gujarat	2940	3068	2673	2215
8	Haryana	2395	2011	1500	312
9	Himachal Pradesh	1783	2979	2566	404
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6000	6190	3990	1619
11	Jharkhand	395	340	231	111
12	Karnataka	9328	11029	8308	2156
13	Kerala	10030	7810	5395	NR
14	Madhya Pradesh	8329	7381	5168	NR
15	Maharashtra	7207	7488	5446	734
16	Manipur	495	1764	298	89
17	Meghalaya	275	205	428	11
18	Mizoram	489	476	571	419
19	Nagaland	127	542	99	10
20	Orissa	2060	5610	2879	333
21	Punjab	6880	5750	6546	1869
22	Rajasthan	2113	981	950	218
23	Sikkim	153	364	798	83
24	Tamil Nadu	1958	3978	5143	1094
25	Tripura	1146	987	450	277

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Uttarakhand	2658	20132	6645	727
27	Uttar Pradesh	1136	1988	1977	1143
28	West Bengal	4206	4525	4440	1541
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	229	243	228	75
30	Chandigarh	NR	390	NR	543
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	453	277	314	85
32	Daman and Diu	80	62	103	88
33	Delhi	6342	7657	6510	2276
34	Lakshadweep	112	30	20	12
35	Pondicherry	567	517	650	62
Total		92291	124085	85164	25275

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, Dte. GHS

Note: NR implies "Not Reported"

* Provisional

Penalty on SBI Life

3101. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has imposed fine on State Bank of India (SBI) Life in the recent past; and

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

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

(b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that it has imposed a fine of Rs.70.00 lakh on SBI Life Insurance Company under Section 102(b) of the Insurance Act, 1938 for violation of Clause C-4 of the Guidelines issued by IRDA on Group Insurance Policies.

Solar Thermal Power

3102. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a computer simulations software for design optimisation of solar thermal power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on the said project; and

(d) the extent to which the new software is likely to help the Government in achieving the targets set for generation of new and renewable energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Indian Institute of Technology Bombay has launched a computer simulation software which has been developed as a part of an on-going RandD project sponsored by the Ministry to them for setting up a megawatt scale national solar thermal power research and simulation facility at Solar Energy Centre of the Ministry at Gurgaon. The software deals with overall plant optimization through multiple simulations. With this software, performance of the plant can be predicted for entire year and parametric studies can be done through change of system parameters.

(c) The total cost of the project is Rs. 40.98 crore for a duration of five years, and Rs.38.0 crore have been released so far.

(d) The software is likely to help in building up indigenous capabilities and, therefore, would help developers in designing solar thermal power projects for remaining phases of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, which was launched by the Government in January, 2010.

[Translation]

Insufficient Funds for STs

3103. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided insufficient/ lesser funds in the budget for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes due to which the said works are not being carried out satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the provisions made by the Government to provide required/ sufficient funds for the development and welfare works of the Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) the details of funds provided for the purpose during the last three years?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Planning Commission allocates funds to Union Ministries/Departments from the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) as per inter-sectoral priority.

(d) The funds allocated to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years are as given below.

(Rs. in crores)

Year	BE (Plan)
2008-09	2121.00
2009-10	3205.50
2010-11	3206.50

[English]

Report on Female Foeticide

3104. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a global survey has been conducted by Thomson Reuters Foundation on the prevalence of female foeticide;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Thomas Reuters Foundation survey is based on the overall perception of 213 gender experts from 5 continents on six key risks - sexual violence, non-sexual violence, cultural or religious factors, discrimination and lack of access to resources and trafficking. India is ranked 4th in the global survey.

(c) I. The National Charter for Children was adopted in 2004 as a reiteration of the Government's commitment to children's rights to survival, development and protection. It specifically refers to the obligation of the State and community to undertake all appropriate measures to address the problems of infanticide and foeticide and other issues relating to the survival of the girl child.

II. The National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 has identified twelve key areas that require utmost attention, including abolition of female foeticide, infanticide and child marriage and ensuring survival, development and protection of the girl child.

III. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been established under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The NCPCR is mandated to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country, to enquire into violation of child rights and to recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases.

IV. The Government has enacted the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, further amended in 2003. The Act is a comprehensive legislation which provides for the prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques.

The recent initiatives undertaken by Government of India for effective implementation of the Act include the following:

- Rule 11 (2) of the PC and PNDT Rules, 1996 has been amended to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment of organizations which fail to register themselves under the Act.
- The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee has been reconstituted and apart from inspections, further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.
- Operational guidelines for PNDT-NGO Grant in Aid Scheme have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for effective implementation of the Act.
- Awareness is being created on the issue through various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) mechanisms, sensitization of stake holders including judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/ seminars and community awareness through Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (AMM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), etc.

[Translation]

Interest on Crop Loans through KCC

3105. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference between rates of interest charged on crop loans disbursed to farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) in different States;

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

(c) whether the Government has noticed that the normal interest rate of seven per cent on loans disbursed through KCC is automatically increased to twelve per cent in case the KCC are not renewed;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the process of renewal of KCC; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Interest subvention at different 'rates is given to farmers by different State Government which determines the ultimate rate of interest charged to farmers, State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The normal interest rate of 7% on loan disbursed through KCC is not automatically increased to 12% in case it is not renewed. The rate of interest charged on such non renewed KCC varies from bank to bank.

(e) and (f) With a view to making the scheme of KCC more effective at ground level and serve the farmers in the way in which it was expected to do, GoI had constituted a High Level Task Force (Sarangi Committee) which *inter alia*, examined and suggested measures for improving efficiency of KCC scheme.

The Task Force *inter alia* recommended that financial literacy and counselling campaigns, be undertaken to increase awareness among farmers on KCC, banks be encouraged to educate their rural branch staff about the KCC and banks use farmers' cooperatives and Self Help Group (SHG) federations as banking correspondents to increase outreach.

Statement

Sr. No.	States	Additional Interest Subvention provided by State Govt over and above to Gol	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	No Interest subvention	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	2%	Applicable to Cooperative Bank for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	No Interest Subvention	
4	Assam	3%	Upto 20,000 only applicable to Commercial Banks, RRBs and Coop. Banks
5	Bihar	1%	Commercial Banks, RRBs and Coop. Bank
6	Chhattisgarh	No fix interest subvention	Rate of interest charged by the bank over and above 3%, which will be borne by the State Government
7	Delhi	No Interest Subvention	-
8	Goa	No fix subvention	Rate of interest charged by the bank over and above 4%, which will be borne by the State Government
9	Gujarat	(i) 2% on own funds deployed by the bank for providing crop loan upto Rs.3 lakh (ii) Diamond artisan availing crop loan will get 3%	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	No Interest Subvention	-
11	Jammu and Kashmir	No Interest Subvention	-
12	Jharkhand	No Interest Subvention	-
13	Karnataka	3%	-
14	Kerala	No Fixed Interest Subvention	State Government will reimburse entire interest portion of the loan availed by the farmer from Coop Bank for a period of 180 days.
15	Madhya Pradesh	(i) 5% interest rebate during 2009-10 on 12% rate of interest from the farmers on crop loans. (ii) 6.5% interest rebate during 2010-11 on 11% rate of interest from farmers on crop loans.	-
16	Maharashtra	(i) 4% interest rebate for farmers availing crop loan upto Rs.50,000/- (ii) 2% interest rebate for farmers availing crop loan above Rs.50,000 upto Rs.3 lakh	-
17	Manipur	No Interest Subvention	-
18	Meghalaya	No Interest Subvention	-
19	Mizoram	No Interest Subvention	-

1	2	3	4
20	Nagaland	No Interest Subvention	-
21	Orissa	No fixed interest subvention	State Government will <i>provide</i> interest subsidy to the Coop Bank for providing crop loan to farmer @5%. The difference between Average cost of funds and 5% rate of interest is borne by State Government.
22	Punjab	No Interest Subvention	-
23	Haryana	2%	-
24	Rajasthan	No Interest Subvention	-
25	Sikkim	No Interest Subvention	-
26	Tamil Nadu	7%	Farmers who availed crop loan at 7% during 2010-11 and repaid promptly, entire 7% interest will be borne by State Government
27	Tripura	No Interest Subvention	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	1%	Only for Cooperative Banks
29	Uttaranchal	4%	Only for Cooperative Banks
30	West Bengal	2.5% during 2009-10 No interest subvention during 2010-11 and 2011-12	Only for Cooperative Banks

[English]

Market reforms by SEBI

3106. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has plans to introduce new market reforms to ease the burden on domestic and overseas investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government plan to protect small companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) reviews

processes, policies, and feedback etc. and introduces new market reforms.

(b) Details of the major areas in which been taken by SEBI to undertake new market reforms are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs regulates all the companies incorporated under the Companies Act. 1956, including small companies.

SEBI has also prescribed a framework for setting up of stock exchanges/ trading platforms by recognized stock exchanges having nationwide trading terminals for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to help them raise capital through the securities market. SEBI vide its letter dated May 24, 2011, have granted in-principle approval to both BSE and NSE to operationalize SME platforms.

Statement

Major areas in which steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by SEBI to introduce new market reforms include the following:

A. Investor awareness and education

1. A toll free helpline to respond to the queries of investors, including the status of their grievances, in different languages.
2. Web based centralized investor grievances tracking system.
3. Media campaigns are undertaken for investor education, including production of films for the purpose.
4. Newspaper advertisements are issued in various languages and advertisements on radio and TV.
5. Workshops are held through SEBI empanelled Resource Persons to spread financial literacy.
6. Investor awareness programmes are held for Mutual Fund investors.

B. Primary Market and Corporate Restructuring

1. Mandated disclosure of voting results by listed companies on their websites and to the exchanges within 48 hours from the conclusion of the concerned shareholders' meeting.
2. Mandated disclosure of financial results for the immediately preceding quarter by listed companies in addition to the extant requirement for disclosure of quarterly results for the current quarter along with that of corresponding quarter of the previous year.
3. To ensure that materially important information is provided in the Public issue process, SEBI has revised the structure, design, format, contents and order of information of Bid-cum-Application Form and Abridged Prospectus.
4. Select Takeover Regulations based on the recommendations of Takeover Regulations Advisory Committee has been considered and approved by SEBI Board.

C. Mutual Funds

1. To help larger subscription of Mutual Fund schemes, especially, in the smaller towns, distributors have been allowed to charge Rs. 100 as transaction charge per subscription. There would be no charge for investments below Rs. 10,000. No transaction charges on (a) transactions other than purchases/subscriptions relating to new inflows, and (b) direct transactions with the Mutual Fund.
2. Asset Management Companies to manage and advise pooled assets such as offshore funds and pension funds etc. that are broad based, provided there is no conflict of interest due to differential fee structure in addition to their Portfolio Management Services under the current arrangements.
3. Increased transparency of information by revising the guidelines for advertisement and mandating more granular disclosure of Assets under Management (AUM) figures and scheme performance.
4. As a first step towards regulating distributors of Mutual Funds, selected distributors will be regulated through Asset Management Companies (AMCs) by putting in place the due diligence process to be conducted by AMCs.
5. One Common Account Statement to be dispatched every month for investors who have transacted in any of his folios across the mutual funds.
6. Green initiative and cost effective measures utilizing dispatch of annual reports via email
7. All the operations of Mutual Funds to be located in India.
8. SEBI registered Mutual Funds to accept subscriptions from foreign investors who meet the KYC requirements for equity schemes, enabling Indian mutual funds to have direct access to foreign investors and widen the class of foreign investors in Indian equity market.

D. Investigation and Surveillance

1. Amendment to the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider

Trading) Regulations, 1992 specific disclosures to be made by promoters and persons who are part of promoter group of a listed company.

2. Steps to increase effectiveness of the surveillance mechanism and to carry out investigations more effectively like implementing Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence System (DWBIS), upgrading existing IMSS etc.

E. Secondary Market and the Market Intermediaries

1. SEBI board has approved the simplification and rationalization of trading account opening process with stock brokers. Major features of simplification would include:
 - (a) All client-broker agreements shall be replaced with the 'Rights and Obligations' documents, which shall be mandatory and binding on all parties;
 - (b) The number of client signatures will reduce substantially. In most of the cases, signatures will be required only on one document *i.e.* Account Opening Form; and
 - (c) The cost of compliance for both clients and brokers will come down.
2. Merchant bankers to maintain records and documents pertaining to due diligence exercised in pre-issue and post-issue activities of issue management, takeover, buyback and delisting of securities.
3. Revised the net worth for Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents considering the present day capital needs for setting up a RTA business with adequate infrastructure.

F. Derivatives

1. Putting in place the risk management and risk containment measures for derivatives on volatility;
2. Introduction of derivatives for hedging interest rate risk.
3. Laying down the broad principles for operation of market making and the incentives structure for such market making.

4. Framing broad guidelines to ensure uniformity in terms of prudential regulatory parameters to minimize regulatory arbitrage.

G. Other Measures

1. Use internationally accepted financial reporting language (*i.e.* extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) for setting up of a unified filing and dissemination platform called SEBI Unified Platform for Electronic Reporting - Dissemination (SUPER-D).
2. Examine the conversion of the Listing Agreement to Listing Regulations.
3. Examine the proposal of setting up a Forensic Accounting Cell within SEBI.
4. Review Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery (BCP and DR) of Stock Exchanges and Depositories, system audit for Stock Exchanges and Depositories, stress test by Clearing Corporation/ Stock Exchanges, necessary guidelines/ framework in respect of Co-location and High Frequency Trading, Exit Policy for Stock exchanges that are derecognized/ sought voluntary derecognition and extension of Call Auction Mechanism to IPO and illiquid Scrips.
5. Develop and regulate the profession of Investment Advisors through a Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) etc.

Charges on Services

3107. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had directed all departments to review charges for services like issue of passport, public works, security, patent and copy write, postal services etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Government has proposed to increase non-tax revenue from services; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Revision of Non Tax Revenue is done depending upon the cost of delivery of services and Government policy thereon.

Liver Ailment and Transplantation

3108. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) the number of people particularly children suffering and died of liver ailment in the country including Delhi during the last three years and the current year so far, State/ UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/ proposed by the Government to check such deaths due to liver ailment and also to educate people about the precautionary measures to prevent such ailment;

(c) whether the hospitals in the country are well equipped to treat the cases of liver ailment and transplantation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to provide modern equipment in Government hospitals to treat the cases of liver ailment and transplantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The data on the number of people including children suffering and died of liver ailment in the country is not maintained centrally.

(b) Government of India has introduced Hepatitis B vaccination in the Universal Immunization Programme for children under 1 year of age. This will prevent infection due to Hepatitis B, which is one of the causes of liver ailment in children.

Besides this, health education is imparted in the community to promote simple measures like use of safe water and personal hygiene to prevent Hepatitis A and E infections, which are water borne and known to causes liver ailment in children.

(c) to (e) District Hospitals and CHCs, teaching hospitals are equipped to deal with common liver ailments. However very few Government hospitals are conducting liver transplantation.

Five Government hospitals, namely; AIIMS, G.B. Pant Hospital, Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences and Army Hospital (R and R) in Delhi and PGIMER in Chandigarh are registered for Liver transplantation under transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994.

[Translation]

Blacklisted NGOs

3109. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of blacklisted Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working for the welfare of women and children during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and scheme-wise; and

(b) the welfare measures taken by these NGOs for women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State-wise details of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working for the welfare of women and children blacklisted, scheme-wise, is available on Ministry's website *i.e.* <http://www.wcd.nic.in>.

(b) Once blacklisted, an NGO is not eligible for any financial assistance from the Ministry and the Ministry does not maintain details of welfare activities undertaken by such NGOs.

Hydro Power Projects in North-Eastern States

3110. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro power projects sanctioned by the Government in North-Eastern States along with their present implementation status, project-wise, company-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the environmental clearance was obtained for these projects;

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

(d) whether any power project is pending for want of environmental clearance in these States; and

(e) if so, the project-wise details thereof and the time by which these projects are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is required for setting up of hydro projects estimated to involve capital expenditure exceeding such sum as may be fixed from time to time, by notification by the Central Government. Presently, six hydroelectric projects duly concurred by CEA having an aggregate installed capacity of 2936 MW in North-East States, are under execution. Environmental clearance has been accorded to all these projects.

Details of these hydro projects, company-wise and state-wise, are enclosed as Statement-I

(d) and (e) Twelve hydroelectric projects in North Eastern States having an installed capacity of 10036 MW which have been concurred by CEA are pending for want of environmental and/or forest clearance. Details of all these twelve hydro projects is enclosed at Statement-II Once the projects obtain all statutory and non-statutory clearances and achieve financial closure, they will be taken up for implementation.

Statement-I

Hydro Power Projects sanctioned in North Eastern States- under construction

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Sector	Implementing Agency	Implementation Status	Capacity (No. x MW)	Benefits (MW)	Date of Environment Clearance	Date of Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya								
1.	Myntdu	State	MeSEB	Under Construction	2x42+1x42	126	26.09.2001	09.06.03 (State)
2.	New Umtru	State	MeSEB	Under Construction	2x20	40	13.03.2006	12.01.2006 (State)
Arunachal Pradesh								
3.	Subansiri	Central	NHPC	Under Construction	8 x 250	2000	16.07.2003	09.09.03 (CCEA)*
4.	Kameng	Central	NEEPCO	Under Construction	4x150	600	29.03.2001	02.12.04 (CCEA)
5.	Pare	Central	NEEPCO	Under Construction	2 x 55	110	13.09.2006	04.12.08 (CCEA)
Mizoram								
6.	Tuirial	Central	NEEPCO	Under Construction	2 x 30	60	14.06.1995	14.01.11 (CCEA)
Total						2936		

* CCEA- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs

Statement-II

*Hydro Electric Projercts (North Eastern Region) accorded concurrence
by CEA and awaiting Environment and/ or Forest Clearance*

Sl. No	Name of project/ Executing agency/ I.C	Date of CEA Concurrence	Status of Environment and Forest clearance
1	2	3	4
Manipur			
1	Tipaimukh (Central sector) NHPC, Govt. of Manipur, SJVNL/ 6 x 250 = 1500 MW	02.07.2003	Environment clearance was accorded on 24.10.2008. Forest clearance in respect of Mizoram state: The proposal is under process at Mizoram Govt, level. Forest clearance in respect of Manipur state: The proposal has been forwarded by Manipur state forest Department to MoEF on 31.05.2011.
2	Loktak D/s (Central sector) NHPC and Govt. of Manipur/ 2 x 33 = 66 MW	15.11.2006	Environment clearance: Public hearing has been conducted successfully on 07.06.11. Form-I for Environment clearance has been submitted to MoEF on 18.7.2011. Forest Clearance: In principle forest clearance accorded to the project by MoEF on 3.3.2011.
Arunachal Pradesh			
3	Dibang (Central sector) NHPC 12 x 250 = 3000 MW	23.01.2008	Environment clearance: The matter has been taken up by NHPC with MOEF <i>vide</i> letter dated 02.02.2011 and with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh <i>vide</i> letter dated 21.02.2011, for early conductance of Public Hearing. Forest Clearance: The proposal is yet to be forwarded by Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCF), Itanagar to MoEF.
4	Demwe Lower (Private sector) ADPL/5 x 342 + 1 x 40 = 1750 MW	20.11.2009	Environment clearance: 12.2.2010 Forest clearance: Under process at MoEF. Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) considered proposal on 7.5.10 and 20.5.10 and recommended for forest clearance. Forest clearance is awaited.
5	Dibbin(Private sector) KSK Dibbin HPPL/ 2 x 60 = 120 MW	04.12.2009	Environment clearance: Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)/Environment Management Plan (EMP) (draft reports) submitted to Arunachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (APSPCB) on 5.8.2009. Public hearing held on 30 th July, 2010. Environment Appraisal Committee (EAC) recommended for Environment Committee (EC) during March 2011. Forest clearance: Under process at State Govt. level. Revised application for diversion of forest land submitted to Nodal Officer, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh on 8.3.2011. District Forest Officer (DFO) has completed the process and submitted the proposal to Chief Conservator of forest, Banderdewa on 21.06.2011 for further processing.

1	2	3	4
6.	Lower Siang (Private sector) JAPL 9 x 300 = 2700 MW	16.02.2010	Environment clearance: Earlier Terms of Reference (TOR) was approved for 2025 MW by MoEF. MoEandF on 03.08.10 accorded approval for revised TOR for Installed Capacity (IC) of 2700 MW. The additional studies have been carried out and draft report submitted to State Pollution Control Board for arranging Public Hearing. Forest Clearance: The revised proposal for forest land diversion was submitted to Nodal officer of State Government in Feb. 2010, who has forwarded the case to three DFOs for site verification and report submission. All three DFOs have submitted their report to Conservator of Forest who has forwarded the same to Nodal Officer, Itanagar.
7.	Nyamjang Chhu (Private sector) BEL6 x 130 = 780 MW	24.03.2011	Environment clearance: Pending with Developer. Public hearing held in Feb 2011. Considered by EAC during March 2011 for EC. Replies to observations being submitted by Developer. Forest Clearance: Not required since no forest land is involved.
8.	Nafra(Private sector) SNPCPL 2 x 60 = 120 MW	11.02.2011	Environment clearance: Accorded on 17.1.2011. Forest Clearance: Proposal for diversion of 78.45 Ha forest land was forwarded to Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Itanagar on 9.09.2010 by Chief Conservator of Forest, Banderdewa. The case for forest clearance was submitted to MoEF in Feb, 2011. The proposal was placed before Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) on 30 th and 31 st May, 2011 wherein some information was sought. FAC has recommended the proposal for diversion of forest land.
Total-10036 MW			

Bachat Lamp Yojana

3111. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households covered under Bachat Lamp Yojana in the country, State-wise including Orissa;

(b) the target set to achieve in this regard along with the number of States covered under the scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enter into joint venture with various stakeholders to achieve the target quickly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the

Government to reach maximum number of households in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Households covered under the "Bachat Lamp Yojana" in the country, state-wise are:

S. No	Name of the state	No. of households that have already been covered under BLY
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	888356
2	Karnataka	734266

1	2	3
3	Kerala	7709691
4	Haryana	400000
5	Himachal Pradesh	1432000
6	Chhattisgarh	122420
7	Maharashtra	450000
8	Delhi	4200

Orissa State is at an initial stage of implementation of "Bachat Lamp Yojana" Programme. Hence, at present the households covered in Orissa are Nil.

(b) The target avoided capacity set for the BLY scheme is 4000 MW in XI Plan.

The "Bachat Lamp Yojana" (BLY) programme is registered for the geographical boundary of India. BLY is a voluntary programme for the Government, State Electricity Distribution Companies and the Project Implementers. However, till now the Electricity Distribution Companies in 16 states have initiated the "Bachat Lamp Yojana" Programme. These states are Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Orissa, Goa, Kamataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Delhi.

(c) No, Madam. Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following steps are being taken to reach the maximum number of households in future:-

(i) Outreach and awareness campaigns in states for speedy implementation of BLY projects.

(ii) Continuous engagement with distribution companies and project implementers.

Homoeopathic Medicines and Centres

3112. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the largest number of

Homoeopathic practitioners and also the largest turnover of Homoeopathic medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposed some special steps to popularize Homoeopathy throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to set up Homoeopathic Centres throughout the country?

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

(a) and (b) The number of Registered Homoeopathic practitioners in India as on 1.1.2008 is 2,39,285. At present, the Government has no mechanism to monitor the turnover of Homoeopathic Medicines in the country.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Government has established Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, National Institute of Homoeopathy and Central Council of Homoeopathy in order to promote Homoeopathy in the country. There exists a scheme to provide consolidated amount not exceeding Rs.25000/- per dispensary per annum to the State Government as lump sum assistance for purchase of medicines to State Homoeopathy Dispensary. Further under NRHM, colocation of AYUSE facilities at Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre is one of important objectives of NRHM for mainstreaming of AYUSH system of Medicine. Further, Government has launched National campaign on Mother and Child Health and the awareness of Homoeopathic System is also being done through the print and electronic media under Information Education and Communication Programme and through organizing Arogya Melas. A Statement of proposals sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hospitals and Dispensaries for setting up of treatment Centres of Homoeopathy at Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) during 11th Plan Period is enclosed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Punjab	7	120.00	96	20.40	-	-	-	-	-	140.40
23.	Rajasthan	10	180.00	60	15.00	4	215.42	-	-	-	410.42
24.	Sikkim	4	140.00	147	36.75	-	-	-	-	-	176.75
25.	Tamil Nadu	50	500.00	6	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	501.50
26.	Tripura	-	-	140	35.00	1	57.02	-	-	-	92.02
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	1,300	325.00	-	-	-	-	-	325.00
28.	Uttarakhand	-	-	96	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	24.00
29.	West Bengal	1	3.00	480	120.00	-	-	-	-	-	123.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Deu	-	-	6	1.28	-	-	-	-	-	1.28
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	3	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	0.75
35.	Pondicherrey	3	7.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.71
Total		515	3,374.49	3,978	988.36	44	2,372.83	142	940.97	-	7,676.65

Internal and External Debt

3113. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a constant increase in the amount of internal and external debt of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of per capita internal and external debt burden of the country during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any amount has been committed/pledged to

be paid by the country in case of non-utilisation of sanctioned debt amount; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The internal debt and external debt of Central Government in absolute terms have increased on account of financing requirement of fiscal deficit. However, internal and external debt of the Central Government as percentage of GDP have shown consistent decline during the last three years.

(b) The details of internal and external debt of the Central Government and per capita internal and external debt burden during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

	Actuals		RE	BE
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Internal Debt	2028549	2349148	2703844	3110618
*External Debt	123046	134083	156347	170847
Total	2151595	2483231	2860191	3281465
% of GDP	38.5	37.9	36.3	36.5
<i>Per capita internal and external debt burden</i>				(in Rs.)
Internal Debt	17578	20078	22798	26228
External Debt	1066	1146	1318	1440
Total	18644	21224	24116	27668

*Balances are according to book value.

(c) Commitment Charges are payable on the un-drawn committed loan amount as per the respective loan agreement.

(d) Commitment Charges paid to various multilateral and bilateral donors during last three years and in 2011-12 (up to August 12, 2011) are as under:

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
117.39	86.10	112.57	32.04

Tax Free Zones

3114. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax exemption/ concession/ holiday given by the Union Government to industries/ companies alongwith revenue foregone thereto category-wise, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has proposals to declare more areas as tax free/ concession zones/ areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the same is likely to be finalized, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Tax exemptions/ concession/ holiday are granted from time to time in public interest by notifications published in the official gazette which are laid in both Houses of Parliament. The details of revenue foregone on account of such exemptions/ concessions/ holiday are published in the Receipts Budget and other Budget documents.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at this stage.

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

Allocation of Quota of Narcotic Drugs

3115. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of sending estimates and reports to the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) has been streamlined;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the procedure of allocation of quota of narcotic drugs has also been shifted from Drug Controller of States to the Ministry of Finance; and

(d) if so, the reasons and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The system of sending estimates and reports to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) has been streamlined in 2010. Prior to that, the estimates of narcotic drugs approved by the INCB were allocated as State-wise quotas by the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Thereafter, the authorities responsible for drug control in the States namely, State Drug Controller/ Food and Drug Administrator, allocated the same to various pharmaceutical companies within the State. For seeking information on utilization of the narcotic drugs, the same channel was being followed. The responsibility for reporting to INCB was that of the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, who would seek information from the DCGI, who in turn would seek the same from the State Drug Controllers, who sought it from the companies. This was an administrative arrangement without a legal backing. Because of involvement of several agencies under different Ministries, problems were encountered in this system. Often inaccurate/ delayed information was received, which in turn resulted in delays in reporting to INCB. In some cases, the State Drug Controllers allocated quotas to companies within the State, the total of which exceeded the quota allotted to the State itself. In order to address this situation, the system of allocation of quotas of narcotic drugs to users in the country has now been entrusted to the Narcotics Commissioner, under the Ministry of Finance. In the new system, the Narcotics Commissioner directly allots the INCB approved estimates of narcotic drugs for the country to the pharmaceutical companies and also seeks information about utilization of the same, directly from the companies, without the involvement of the State Drug Controllers or the Drug Controller General of India. Suitable changes in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Rules, 1985 have been made to provide a legal backing to this procedure.

Regarding reporting to INCB, NDPS Rules have been amended to give powers to the Central Government to appoint an officer for this purpose. The Central Government has

designated the Director General, Narcotics Control Bureau, in exercise of such powers.

Solar Energy

3116. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a), whether the Government has estimated the money that the country can save by using solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for large scale solar power generation in the country in order to reduce our dependence upon coal and oil?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Solar energy applications, particularly decentralized applications, have substantial potential of saving money through mitigation of use of conventional fuels. However, the exact amount of savings accruing is dependent on the extent of use of these applications and prevailing local climatic conditions.

(c) The Government is making all out efforts to promote development and deployment of these devices/ systems by providing financial and fiscal incentives. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, launched by the Government in January 2010, aims to set up 20,000 MW grid solar power, 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights, and 20 million square meter of solar thermal collector area by 2022. Grid parity is envisaged to be achieved by this time.

Cancer Threat due to Anti-adulterant in kerosene

3117. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Anti-adulterant in kerosene poses certain health problem including cancer threat;

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

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

(d) if so, the details alongwith the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) Several news-items have been published regarding dyeing of kerosene with an imported marker as a part of anti-adulteration drive with the purpose to check adulteration of auto fuels with kerosene. The fumes released on burning of kerosene are speculated to cause adverse health effects.

However, at present no kerosene is being marked by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the country with any anti-adulterant. The OMCs have reported that as a precautionary measure relating to possible health hazard and also from toxicological point of view with regard to usage of marker in kerosene, a specific requirement is kept in the tenders which specifies that the marker should be occupationally and toxicologically safe.

Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic Medicines

3118. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted/ proposed any study/survey to ascertain the usefulness and acceptability of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/ proposed by the Government to ensure the efficacy and quality of these medicines in the country;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the exaggerated claims by the manufacturers of these medicines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ proposed to verify these claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC) had undertaken a study titled

“Status and Role of AYUSH and Local Health Tradition under National Rural Health Mission” in the year 2008 to 2010.

Further, the National Sample Survey Office is collecting information on assessment of the house-holds on effectiveness of the Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic medicines from the hospitals, dispensaries, Primary Health Centers and Community Health Centers.

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) promotes research in the area of Traditional medicine through its intramural and extramural programmes. Intramural research is being carried out at Council's Regional Medical Research Centre, Belgaum which includes preparation of database of ethnomedicinal plants of Western Ghats, Museum for ethnomedicinal plants of Western Ghats, Medicinal Plant Garden and survey on usage, availability and utility of Traditional medicines/ formulations in this region. In addition, a collaborative programme between ICMR and National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad has been initiated with the objective of validation and add value to hitherto undocumented non-codified unique traditional knowledge entered in the database of National Innovation Foundation.

(c) The Government has taken following steps to ensure the efficacy and quality of the Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic medicines:-

(i) Research Councils for Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy are working on efficacy of these medicines independently as well as in collaboration with reputed research organization;

(ii) Pharmacopeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM) has been setup;

(iii) So far pharmaceutical standards have been published for 752 Ayurvedic medicines, 398 Unani medicines, 73 Siddha medicines and 944 Homoeopathic medicines;

(iv) The Indian Council of Medical Research is also engaged in supporting the cause of quality standardization of medicinal plants through its publications by outsourcing the work to various institutions across the country. The programme has been initiated to develop standards of select medicinal plants involving analytical and chromatographic

techniques and to prepare monographs as per World Health Organization specifications on quality standards. Nine volumes on Quality Standards of Indian Medicinal Plants have been published from 2003 to 2011 covering 309 medicinal plants. This initiative may eventually help in developing quality assured safe herbal drugs.

(d) Yes.

(e) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 is being implemented by the State Governments.

Rise in Pension of Freedom Fighters

3119. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of freedom fighters met him recently demanding rise in their pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has accepted their demands; 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) No, Madam. No delegation of freedom fighters met the Finance Minister recently.

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

[Translation]

Repo and Reverse Repo Rates

3120. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has increased the Repo and Reverse Repo Rates to keep a check on inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year and the current financial year and reasons therefor;

(c) the effects of such hike on various old and new bank loans, agricultural and industrial growth; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has increased the repo and reverse repo rates from time to time to contain inflation and anchor inflationary expectations. The following table captures the movement in repo and reverse repo rate since April 2010:

Effective from	Repo Rate	Reverse Repo Rate
April 20, 2010	5.25	3.75
July 2, 2010	5.50	4.00
July 27, 2010	5.75	4.50
Sept 16, 2010	6.00	5.00
Nov 2, 2010	6.25	5.25
Jan 25, 2011	6.50	5.50
March 17, 2011	6.75	5.75
May 03, 2011	7.25	6.25
June 16, 2011	7.50	6.50
July 26, 2011	8.00	7.00

(c) As a result of the hike in policy rates, banks have increased their base rate and Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (which are signal lending rates of banks). Hence, both old and new bank loans would go up. As far as agricultural and industrial growths are concerned, they depend on a number of factors besides the cost of credit such as monsoon and the determinants of the level of aggregate as well as product specific demand and supply. Year-on-year, Industrial growth was at 8.8 per cent in June 2011 as per the Index of Industrial Production. The near normal southwest monsoon in 2011 as per the Index of Industrial Production. The near normal southwest monsoon in 2011 augurs well for the overall agricultural growth this year.

(d) On an ongoing basis Government has been providing

interest subvention to certain sectors of the economy and sections of the society on merits.

[English]

Setting up of Industries in NALCO

3121. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up upstream and downstream industries in the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) industrial area;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the players which have shown keen interest for the same alongwith the funds earmarked therefor; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that the Company does not have any identified industrial area for upstream and downstream industries. However, Angul Aluminium Park Private Limited, a joint venture Company between NALCO and Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) has been incorporated in July, 2010 for the development of upstream and downstream industries in the proposed Aluminium Park at Angul.

(b) Under the Angul Aluminium Park Private Limited, both

ancillaries and downstream units shall be encouraged to set up their respective units within the proposed Aluminium Park. NALCO has agreed to participate in equity of 49.5% of the Joint Venture Company, the share for which comes to Rs. 14.85 crore. In addition to equity participation, NALCO has agreed to lend Rs. 20 crores as loan to the Joint Venture Company.

(c) An Expression of Interest (EoI) has been floated on 27.7.2011 for inviting potential entrepreneurs/manufacturers in both ancillaries and downstream category to participate in the proposed Aluminium Park.

Employment Programme for Women

3122. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the training and employment for women for making them self-reliant in the country including Southern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government is implementing various Schemes for the training and employment of women for making them self-reliant in the country including Southern States. Details of major schemes are at Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of Government's schemes for training and employment for women for making them self-reliant:

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Name of the Scheme	Description
1	2	3	4
1	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)	The scheme relates to the urban women under the Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana for setting up gainful self-employment ventures. One of the components of this scheme is SKILL TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION AMONGST URBAN POOR (STEP-UP) under which assistance for skill formation/up-gradation of the urban poor women to enhance their capacity to undertake self-employment as well as access better salaried

1	2	3	4
			employment is provided. Skill training is linked to Accreditation, Certification.
2	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Women Skill Training Programme	Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment is conducting training at basic, advanced and post-advanced level and some short training courses through its national and regional network to enable women to get gainful employment or start income generating activities on their own
3	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Economic Empowerment of Women	Skill Development Training Programme	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises provides training and capacity building support through its field institutes to train the entrepreneurs in improving their techno/ managerial knowledge and skill with a view to facilitate them to start MSEs in various fields
4	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Economic Empowerment of Women	Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) Scheme	The scheme aims at skill development of women through development of their entrepreneurial skills in non-farm activities to create opportunities for them to increase and sustain their income.
5	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Economic Empowerment of Women	Mahila Coir Yojana	The Scheme provides self employment opportunities to the rural women artisans in regions producing coir fibre. The scheme envisages distribution of ratts for spinning coir yam to women artisans after giving training. The needs of balanced regional development has been kept in view in selection of beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are trained in the operation of the ratts under the regular training programmes.
6	Ministry of Rural Development	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	SGSY is a scheme to bring the assisted rural poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme involves selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and building

1	2	3	4
			<p>their capacities through social mobilization, training and skill A development, creation of infrastructure technological and marketing support etc. SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to implement it in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results.</p>
7.	Ministry of Science and Technology	Scheme- S and T for Women	<p>The objective of this scheme is to sponsor time bound projects which can demonstrate the application of Science and Technology in improving the living conditions of women by reducing their drudgery, improving health and environment and by providing opportunities for income generation, thus leading to economic development with equity and social justice. Some of the priority areas of this programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Up-gradation of traditional skills for utilization of available local resources and providing means for women to enter into the organized sector or for starting entrepreneurial production or service units. b. Enhancing capability of women in modern industries particularly in electrical and electronic technologies.
8.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	<p>A Central Sector Scheme launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development in 1986-87, seeks to upgrade skill of poor and assetless women and <i>provide</i> self - employment on sustainable basis by mobilizing them in viable cooperative groups, strengthening marketing linkages, support services and access to credit. The scope and coverage of the scheme is being broadened with introduction of locally appropriate sectors being identified and incorporated into the scheme</p>
9.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	The 'Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of	<p>A Centrally-sponsored scheme was approved by the Government on 16.8.2010 for mplementation in</p>

1	2	3	4
		Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-'Sabla'	200 districts. The scheme, interalia, aims at vocational training for girls above 16 years of age for their economic empowerment and enhancement of their employability for future. Sabla is being implemented through the State Governments/ UTs with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Central Government.

Working Women Hostels

3123. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working women hostels constructed in the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the total funds earmarked for this scheme, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken measures to ensure the proper implementation of the scheme and the utilization of the funds released; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The number of working women hostels sanctioned for construction during the last three years and the current year, State/ Union Territory-wise, including Maharashtra is given at statement.

(b) The outlay for the Scheme for Working Women Hostel

is Rs. 10.00 cr. during the current financial year. Earmarking of fund is not done under the Scheme State/Union Territory-wise. The proposals are received through State Level Empowered Committees and the same are approved and funds sanctioned depending upon the merits of each case.

(c) and (d) The Scheme of Working Women Hostel has been revised and notified on 26-11-2010. As per the revised norms of the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible implementing organizations towards the cost of construction of the hostel building for working women on public land only. There is also provision of financial assistance for hostels to be run in the rented premises. Corporate houses or associations like CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc., can also seek financial assistance for a matching grant (50:50) for hostel building construction on public land only. For proper monitoring of the implementation of the Scheme, a District Level Committee under Chairmanship of District Magistrate has been envisaged under the Scheme. The first instalment of grant for a project is released to the implementing organization after its approval by the Project Sanctioning Committee. The second and subsequent instalments of grants are released only after receipt of Utilization Certificates of the previous grants.

Statement

State/ UT-wise details of working women hostels sanctioned for construction during the last three years and current year

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	Working Women Hostels Sanctioned for construction			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto July)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	03	—	01	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Nagaland	02	—	—	—
3.	Manipur	03	—	—	—
4.	Karnataka	01	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	01	—
6.	Meghalaya	—	—	01	—
7.	Kerala	—	—	02	—
8.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	01	—
9.	Uttar Pradesh	01	—	—	—
Total		10	—	06	—

[Translation]

Directives Regarding Expenditure

3124. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had issued direction in January, 2007 that the ceiling of expenditure sanctioned should adhere to overall cost and excess expenditure should be avoided, and if the Ministry expends money over and above the sanctioned expenditure under any head, it should be treated as unauthorized;

(b) if so, whether the said order is being followed by the Ministries/Department; and

(c) if so, the details of the Ministries/ Departments complying with and not complying with the said directives along with the action taken or proposed thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. Instructions were issued in the month of January, 2007 to all Ministries/Departments that excess expenditure over sanctioned provision will become unauthorized expenditure and must be avoided at any cost,

(b) and (c) Excess expenditure for any year is scrutinized by the Public Accounts Committee and based on their recommendations, Demands for Excess Grants is presented in the Parliament for regularization of excess expenditure over

and above the Budget Grant for that year. Excess expenditure is required to be regularized by the Parliament under Article 115 (1) (b) of the Constitution of India. After the month of January, 2007, excess expenditure regularized by the Parliament are as follows:

Year	No. of Grants/ Appropriation where excess expenditure occurred	Excess Expenditure (excluding Railways) regularized by Parliament (₹ in crore)
2005-2006	11	97,205.18
2006-2007	5	37,304.37
2007-2008	6	171.35
2008-2009	6	1,012.82

Potential of Hydro Power

3125. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hydro power generation potential in North-Eastern States of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether a public sector company had been set up in

1976 for tapping the potential of power generation in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the quantum of hydro power being generated by this company at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) State-wise details of hydro power generation potential of North Eastern states of the country, in respect of schemes above 25 MW capacity, is

enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd (NEEPCO), was incorporated on 2nd April 1976 as a wholly owned Government of India Enterprise under the Ministry of Power to plan, promote, investigate, survey, design, construct, generate, operate and maintain both hydro and thermal power stations in North East.

(d) Presently, the installed hydel capacity of NEEPCO is 755 MW.

Statement

State-wise details of hydro power generation potential off North Eastern states

Region/ State	Identified Capacity developed as per reassessment study		Capacity Developed		Capacity under construction		Capacity Developed+ Under Development		Capacity yet to be Developed	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)
Meghalaya	2394	2298	156	6.79	166	7.22	322	14.01	1976	85.99
Tripura	15	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Manipur	1784	1761	105	5.96	0	0.00	105	5.96	1656	94.04
Assam	680	650	375	57.69	0	0.00	375	57.69	275	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75	5.17	0	0.00	75	5.17	1377	94.83
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405	0.81	4460	8.91	4865	9.72	45199	90.28
Mizoram	2196	2131	0	0.00	60	2.82	60	2.82	2071	97.18
Sub Total (NER)	58971	58356	1116	1.91	4686	8.03	5802	9.94	52554	90.06

One Time Settlement Scheme for SCs/STs

3126. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to offer one time settlement to loan defaulters under the scheme of subsidized loans given by the State Channelizing Agencies of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) and National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC);

(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) Department of Social Justice and Ministry of Tribal Affairs have informed that at present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Exclusive CGHS Hospital

3127. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKTATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether there is any exclusive CGHS hospital in the country particularly in Delhi for its beneficiaries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof State-wise;
- (c) if not, the number of beds reserved for CGHS beneficiaries in Government hospitals;
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating to provide cashless medical facility to its serving CGHS beneficiaries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There are four hospitals running under CGHS in Delhi as indicated below:

- (1) Maternity and Gynae Hospital R.K. Puram. New Delhi - a 40 bedded hospital.
- (2) Timarpur General Hospital, Timarpur, Delhi - a 10 bedded hospital.
- (3) Kingsway Camp Hospital, Delhi - a 10 bedded hospital.
- (4) Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - a 25 bedded hospital.

Apart from above, there are special CGHS wings in Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

Except in Delhi, CGHS does not run any hospital anywhere in the country.

(d) and (e) Serving CGHS beneficiaries are eligible for cashless medical facility from hospitals empanelled under CGHS for treatment in medical emergency.

[Translation]

Opening of CGHS Dispensaries and Hospitals

3128. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

- (a) the total number of Central Government Health Schemes (CGHS) hospitals and dispensaries in the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Kamataka and Gujarat;
- (b) whether the present number of hospitals and dispensaries is sufficient keeping in view the number of Government employees in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat;
- (c) whether the Government had opened new CGHS dispensaries in the country during the last three years including Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Kamataka;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat for setting up new CGHS dispensaries;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether the Government proposes to include more private hospitals under CGHS to increase the number of hospitals; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are four hospitals running under CGHS in Delhi as indicated below:-

- (1) Maternity and Gynae Hospital R.K. Puram, New Delhi - a 40 bedded hospital.
- (2) Timarpur General Hospital, Timarpur, Delhi - a 10 bedded hospital.

(3) Kingsway Camp Hospital, Delhi - a 10 bedded hospital.

(4) Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - a 25 bedded hospital.

Apart from Delhi, CGHS does not run any hospital anywhere in the country.

A statement indicating the details of CGHS wellness centres/ dispensaries in the country is enclosed.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Three CGHS wellness centres/dispensaries have been opened one each at the places indicated below:

(i) Dwarka, New Delhi

(ii) Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi

(iii) Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir

(e) and (f) No.

(g) and (h) CGHS periodically empanels private hospitals and diagnostic centres for providing health care services to its beneficiaries.

Statement

The Details of CGHS Wellness Centres According to Different Systems of Medicines

S. No.	City	Date of Starting	Allopathy	Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ahemdabad	Mar-79	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
2	Allahabad	1969	7	1	1	0	0	0	9
3	Banglore	16-02-76	10	2	1	1	0	0	14
4	Bhopal	Mar-02	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	Bhubaneswar	18-08-88	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
6	Chandigarh	19-03-02	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Chennai	25-05-75	14	1	1	0	2	0	18
8	Dehradun	Jul-05	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	Delhi	1954	87	13	13	5	1	4	123
10	Guwahati	1996	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
11	Hyderabad	Feb-76	13	2	2	2	0	0	19
12	Jabalpur	Oct-91	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Jaipur	Jun-78	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
14	Jammu	Jun-05	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	Kanpur	1972	9	1	2	0	0	0	12
16	Kolkata	Aug-72	18	1	2	1	0	0	22
17	Lucknow	1978	6	1	1	1	0	0	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Meerut	19-07-71	6	1	1	0	0	0	8
19	Mumbai	08-11-63	26	2	3	0	0	0	31
20	Nagpur	Oct-73	11	2	1	0	0	0	14
21	Patna	25-11-76	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
22	Pune	July, 1978	7	1	2	0	0	0	10
23	Ranchi	17-07-85	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Shillong	24-07-02	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Thiruvanthpuram	1996	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
Total:			247	33	35	10	3	4	332

[English]

Tidal Winds

3129. JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of units set-up in Kerala sea shores to generate power by using high velocity tidal winds;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy to generate power by using tidal winds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) No power generation unit using high velocity tidal winds has so far been set up in the country, including in Kerala. However, a 3.75 MW demonstration power project based on energy contained in the tides, is being set up in Sundarbans Region of West Bengal. The project is being set up by the West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency with financial support from the Ministry. Since power generation technologies using such a resource are still evolving, the Ministry considers support for projects on a case to case basis under, its RandD and Demonstration Programme.

Loan Waiver for Farmers

3130. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to waive off the agricultural loans of farmers in view of recent floods in many parts of 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) In order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities, Reserve Bank has issued standing guidelines to banks. The relief measures, *inter alia*, include conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/ intensity of damage to crops; treatment of converted/ rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues'; non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/ rescheduled etc; moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring; relaxed security and margin norms; fresh crop loans and consumption loans for affected farmers etc. It has also been clarified that the accounts that are restructured for the second time or more on account of natural calamities would retain the same asset classification category on restructuring. Accordingly, for once restructured standard asset, the restructuring necessitated on account of natural calamity would not be treated as second restructuring, *i.e.*, the standard asset classification will be allowed to be maintained.

[Translation]

FDI in Insurance Sector

3131. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has increased the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in insurance sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government had introduced the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2008. The Bill, *inter alia*, provides the aggregate holdings of equity shares by a foreign company, either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees in Indian Insurance Companies from twenty six per cent to forty nine per cent (26% to 49%) except in case of insurance co-operative societies where the limit continues to be 26% as at present.

Interest Rates on Loans

3132. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rates of interest for home, vehicle and personal loans have been increased;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the increased rate of interest are applicable to both new and old loans;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether in view of limited income source of small and medium class families the Government proposes to consider rollback of the said increase; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The increase in the rates of interest to end-consumers varies *inter alia* on the nature and duration of the loan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As a result of the hike in policy rates, banks have increased their base rate and Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR). Hence, both old and new bank loans will go up. Since July 2010, the banks have raised their base rate in the range of 75-325 basis points; the banks' model rate has gone up by 225 basis points.

(e) No, Sir. These rates are not determined by the Government. There is a protection for borrowers of loans upto Rs. 2 lakh in the form of the stipulation that lending rates for their loans would not exceed BPLR.

(f) Does not arise.

Monitoring of NGOs

3133. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to ensure participation of public representatives and district administration in monitoring the works of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating in Adivasi areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of districts likely to be covered under the said proposal; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Monitoring of the works of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) receiving grants from this Ministry is done every year by the concerned District Collector. From this year onwards, all the programmes of this Ministry will also be reviewed by the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. Thus, the participation of public representatives in monitoring the works of NGOs receiving grants from this Ministry is ensured.

(b) It covers the whole country.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Guidelines for Health Foods

3134. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any guidelines for health foods manufacturers to obtain statutory approval on the claims prior to launching the product;

(b) if so, the details of the existing guidelines *vis-à-vis* the proposed ones alongwith the range of products to whom the guidelines will be extended to;

(c) the main objectives of these guidelines; and

(d) the time by which these guidelines are likely to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) The provision 2.2.2 of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, lays down the guidelines requirements for labeling claims. No approval is required to be obtained by the manufacturer of proprietary food (including health food) regarding claims prior to launching of the product.

[Translation]

Quality of Banking Services

3135. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the quality of services rendered by the banking industry especially in far-flung, accessible tribal and rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the penetration of banking services in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken note of deficiencies/ obstacles in the implementation of public welfare and development schemes for want of banking services by the beneficiaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) To ensure faster penetration of banking services to smaller centres, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has granted a general permission

to the domestic Scheduled Commercial Bank (other than RRBs) to open branches/ mobile branches/ Administrative Offices/ CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) which include all rural centres and (ii) in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting to RBI. Thus, domestic scheduled commercial banks are not required to take permission from RBI for opening branches/ mobile branches/ Administrative Offices/ Central Processing Centres (Service Branches) in these centres.

Further, to extend banking services to the identified 72,800 villages with population above 2,000 and thereafter progressively to all villages over a period of time. RBI has advised the banks on 15.07.2011 that while preparing their *Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP)*, they should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

To further accelerate the process of financial inclusion and remove the difficulties faced by banks in engaging banking correspondents (BCs), RBI relaxed its guidelines in September 2010, and now the banks can engage companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 with large and widespread retail outlets, excluding *Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)*, as BCs in addition to the individuals/ entities permitted earlier.

Atithi Devo Bhava

3136. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched 'Atithi Devo Bhava' awareness campaign;

(b) if so, the names of the States where the campaign has been launched and the criteria fixed by the Government for launching this campaign;

(c) whether many deserving States have not been covered under this campaign;

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

(e) the other steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to make the country an attractive tourist destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has been releasing 'Atithi devo bhava' - Social Awareness Campaigns to sensitize various stakeholders in the tourism industry and the general public, *inter alia*, about their conduct and attitude towards tourists as well as issues relating to hygiene and cleanliness and to reinforce the spirit of 'Atithi devo bhava'. These campaigns have been run in the electronic and print media on an all India basis.

(e) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

[English]

IT Concession to Handicapped and Transgender

3137. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposals to give more Income Tax (IT) concession to the physically challenged persons/ handicapped and transgender on the lines of senior citizens and women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The following incentives are already currently available under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) specifically for persons with disability:-

(i) Section 80U of the Act provides for a specific deduction of Rs. 75,000/- in case of a person with disability and Rs. 1,00,000/- for severe disability. These amounts of deduction were enhanced from the previous limits of Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 75,000/-

respectively, *vide* Finance Act (No. 2), 2009, w.e.f. 1-4-2010.

(ii) Section 80DD of the Act provides for a deduction of Rs. 50,000/- in respect of maintenance, including medical treatment, of a dependant who is a person with disability.

A deduction of Rs. 1,00,000/- is available in case of maintenance of a dependant with severe disability which was enhanced from the previous limit of Rs. 75,000/-, *vide* Finance Act (No. 2), 2009, w.e.f. 1-4-2010.

(iii) Under section 64 of the Act, in case of an individual, any income arising/accruing to a minor child suffering from any disability of the nature specified in section 80U will be exempt from clubbing of income.

(iv) Section 80G of the Act provides full deduction in respect of donations to the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities constituted under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999 (44 of 1999).

The basic exemption limits and tax rates for different categories of tax payers are fixed considering the revenue needs of the government as well as the economic condition of the country. They are revised from time to time, as detailed above, during the annual budgetary exercises. There has been a continuous moderation of tax regime by way of increase in the basic exemption limits, widening of tax slabs, and removal of surcharge on individual tax payers. The policy has been continued and in the Finance Act, 2011 the tax structure for different classes of individual tax payers (for the income of financial year 2011-12) has further been moderated. Such moderation benefits persons with disability also.

Therefore, since various specific incentives are already available to persons with disability, in a moderate tax regime, the Government does not propose to provide further IT concessions for any special category of individuals.

Funds to Power Projects

3138. SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the finances provided by the Power Finance Corporation Limited to hydro and thermal power projects where work was shelved on Union Government's orders, State-wise; and

(b) the losses suffered by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) due to the abandoning of power projects midway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) provide funds for power projects. None of the projects funded by these agencies have been shelved. However, one project has been affected due to suspension of environmental clearance but has not been shelved yet. The details of the project are given below:

East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd., coal based thermal project in Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh:

Capacity	:	1320 MW
Cost	:	Rs. 6570 Crores
PFC sanction	:	Rs. 1902 Crores
PFC disbursement	:	Rs. 227 Crores

(b) As on date no losses have been suffered by PFC or REC due to abandoning of any project. However, if the issue of East Coast Energy project is not resolved then the dues corresponding to amount disbursed by PFC may be affected.

[Translation]

E-Refund System

3139. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether e-refund system has been introduced by the Income Tax department to return excess amount of Tax Deducted at Source (TDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said system has also been introduced in Assam;

(d) if so, the date from which this system was introduced along with the details in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has proposals for simplification of the system;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of the action taken by the Government on the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes. e-Refund Scheme (or Refund Banker Scheme) was launched on 24-01-2007 on Pilot basis for taxpayers assessed in specific charges of certain stations for payment of excess prepaid taxes including TDS. The scope of the scheme has been gradually widened. Several other stations and Central Processing Centre (CPC) Bengaluru were included by October 2009 and thereafter, from August 2010 the scheme was rolled out for all the non-corporate charges throughout the country.

(b) In the Scheme, refunds generated on processing of Income Tax Returns are transmitted in digitized form to the Refund Banker, currently State Bank of India, CMP branch, Mumbai on the next day of processing for further distribution to taxpayers. Refunds are being sent in two modes:

- (i) Electronic Clearing System and
- (ii) Paper Refund cheques.

In the Electronic mode, refund is issued through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) or National Electronic Clearing System (NECS) which allows credit of refund directly to the taxpayer's bank account with the help of Bank account number (at least 10 digits), MICR code of bank branch and correct communication address. In Paper mode, Refund cheques are issued with the assessee's Bank Account particulars and sent to the taxpayer.

(c) and (d) Yes. From 1st September 2010 the scheme was introduced for all the Non-corporate charges in Assam.

(e) No, the Refund Banker Scheme is a simplified scheme itself.

(f) and (g) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

[English]

Process of Children Adoption

3140. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the corruption and apathy has adversely affected the adoption process in the country and has reduced it to a commercial transaction;

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

(c) whether the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has failed to regulate placement agencies, avoid delays and duplication of adoption process; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, there may be cases of direct adoption which do take place without the involvement of Government recognized adoption agencies. In such cases the biological parent and the adoptive parent directly deal with each other and obtain the orders of the Court. These cases do not come to the notice of the Government. Nevertheless, to sensitize the civil society on following correct procedures for adoption, Government is creating awareness through print media, workshops and seminars.

(c) and (d) CARA has put in place a monitoring system whereby all adoption agencies recognized by CARA submit monthly reports on children available for adoption and details of completed adoptions. Such agencies are also subject to inspections to ensure that quality child care is being provided and that laid down procedures are followed in the adoption process. Government has recently launched Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS), a web based management and monitoring system. Presently all CARA recognized adoption agencies are registered in the system which provides for regular on-line monitoring of the adoptions processed by such agencies and also provides details of children available and parents waiting to adopt in such agencies.

Delays in the adoption process at certain stages like declaration by Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and completion of legal process are beyond the control of CARA. To address this gap Government is conducting regular capacity building programmes for members of the CWCs to give them necessary orientation.

Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children, 2011 lay down the procedure to be followed for adoption of children. These guidelines are aimed at providing adequate safeguards to the child placed in adoption. There is no duplication in this process.

In-vitro-fertilization procedure in AIIMS

3141. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has developed a new in-vitro fertilization procedure;

(b) if so, the time by which the treatment of patients through the newly developed procedure is likely to commence in AIIMS; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to popularise and make available this highly cost effective procedure at other similar Government facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A new research is being done at AIIMS on in-vitro-fertilisation which is expected to be completed by the end of the year 2012.

(c) As the research is yet to be completed, question does not arise.

Priority Sector Lending

3142. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed banks' priority sector lending;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Priority

Sector Lending, all domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks are required to earmark 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off Balance sheet Exposure, whichever is higher for lending to Priority Sector.

The performance of banks in lending to priority sector is monitored by the RBI on an on-going basis. The same is also reviewed in quarterly meetings of District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC), District Level Review Committee (DLRC)

and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) set up under the Lead Bank Scheme at district/ state level. Further, Government reviews the performance of Public Sector Banks in periodic review meetings with the Chief Executives of the banks.

(c) As per information furnished by RBI the achievement under Priority Sector Lending, by public and private sector banks, as on last reporting Friday of March, 2009, 2010 and 2011 was as under:

Total outstanding credit under priority sector

(Rs. in Crore)

As on last reporting Friday of March	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks
2009	724150	187849
2010	864564	215552
2011	1022925	249139

Source: RBI

Credit flow to Rural Poors

3143. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether credit flow to rural poor has dried up due to which informal sector lenders have increased their lending rate by 10 per cent a month;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to revive the situation for the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per All India Debt and Investment Survey of National Sample Survey Organization in 2003, the share of institutional credit which stood at 31.7% in 1971 increased to 61.1% in 2002. The share of money lenders came down from 36.1% in 1971 to 26.8% in 2002. The details of distribution of debt across major States including Andhra Pradesh for 2003 is given below. Information regarding lending rates charged by informal sector lenders are not available with the Government

Distribution of Debt by Sources across Major States: 2003

(In Percentages)

State	Institutional				Non-Institutional			Total	
	Government	Cooperatives	Bank	All	Money Lenders	Traders	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	1.2	48.5	34.1	83.8	6.8	0.8	8.6	16.2	100.0
Kerala	4.9	28.3	49.1	82.3	7.4	1.7	8.5	17.6	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttaranchal	31.5	4.8	39.8	76.1	5.9	1.7	16.3	23.9	100.0
Orissa	13.0	18.1	43.7	74.8	14.8	0.8	9.5	25.1	100.0
Chhattisgarh	1.3	20.6	50.5	72.4	13.0	4.2	10.5	27.7	100.0
Gujarat	0.5	41.8	27.2	69.5	6.5	4.4	19.6	30.5	100.0
Karnataka	1.9	16.9	50.1	68.9	20.0	1.9	9.3	31.2	100.0
Haryana	1.1	23.9	42.6	67.6	24.1	3.1	5.3	32.5	100.0
Jammu and Kashmir	13.1	0.2	54.3	67.6	1.1	15.5	15.7	32.3	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	6.1	11.6	47.6	65.3	7.2	5.5	22.0	34.7	100.0
Jharkhand	3.9	4.5	55.7	64.1	19.0	1.7	15.2	35.9	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	6.7	51.2	60.3	19.1	2.9	17.7	39.7	100.0
West Bengal	10.3	19.2	28.5	58.0	13.0	10.7	18.4	42.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.9	16.9	38.1	56.9	22.6	9.0	11.4	43.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	2.0	23.3	28.1	53.4	39.7	0.4	6.4	46.5	100.0
Punjab	1.9	17.6	28.4	47.9	36.3	8.2	7.6	52.1	100.0
Bihar	2.2	2.5	37.0	41.7	32.8	1.1	24.6	58.5	100.0
Assam	7.0	2.7	27.8	37.5	15.5	12.0	35.1	62.6	100.0
Rajasthan	1.3	5.9	27.0	34.2	36.5	19.2	10.1	65.8	100.0
Andhra Pradesh.	1.0	10.4	20.0	31.4	53.4	4.8	10.4	68.6	100.0
All India	2.5	19.6	35.6	57.7	25.7	5.2	11.5	42.4	100.0

Source: NSSO: *Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers*, 2003. (Quoted in the Report of the Expert Group on Agricultural Indebtedness)

[Translation]

Upgradation of Medical Colleges

3144. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for strengthening and upgrading the medical colleges and hospitals associated with them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the medical colleges and hospitals upgraded and financial assistance provided for the purpose under the schemes during the last three years and the current year so far, State/ UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for the opening, strengthening and upgradation of medical colleges and associated hospitals; and

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

the action taken/ proposed by the Government on each of these proposals, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), the Government has taken up upgradation of 13 existing medical college institutions in its first phase at a central contribution of Rs.100 Crore each and 6 medical college institutions in the second phase, at a central contribution of Rs.125 Crore each. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I The upgradation broadly envisages improving health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Block/ Trauma Centre etc. and procurement of medical equipment for existing as well as new facilities. The upgradation projects are being implemented by the Ministry directly. Out of 13 institutions in the first phase of PMSSY, civil work at 5 medical colleges, viz. Thiruvananthapuram Medical College; Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem; Government Medical

College, Bangalore; NIMS, Hyderabad; and SGPGIMS, Lucknow have been completed. The details of funds released for PMSSY upgradation projects are given at Statement- II.

Central Government has also a scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges by way of one time grant of Rs.1350 Crores under a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with funding pattern of 75% by Central Government and 25% by State Government for starting new Post Graduate disciplines and increasing PG seats. During 2009-10, 10 Government medical colleges were granted Rs. 16.00 crores and in the financial year 2010-11, funds of Rs. 225.00 crores were released to 36 government medical colleges. The details of funds allotted and released under new CSS are given at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Yes. The details of the proposals received for the opening, strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges and associated hospitals and action taken thereof are given at Statement- IV.

Statement-I

Upgradation of Medical College Institutions

S.No.	State	Name of institution
1	2	3
1st phase		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad. (ii) Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupatti
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Govt. Medical College, Jammu (ii) Govt. Medical College, Srinagar
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore
6.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
7.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai
8.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem

1	2	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow (ii) Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata.
2nd Phase		
1.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda
3.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur
4.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar
5.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Medical College, Madurai
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh

Statement-II*Upgradation of medical college institutions under PMSSY*

S.No	StateName of institution		Funds released (Rs. in Crore)					Total
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	13.42	0.00		41.45
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad	7.31	26.61	11.65	19.29		64.86
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu	6.31	27.56	38.32	22.59		94.78
		Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	4.93	28.30	28.45	5.65		67.33
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	1.00	8.72	37.25	12.46		59.43
5.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore	5.19	35.02	42.08	4.86		87.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	6.29	59.88	14.42	0.11	2.23	82.93
7.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	6.12	33.35	39.84	4.27		83.58
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	4.58	51.38	17.06	2.60		75.62
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	0.25	24.47	32.12	12.30		69.14
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata.	4.17	23.09	19.30	12.42		58.98
10.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	0.00	37.75	21.52	12.55		71.82
2nd Phase								0.00
1.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur			40.00			40.00
2.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amristar				42.83		42.83
Total year - wise			69.98	398.05	391.43	160.02	2.23	1022.22

Statement-III*Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges***TOTAL FUNDS EARMARKED FOR 11th PLAN PERIOD: RS. 1350 CRORES AND 4000 SEATS***Details of State government medical colleges funded in 2009-10*

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the medical college	Total funds approved	Central Govt. Share (75%)	Amount released as first installment	Number of PG seats to be increased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Chhatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Medical University (CSMMU) Lucknow	6.52	4.89	2.12	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.		GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	3.06	2.29	1.00	38
3.		LLR Medical College, Meerut	7.55	5.66	2.45	40
4.		Moti Lai Nehru Medical College, Allahabad	4.05	3.03	1.31	24
5.		BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	3.59	2.69	1.16	10
6.		MLB Medical College, Jhansi	3.15	2.36	1.02	13
7.	Bihar	A. N. Magadh Medical College, Gaya	4.25	3.18	1.40	14
8.	Orissa	VSS Medical College, Burla	5.4	4.05	1.75	35
9.		MKCG Medical College, Berhampur	8.00	6.00	1.74	34
10.		SCB Medical College, Cuttack	6.3	4.72	2.05	38
TOTAL			51.87	38.87	16.00	337

Details of State government medical colleges funded in 2010-11

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	State	Name of the medical college	Total funds approved	Central Govt. Share (75%)	Amount released as first installment	Number of PG seats to be increased
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	16.74	12.56	6.28	47
2.		Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	25.57	19.18	9.59	66
3.		Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati	4.89	3.67	1.84	30
4.	Bihar	S.K. Medical College, Muzzafarpur	18.12	13.59	6.80	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.		JN Medical College, Bhagalpur	23.49	17.62	8.81	58
6.		Nalanda Medical College, Patna	18.785	14.09	7.05	58
7.		Patna Medical College, Patna	2.69	2.02	1.00	4
8.		Darbhanga Medical College	7.09	5.32	2.66	39
9.	Chandigarh	Government Medical College Chandigarh	45.56	34.17	17.09	48
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla	14.5	10.88	5.44	17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	23.976	17.98	8.99	46
12.		MGM Medical College, Indore	17.82	13.37	6.69	43
13.		GR Medical College, Gwalior	17.952	13.46	6.73	57
14.		N.S.C.B. Medical College, Jabalpur	21.28	15.96	4.50	57
15.	Punjab	Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot	13.305	9.98	4.99	26
16.		Govt. Medical College. Patiala	46.98	35.24	3.10	150
17.	Rajasthan	JLN Medical College, Ajmer	11.375	8.53	4.27	24
18.		Dr. SN Medical College, Jodhpur	39.952	29.96	14.98	39
19.		Govt. Medical College, Kota	23.026	17.27	8.64	61
20.		RNT Medical College Udaipur	13.392	10.04	5.02	29
21.		SP Medical College, Bikaner	22.82	17.12	8.56	35
22.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	27.82	20.87	10.44	109

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Government Medical College, Agra	27.17	20.38	10.19	49
24.	Uttarakhand	Government Medical College, Haldwani, Nainital (earlier known as Uttarakhand Forest Hospital Trust Medical College, Haldwani)	12.55	9.41	2.65	62
25.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Thrissur	26.66	19.995	5.63	76
26.	West Bengal	NRS Medical College and Hospital, Kolkata	38.13	28.5975	8.05	85
27.		BS Medical College, Bankura	28.62	21.465	6.04	56
28.		RG Kar Medical College, Kolkata	3.19	2.3925	0.67	24
29.		Kolkata National Medical College, Kolkata	29.93	22.4475	6.32	76
30.		Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan.	21.24	15.93	4.48	83
31.		Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Kolkata	9.12	6.84	1.93	78
32.		School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata	9.46	7.095	2.00	17
33.		North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Darjiling.	29.22	21.915	6.20	47
34.	Goa	Govt. Medical College, Goa	22.14	16.60	3.83	124
35.	Gujarat	Government Medical College, Bhavnagar	29.62	22.22	6.25	86
36.	Tripura	Agartala GMC, Agartala,	24.55	18.41	7.29	115
TOTAL			768.733	576.5775	225.00	2047
GRAND TOTAL (2009-10 and 2010-11)			820.603	615.4475	241.00	2384

Statement-IV

S. No.	Name of State	Upgradation of medical colleges under PMSSY improve healthcare facilities No. of proposals received				No. of proposals considered for upgradation	Strengthening/ upgradation of medical colleges to start new PG disciplines and increase PG seats	
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		No. of proposals received	No. of proposals considered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-		7	7
2.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-		1	-
3.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-		6	6
4.	Bihar	-	-	1	-	1(3 rd phase)	6	6
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-		5	4
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-		1	1
7.	Assam	-	-	-	-		3	3
8.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-		1	1
9.	Orissa	-	-	-	-		3	3
10.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-		10	-
11.	Punjab	-	1	-	-	1 (2 nd phase)	2	2
12.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-	1(2 nd phase)	2	1
13.	Haryana	-	1	-	-	(2 nd phase)	1	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-		2	-
15.	Maharashtra	1	-	-	7	1(2 nd phase)	13	-
16.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-		9	8
17.	Karnataka	-	-	1	-	1 (3 rd phase)	2	-
18.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-		3	-
19.	Kerala	-	-	1	-	13 rd phase)	2	1
20.	Delhi	-	-	-	-		1	-
21.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-		1	1
22.	Tripura	-	-	-	-		1	1
23.	Goa	-	-	-	-		1	1
		1	3	3	8	7	83	46

[English]

Hawala and Angadia Cash Transaction

3145. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of Hawala and Angadia illegal cash transaction at Bara Bazar in Kolkata;

(b) if so, the details of such transactions and name of the persons who have been involved in such transactions till 31 December, 2010; and

(c) the current status of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Investigations have been taken up by the Directorate of Enforcement into suspected contraventions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) involving certain individuals and entities based in Kolkata. Investigations are currently under way and as such it would not be appropriate in the interest of investigation to divulge details of cases at this stage.

Dealing with High Profile Tax Evasion Cases

3146. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is developing a computer aided investigation mechanism to deal with high profile tax evasion cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this system will clear the 4.05 lakh cases of scrutiny pending and 2 lakh cases in the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when the system would be deployed throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The computer aided investigation tool will assist in scrutinizing computer-based accounts of tax payers.

(c) and (d) Scrutiny assessments are carried out and

completed as per the procedure prescribed under the Direct Tax laws. The software will help enhance the investigative capabilities of the Income Tax Department.

(e) Since the software is in development stage, no time line can be specified for its deployment throughout the country.

FII's Response to infrastructure bonds

3147. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target *vis-à-vis* value of infrastructure bonds in the country purchased by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the response of FIIs is tepid;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessments on the reasons for such tepid response by FIIs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The policy to permit Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) to invest in infrastructure bond was introduced in September 2010 with a ceiling limit of US\$ 5 billion. The ceiling was raised to US\$ 25 billion on March 31, 2011. As on July 31, 2011, FIIs have invested US \$ 0.09 billion in these bonds.

(b) and (c) It is not even a year since the policy was introduced. It may, therefore, be too early to make an assessment on the response of the FIIs to the policy.

(d) and (e) The FIIs make investments in markets on the basis of their perceptions of the returns that such investment can yield. Their perception is influenced by many factors including the macro-economic environment, the growth potential of the economy, policies of the government, corporate performance, domestic and international events that have a bearing on the markets and sentiments. Policies are watched carefully by the Government and remedial steps are taken as and when required to make schemes more attractive.

Interest Subvention Scheme

3148. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include the Private Sector Banks in the interest subvention scheme available for short-term crop loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; 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) to (c) The Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government of India is being implemented by Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks since 2006-07 to provide short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers, *i.e.* those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.

Energy Efficiency

3149. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries have been urged to achieve energy efficiency targets under the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken for conservation of energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Energy Efficiency targets in 8 sectors covering

477 Designated Consumers (DCs) under PAT programme have been approved which will become mandatory after notification.

(c) In order to enhance the efforts to promote energy efficiency during the XI Plan period and to achieve the target of reducing consumption by 5% (equivalent to 10,000 MW of avoided capacity) by 2012, Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has initiated several programmes/schemes targeting the following areas:

- Household lighting,
- Commercial Buildings,
- Standards and Labeling of appliances,
- Demand Side Management in Agriculture/ Municipalities,
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Large Industries, and
- Capacity Building of State Designated Agencies (SDAs) and facilitating preparation of action plan for Energy Conservation in each State.

[Translation]

High Tension Power Lines

3150. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for laying high tension power lines by various power companies in the country especially in West Delhi;

(b) whether the work of laying high tension power lines is being carried out under Master Plan 2021 in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the high tension power lines are being laid over the lands belonging to farmers and the big companies and farm houses are being saved from the same; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The criteria for laying high tension power lines by various companies in the country

is as per the provisions/ guidelines of the Electricity Act, 2003 and regulations made thereunder. Transmission lines in Delhi are being laid by Delhi Transco Limited (DTL) under the Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.

(b) and (c) DTL has informed that it has erected and commissioned 400/220/66 kV sub-station at Mundka for catering the power requirement of North and West Delhi. This sub-station is also connected with Jhajjar Thermal Power House (Haryana) for evacuation of Power at 400 kV level. It is also constructing 220 kV transmission line *i.e.* loop in - loop out of Khanjhwala-Najafgarh line at Mundka sub-station and the route of this line has been approved by the Technical Coordination Committee of the Delhi Development Authority as per their Master Plan 2021.

(d) and (e) DTL has also informed that wherever the route of the transmission line tower is passing through farmers land etc., necessary compensation to the land holder is being provided as per rules and there is no such case in their knowledge where big companies and farm houses were saved from laying of EHV (220 kV and 400 kV) line by DTL.

[English]

Water Conservation Mechanism by Panchyats

3151. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage and incentivise Gram Panchayats to adopt community water conservation mechanism and drip irrigation techniques: and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) There is no proposal before the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to encourage and incentivise Gram Panchayats to adopt community water conservation mechanism and drip irrigation techniques. Department of Land Resources is, however, implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (7WMP) in which soil and water conservation is one of the activities. Similarly Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing various Watershed Development Programmes, with main objectives of soil and water conservation, prevention

of soil erosion and land degradation, through different State Governments across the country.

Investments in Hydel Projects of Nepal

3152. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian companies that have invested in hydel projects in Nepal are finding it difficult to export the power so generated to India;

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

(c) whether this is also restricting India's plans to put in place the proposed SAARC grid;

(d) if so, whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Government of Nepal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of transmission links between India and Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of External Affairs has informed that twenty eight Indian companies are involved in development of hydro projects in Nepal who have been issued survey licenses by Government of Nepal. Since no company has started power generation as yet, export of power to India does not arise at this stage.

(c) SAARC grid is at conceptual stage presently. However, cross-border connectivity with Bhutan and Nepal exist for exchange of power. More interconnections with these two countries are at planning/implementation stage. Further, high voltage direct current (HVDC) back-to-back interconnection between Behrampur (India) and Bheramara (Bangladesh) is under implementation. Feasibility study for HVDC interconnection between India and Sri-Lanka is under preparation.

(d) and (e) Presently, India-Nepal have number of radial inter-connections at 11/33 and 132 kV level through which 50-60 MW power is being exchanged. For exchange of power on a larger scale from the electricity markets of India and Nepal, Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur 400 kV D/C transmission line (to be initially charged at 220 kV has been planned through Joint Venture companies, one for the Indian portion and the other for the Nepalese portion.

South-East Asia Power Grid

3153. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have been entrusted with the task of giving a final shape to the South-East Asia power Grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of States where the electricity would be traded;

(d) whether it is proposed to set up a submarine cable for transmission of power between the countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. India and Bangladesh have not been entrusted with the task of giving final shape to South Asia Power Grid. However, in the 2nd Meeting of Expert Group on Electricity of South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) held on 18th January, 2011 in Udaipur, India, it was proposed that Draft Concept Papers on following topics would be prepared by India and Bangladesh:

Draft Concept Papers to be prepared by India

(i) Framework for planning cross-border transmission links and associated system strengthening through joint system studies; methodology for implementation of trans-country transmission infrastructure including financing arrangements, ownership and security of assets.

(ii) Operation of stable and secure SAARC Electricity grids; coordinated scheduling and settlements procedures for long-term and short-term cross-border electricity exchange/trade.

Draft Concept to be prepared by Bangladesh

Structures, functions and institutional mechanisms for SAARC regulatory issues on electricity exchange/ trade.

(c) After formation of the SAARC grid/ South Asia Power grid, it may be possible to trade electricity among the SAARC

Member States. Presently, electricity is being traded between India and Bhutan and between India and Nepal.

(d) and (e) (i) A feasibility study is being undertaken for interconnecting the electricity grids of India and Sri Lanka through a submarine cable and overhead lines. In this, feasibility of establishment of a HVDC transmission system of 1000 MW capacity using overhead lines and undersea cables from Madurai in India upto Anuradhapura in Sri Lanka is being studied. The feasibility study is being jointly funded by Government of India and Government of Sri Lanka on 50:50 basis.

(ii) Tentative configuration of the proposed India-Sri Lanka grid Inter-connection is as follows:

(A) Indian Territory:

(i) Madurai (existing) — Madurai (HVDC) - 50 km (approx.)

(ii) Madurai (HVDC) — Panaikulam - 130 km (approx.)

(B) Sea Route:

Panaikulam (India) to Thirukketiswaram (Sri Lanka) - 120 km (approx.)

(C) Sri Lankan Territory:

Thirukketiswaram - New Anuradhapura - 110 km (approx.)

(iii) The exact configuration of the India-Sri Lanka grid inter-connection would be decided after completion of the feasibility study.

Benefits to contractual employees under RNTCP

3154. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether employees working on contract under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) have been given certain financial and other benefits across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding exclusion of such workers employed outside Delhi from the above-said benefits;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the facts in this regard; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) The financial and other benefits to contractual employees under Revised National TB Control Programme are as per the terms and conditions of the mutually agreed contract signed between the contractual employees and respective State/ District Health Societies set up under National Rural Health Mission at State and District levels.

[Translation]

Dye Casting Units

3155. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) the number of aluminum dye casting units of Maharashtra registered with Central Excise Department: and

(b) the total amount of duty paid during the last three years category-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) the number of aluminum dye casting units of Maharashtra registered with Central Excise Department is 55.

(b) The requisite information is as under:

Category	Duty Paid (In Lakhs)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Automobile Parts (Chapter 87 of C.E. Tariff)	12880.43	10031.98	18821.32
Machinery and Electrical Goods Parts (Chapter 84 and 85 of C.E. Tariff)	5487.42	4709.62	7932.51
Others	2895.09	5331.36	5304.857

Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment

3156. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has introduced the Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill 2010;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it is mandatory for the institutes to set up an internal committee to settle the matter through conciliation under the said Bill;

(d) if so, whether the internal committee headed by senior officers of the institute is likely to provide unbiased justice to the victim at junior level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The 'Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010' was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 07.12.2010. It seeks to provide protection to women against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in the public and private sector, whether organised or unorganised. It provides for prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment. Women who are employed as well as those who enter the workplace as clients, customers or apprentices besides the students and research scholars in colleges and universities and patients in hospitals are sought to be covered under the proposed legislation. However, domestic workers have been specifically excluded from the purview of the Bill.

(c) The Bill casts a responsibility on every employer of a workplace, except in respect of workplaces employing less than 10 persons, to constitute an Internal Complaints Committee. Before initiating an enquiry and at the request of the aggrieved women, such Internal Committees are required to take steps to settle the matter between her and the respondent through conciliation. In respect of workplaces employing less than 10 persons, Local Complaints Committees constituted by the District Officers are responsible for taking similar steps.

(d) and (e) As per the provisions of the Bill, the Internal Complaints Committee should comprise not less than two members from amongst the employees and one member from the non-governmental organisation or association committed to the cause of women besides the Presiding Officer. Involvement of a member of a non-governmental organisation or association in the Committee is expected to prevent the possibility of any undue pressure or influence from senior levels.

[English]

Impacts of Global Financial Crisis on Indian Economy

3157. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Banks, Financial Institutions and Business Organisations have suffered losses on account of bankruptcy declared by some Foreign Banks consequent upon global financial crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the impact of the global financial crisis on the Indian Economy; and

(d) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted and adequate credit to the said financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Indian banking system, by and large, remained unscathed in the global financial crisis.

(c) and (d) The impact of global financial crisis was first visible on India's financial markets. Equity, money, forex and credit markets came under pressure from a number of directions. To mitigate the adverse impact of the crisis, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government initiated several measures since September, 2008. While the Government launched three fiscal stimulus packages, RBI aggressively eased its monetary policy. Some of the major measures initiated included:

- (i) Reduction of the policy rates under the liquidity adjustment facility to their historically low levels;
- (ii) Lowering of reserve requirements;
- (iii) Institution of sector-specific liquidity facilities and forex swap facility;
- (iv) Relaxation in the external commercial borrowing guidelines;
- (v) Countercyclical prudential measures of adjustment in risk weights; and
- (vi) Provisioning and conditional special regulatory treatment for restructured assets.

The measures initiated by the RBI and the Government played a significant role first in arresting the moderation in growth and then ensuring that the economy recovered as early as possible.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

3158. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether amount provided to various States for rural electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has not been utilized properly and fully;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to enquire about the under utilization of the huge fund allotted for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue order/ instructions to State Governments to give electricity connections to all poor families below poverty line; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) - Scheme for Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 envisaging access of electricity to rural households. The Government of India has accorded approval for capital subsidy of Rs.28000 crore for

execution of RGGVY during phase-I of 11th Plan in addition to Rs.5000 crore approved for execution of RGGVY during 10th Plan period. The electrification works for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY are at various stages of implementation. There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. However, cumulatively, an amount of Rs.25730.69 crore has been disbursed for the sanctioned projects in the country as on 31.07.2011. The details of electrification works of un/de-

electrified villages and release of BPL connections along with the funds disbursed for- the sanctioned projects under RGGVY, as on 31.07.2011, State-wise, is given in the Statement.

(e) and (f) Under RGGVY, there is a provision of providing free electricity connection to BPL households. In 576 sanctioned projects in 10th and 11th Plan under RGGVY, as per Detailed Project Report (DPR) provided by State Government, BPL families covered are 2.33 crore. As on 31.07.2011, against the total targeted coverage of release of electricity connections to 2.33 crore BPL households, about 1.69 crore BPL connections have been released.

Statement

As on 31.07.2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		Release of BPL connections		Funds* disbursed (Rs. in crores)
		Revised Coverage (provisional)	Achievement	Revised Coverage (provisional)	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	2724383	2641185	785.23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	918	40810	17910	665.59
3	Assam	8298	6789	991532	655241	1824.36
4	Bihar	22489	21271	2725282	1799868	3574.69
5	Chhattisgarh	1081	249	786894	461014	723.83
6	Gujarat	0	0	920142	747309	255.02
7	Haryana	0	0	250690	201634	156.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	109	30	12764	6673	269.30
9	Jammu and Kashmir	249	120	100541	36901	661.81
10	Jharkhand	19134	17337	1806012	1190350	2863.08
11	Karnataka	61	61	952603	809975	709.31
12	Kerala	0	0	55755	17238	63.45
13	Madhya Pradesh	850	392	1383059	475969	1188.46
14	Maharashtra	0	0	1379799	1100974	554.00
15	Manipur	882	307	107369	11518	242.26
16	Meghalaya	1866	151	109478	36295	278.60
17	Mizoram	137	59	27417	10508	238.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Nagaland	105	72	69899	22033	189.36
19	Odisha	15001	13404	3199270	2383339	2871.60
20	Punjab	0	0	148860	48397	59.90
21	Rajasthan	4322	3874	1216040	988735	895.40
22	Sikkim	25	23	11458	8240	133.13
23	Tamil Nadu	0	0	498883	498883	275.95
24	Tripura	160	116	123037	68374	116.62
25	Uttar Pradesh	27759	27759	872372	872372	3301.67
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1511	227573	227573	664.65
27	West Bengal	4169	4169	2645310	1547118	2168.40
Total		110337	98612	23387232	16885626	25730.69

*It includes 10% loan component also

Exams System in AIIMS

3159. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to streamline the Internal administration of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in order to make it fair and transparent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the internal administration of AIIMS is likely to be streamlined?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Recently, a computerized file tracking system has been operationalised at the institute to keep track of files and receipts. Further, responsibility of computerization of the entire institute including computerization of accounting system has been entrusted to National Informatics Centre (NIC). The post of Deputy Director (Administration), AIIMS has been upgraded to the level of Joint Secretary to the Government of India to further improve/ streamline the internal administration. Improvement in administration is a continuous process and regular efforts are made by AIIMS for improvement of internal administration and to make it fair and transparent.

Solar Power

3160. SHRI. BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI. DHANANJAY SINGH:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) the present status of solar power projects set up and the technologies thereof under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target for setting up of solar power grid projects by 2020;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to achieve the set target?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The present status of solar power projects setup and the technologies thereof under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission is enclosed as Statement-I

(b) and (c) The Government has fixed targets for setting up solar power grid projects by 2022. The details of those targets are enclosed as Statement-II

(d) The Government is providing technical support and Financial Assistance as follows:

- Technical support: is provided by Ministry's Solar Energy Centre, Gurgaon. Technical support is also provided through reputed institutions and laboratories.

- Financial assistance:

- Concessional Import duty, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- Generation based incentive.
- Bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects.

Statement-I

S.No.	State	Project Developer	Capacity (MWp)	PV/ST	Location
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Power Generation (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2	PV	Varadayapalem Mandel, Dist: Chittoor, A.P.
2	Delhi	Reliance Industries Ltd.	1	PV	Thyagaraj Stadium, Delhi
3		North Delhi Power Ltd.	1	PV	Keshavpuram, Delhi
4	Gujarat	LancoInfratech Limited	5	PV	Charanka Solar Power, Dist: Patan, Gujarat
5		Sun Edison	1	PV	Gandhinagar, near PDP Uni.
6		Azure Power (P) Ltd.	5	PV	Khadoda Village. Dist: Sabarkhanta, Gujarat
7	Haryana	C and S Electric Limited	1	PV	Village Nandha, Badhra Mandal, Dist: Bhiwani, Haryana
8	Karnataka	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	3	PV	Yelasandra Village, Bangarupet Taluka, Dist: Kolar, Karnataka
9		Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	3	PV	Itnal Village, Chikodi Taluka, Dist: Belgaum, Karnataka
10	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Ltd.	1	PV	Chandrapur STPS, Chandrapur, Maharashtra
11		Tata Power Company	3	PV	Mulshi, Dist: Pune, Maharashtra
12		Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	1	PV	Arvindnagar, Keshegaon, Tq. and Dist. Osmanabad Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Orissa	Raajratna Energy Holdings Private Limited	1	PV	Sadeipali, Dist: Bolangir, Orissa
14	Punjab	Azure Power Private Limited	2	PV	Village Ahwan, Tehsil Ajanal, District Amritsar, Punjab
15	Rajasthan	Reliance Industries Limited, Solar Group	5	PV	Khasra No. 1133, Village Khimsar, Tehsil: Khimsar, Dist: Nagaur, Rajasthan
16		ACME Tele Power Ltd.	2.5	CSP Tower	Bherukhada, Bikaner, Rajasthan
17	Tamil Nadu	Sapphire Industrial Infrastructures Private Limited	5	PV	Village Rettai Pillai, Iynarkulam, Taluk New Kallthur Sivaganga, Dist: Sivaganga, Tamil Nadu
18		BandG Solar Private Limited	1	PV	Komal West Village, Mayiladuthurai, Tamil Nadu
19		R L Clean Power Pvt. Ltd.	1	PV	Marakathoor Village, Kalayarkoil Taluk, Sivaganga District, Tamil Nadu
20	West Bengal	West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Limited	1	PV	Seebpore Power Station of DPSC Ltd., Block Jamuria, Asansol, West Bengal
Total			45.5		

Statement-II

Application Segment	Target for Phase I (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase II (2013-17)	Cumulative Target Phase III (2017-22)
Grid Solar Power incl. rooftop and distributed small grid connected plants	1100 MW	4000 MW	20000 MW

[Translation]

Power Generation

3161. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings namely the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), the National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) and the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited have set any target for power generation during the financial years 2010-11, 2011-12 and the Twelfth Five year Plan;

(b) if so, the quantum of power targeted to be generated by each of these PSUs during the above-said period separately; and

(c) the extent to which these PSUs have achieved their respective targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The targets for

power generation from the conventional sources are fixed on a year-to-year basis prior to commencement of the next financial year and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The generation targets in respect of NTPC, NHPC and SJVNL during 2010-11 and 2011-12, as per their MoU with Ministry of Power and the actual power generation during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto June, 2011) are given below:

(Figures in Million Unit)

	2010-11			2011-12		April to June, 2011	
	Target \$	Actual Generation	Achievement (%)	Annual Target \$	Generation Target \$	Actual Generation	Achievement (%)
NTPC	219,000	220,522	100.7	232,000	56,688	54,603	96.3
NHPC	17,000	18,604	109.4	18,200	5,587	6,284	112.5
SJVNL	6,612	7,140	108.0	6,612	2,287	2,651	115.9

\$ 'Very Good' target as per MoU with Ministry of Power

Monetary measures to rein in inflation

3162. DR. MURLI MONHAR JOSHI:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of monetary measures taken by the Government/ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to rein in inflation during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) the results achieved therefrom; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there were three phases of monetary measures during the last three years *i.e.*, August 2008 to July 2011 as detailed below:

(i) From August 2008 till the mid-October 2008 the policy rates (repo and reverse repo rate) were not changed. The repo rate was 9 per cent and the reverse repo rate was 6 per cent.

(ii) In the wake of the global financial crisis triggered by

the collapse of Lehman Brothers, the RBI, beginning mid-September 2008, followed an accommodative monetary policy stance. In addition to several other measures, it also reduced the repo rate from 9.0 per cent to 4.75 per cent and the reverse repo rate from 6 per cent to 3.25 per cent between mid-October 2008 to mid-April 2010 to mitigate the adverse impact of the global financial crisis on the Indian economy.

(iii) Since mid-March 2010, the RBI has raised the repo rate eleven times by a cumulative of 325 bps in view of inflationary pressures.

Inflation during most part of 2010-11 and the first quarter of 2011-12 has remained persistently much above the comfort level of the RBI. Inflationary pressures have persisted due to a combination of supply and demand factors. A series of supply shocks, particularly global commodity prices, resulted in increase in input costs, exerting pressure on inflation. Supply side shocks also spilled over into a generalised inflationary process reflecting robust demand. Non-food manufacturing inflation remained much above the trend growth of 4 per cent, particularly during the second half of 2010-11 and 2011-12 Q1 indicating the producers capacity to pass on rising commodity input prices and wage costs to consumers. The RBI, therefore,

needed to raise the policy rates to contain inflation and anchor inflationary expectations. Monetary measures work with long and variable lags. The impact of past monetary measures effected by the RBI is still playing out. According to the projection of the RBI, inflation is expected to be 7 per cent by March 2012.

[English]

Nutrition among Women and Children

3163. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) the details of the schemes for improving nutrition level among women and children in the country;

(b) the number of women and children covered under these schemes, State-wise and Scheme-wise; and

(c) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized by the State Government during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and has been implementing several schemes/ programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/ UTs which impact, directly, or indirectly on the nutrition status. Some of the direct interventions on nutrition are (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme, (ii) Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM), (iii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and (iv) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- SABLA in 200 districts and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - The CMB on pilot basis in 52 districts. Besides these, schemes such as Drinking Water and Total Sanitation Campaign, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), etc indirectly impact the nutrition of children.

Many of these schemes namely ICDS, NRHM, MDM and MNREGS have been expanded recently to provide for

increased coverage and improved services which would further improve the nutrition status.

Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance and the Actual Dietary Intake. Children under six years are provided with 500 k.calories and 12-15 g protein while severely underweight children are given 800 k. calories and 20-25g of protein. The nutritional norms for pregnant and lactating mother are 600 k. calories and 18-20 g protein. Besides the supplementary nutrition, the other services under ICDS include pre-school non-formal education for children, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. State-wise beneficiaries are as per Statement-I. The details of the funds released to States/ UTs and utilization thereof reported by States during last three years and current year upto 31st July, 2011 under ICDS Supplementary Nutrition are at Statement-II.

The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- SABLA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years in 200 districts across the country on pilot basis. The scheme was launched during the last quarter, 2010-11 and 34.86 lakh. Adolescent girls were covered under the scheme. Nearly 12.5 lakh Pregnant and Lactating women per annum, from 52 selected districts, are expected to benefit under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY). The fund allocated and released are as per Statement- III and IV for SABLA and IGMSY respectively.

Mid Day Meal Scheme covers children of class I-VIII studying in Government, local body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project school and centres run under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madrasas/ Maktabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA). The State-wise number of beneficiaries and details of the fund released to States/ UTs and utilization during last three years and current year under MDM are as per Statement-V and VI.

The Government is allocating food grains at subsidized rates for 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) ration card holder families under Targeted

Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under this scheme, foodgrains are allocated to the State/UTs @35 kg per BPL/AAY family per month. Depending upon availability of food grains in the Central Pool, food grains are allocated for Above

Poverty Line (APL) families @ 15 to 35 kg per family per month also.

Physical achievement under some of the scheme which directly or indirectly help to improve the nutritional status of women and children is in Statement-VII.

Statement-I

State-wise number of beneficiaries [Children (6 months- 6 years) and Pregnant and Lactating Mothers] under ICDS Scheme as on June 2011

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition			
		Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant and lactating Mothers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	2395552	1813314	4208866	1177071
2	Arunachal Pradesh	115175	111446	226621	27576
3	Assam	1357050	1411844	2768894	582802
4	Bihar	1786099	1721778	3507877	710378
5	Chhattisgarh	1110773	872270	1983043	471669
6	Goa	31566	17670	49236	13934
7	Gujarat	1684231	1460642	3144873	724739
8	Haryana	658451	410084	1068535	309213
9	Himachal Pradesh	254388	148235	402623	96161
10	Jammu and Kashmir	231116	179921	411037	98911
11	Jharkhand	1188637	1100803	2289440	619767
12	Karnataka	1865295	1688168	3553463	856873
13	Kerala	511675	503487	1015162	209285
14	Madhya Pradesh	3629872	3247712	6877584	1519784
15	Maharashtra	3044241	3191040	6235281	1173526
16	Manipur	158777	156752	315529	54810
17	Meghalaya	166095	188834	354929	60296
18	Mizoram	70230	53807	124037	34949
19	Nagaland	150561	155152	305713	53770
20	Orissa	1991361	1943859	3935220	806684

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Punjab	595281	539108	1134389	313625
22	Rajasthan	1772428	1119425	2891853	840821
23	Sikkim	5396	13702	19098	2417
24	Tamil Nadu	1323709	895055	2218764	528494
25	Tripura	148086	155375	303461	85248
26	Uttar Pradesh	11313810	9584758	20898568	4995995
27	Uttarakhand	380449	190684	571133	142595
28	West Bengal	3416455	3469860	6886315	1303506
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9764	7203	16967	3825
30	Chandigarh	21977	16409	38386	8187
31	Delhi	365567	238034	603601	113867
32	Dadra and N Haveli	8453	6677	15130	2941
33	Daman and Diu	3720	2862	6582	1806
34	Lakshadweep	2771	2511	5282	2409
35	Puducherry	26398	5512	31910	9760
All India		41795409	36623993	78419402	17957694

Statement-II

Fund released to the States/ UTs and utilization thereof reported by States during last three years under ICDS Supplementary Nutrition.

Year	Supplementary Nutrition (Rs. in Crore)	Exp. Reported by States/ UTs (Rs. in Crore)
2008-09	2281.31	4928.35
2009-10	3730.14	8181.73
2010-11	4968.71	6849.14
2011-12	1466.32	-
Upto 31.7.11		

Statement-III

Fund released to the States/ UTs under SABLA during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Year	SABLA Scheme (Rs. in lakhs) Allocation	Fund Released
2010-11	-	296773.41
2011-12 (as on 31.07.2011)		26614.31

Statement-IV

Fund released to the States/UTs under IGMSY States during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Year	IGMSY Scheme (Rs. in lakhs) Allocation	Fund Released
2010-11	-	11795.89
2011-12 (as on 31.07.2011)		14716.26

Statement-V

State-wise number of children covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Number of children benefited
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	6304239
2	Arunachal Pradesh	269002
3	Assam	4515884
4	Bihar	9877617
5	Chhattisgarh	3861048
6	Goa	156716
7	Gujarat	3877695
8	Haryana	2005680
9	Himachal Pradesh	715750
10	Jammu and Kashmir	840044
11	Jharkhand	3231921
12	Karnataka	5216970
13	Kerala	2781617
14	Madhya Pradesh	8655943
15	Maharashtra	10634199
16	Manipur	230135
17	Meghalaya	459778
18	Mizoram	151718
19	Nagaland	271144
20	Orissa	5227152

1	2	3
21	Punjab	1753660
22	Rajasthan	5781398
23	Sikkim	94855
24	Tamil Nadu	4274715
25	Tripura	435093
26	Uttarakhand	801909
27	Uttar Pradesh	11314277
28	West Bengal	9503404
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32449
30	Chandigarh	58182
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34569
32	Daman and Diu	15298
33	Delhi	1150332
34	Lakshadweep	9035
35	Puducherry	88138
Total		104631566

Statement-VI

Fund released to the States/ UTs under Mid Day Meal during last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11 and 2011-12)

Year	Mid Day Meal Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
2008-09	673709.00	552023.08
2009-10	669562.8	560339.01
2010-11	912452.00	887915.93
2011-12		459596.54

Statement-VII

Physical achievement under some of the schemes which directly or indirectly help to improve the nutrition status of women and children

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Achievements
1	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) as on 30.06.2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Projects - 6730 Operational AWCs - 12.66 Lakh Beneficiaries - 963.77 Lakh (784.19 Lakh Children and 179.57 Lakh Pregnant and Lactating mothers.)
2	Mid Day Meal Scheme during 2010-11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.46 crore children provided Mid Day Meal in 11.93 lakh schools during 2010-11.
3	National Rural Health Mission 2009-10	
	(f) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Child Hood Illness (IMNCI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.27 Lakh workers trained in 359 districts and 2066 personnel in Facility based IMNCI as on March 2011.
	(g) Navajati Shishu Suraksha Karyakram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 36,252 persons trained in basic newborn care as on March 2011
	(h) Special New Born Care Unit (SNCU).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 263 SNCU, 1120 New Born Stabilisation units (NBSU) and 6403 New born care Corners (NBCC) till March 2011.
	(i) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 113.39 beneficiaries during 2010-11
	(j) Child Immunization as per DLHS Survey-3, 2007-08.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 % children received full immunization. 86.7 % of Children received BCG. 63.4 % of Children received 3 doses of DPT. 65.6 % of Children received Oral Polio vaccine 3. 69.1 % of Children received Measles vaccine. 54.5 % of Children (9 months and above) received at least 1 dose of Vitamin-A supplement. 40.5 % Children Breast fed with in 1 hour of birth.
5	Total Sanitation Campaign cumulative as on 25.01.2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.18 crore household toilets provided as on March 2011.
6	National Rural Drinking Water Programme(NRDWP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.22 lakh habitations have safe and adequate water from 16.61 lakh rural habitations.
7	Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.56 crore households provided employment and average perondays per household 46.79 during 2010-11.
8	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna, 2009-10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.81 lakhs Swarozgaries have been assisted out of which 8.50 lakhs (66.35%) are women Swarozgaries during 2010-11 (Dec. 2010)
9	Targeted Public Distribution System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 488.65 lakh tons of food grains allocated to States/ UTs during 2011-12
10	National Horticulture Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 372 districts in 18 States and 3 UTs covered.

Breast and Cervical Cancer

3164. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a significant rise in the incidences of breast and cervical cancer among the women has been noticed across the country including Punjab;

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

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has conducted any study and prepared a report on the matter;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/ proposed by the Government to tackle the incidences of breast and cervical cancer among the women and also to develop vaccines for the purpose?

(a) THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The trends in incidence rate are available for six population based cancer registries functioning under National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR. Among females, increased incidence rates have been observed for breast and ovary cancer in Bangalore; ovary cancer in Barshi; breast, gall bladder and mouth cancer in Bhopal; lung and breast cancer in Chennai; gall bladder, ovary and breast cancer in Delhi; breast, ovary, gall bladder and oesophagus cancer in Mumbai. The state-wise data on number of cancer cases is not being maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) No. However, during the year 2010, ICMR assessed the prevalence of cancer in Punjab especially in Malwa region. The limited data available suggested a higher occurrence of cancer in Malwa region as compared to some other areas of Punjab. However, the prevalence of cancer in Punjab was not higher than other areas of India.

(e) The Government has recently launched a

comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan. The new programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States. Under NPCDCS, Government has proposed to strengthen the district hospitals to provide diagnostic services, basic surgery, chemotherapy and palliative care. The chemotherapy drugs required for cancer patients would be provided at the district hospitals. The support would be provided for common chemotherapy drugs to treat about 100 cases from the BPL category.

The Drug Controller General (India) has approved two Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccines for prevention of cervical cancer.

Rights Issue by SBI

3165. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/ Reserve Bank of India has received any proposal from the State Bank of India (SBI) for Rights Issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the size of such Rights Issue alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which such Rights Issue will hit the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has received a proposal from State Bank of India for raising capital through various options. The proposal is under examination.

Cases of Depression

3166. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent study sponsored by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and another study done by Nielson which state that India has the highest rate of major depression, particularly among the women in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the facts in this regard;

(c) the number of people, particularly women suffering from Major Depressive Episode (MDE) alongwith the average age of depression in the country;

(d) the reasons for the high prevalence of MDE in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/ proposed by the Government to control, lower and treat the cases of MDE, particularly among the women and to increase the number of psychiatrists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes The findings from study sponsored by WHO has sample representation only from Puduchery, India. This cannot be generalized to rest of the country. Moreover, the Life time prevalence and 12 months prevalence rates of India are not the highest in world. The other low-middle income countries like Colombia and Brazil have higher rates than India.

As per study, the life prevalence of Major Depression in India is 9.0% and 12 months prevalence of Major Depression is 4.5%

(c) The overall prevalence of MDE is 9.0%; the sex wise distribution of MDE is not available. The average age of onset of MDE in country is 31.9

(d) The reasons for high prevalence of MDE in the country can be attributed to various precipitating factors like poverty, low female literacy, exposure to violence and deprivation as a child, rising inequality, high rates of gender discrimination and

violence, effect of family breakdown and single parenting and nutritional and health causes.

(e) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States and UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) to provide treatment and management of mental disorders/ illness.

Further, in the 11th Five Year Plan, NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

- (i) Centres of Excellence in Mental Health and Establishment of PG training departments in mental health specialties to increase the PG training capacity in mental health as well as improving the tertiary care treatment facility in mental health with the objective to address the shortage of mental health professionals in the country. Ten Institutes have been funded under the Centre of Excellence Scheme and 10 institutes have been funded for establishment of 23 PG training departments in mental health specialties.
- (ii) DMHP has been re-strategized during the 11th Five Year Plan and is being implemented in 123 districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges.
- (iii) In addition, the NMHP includes schemes for upgradation of Psychiatry wings of Govt. General Hospitals/ Medical Colleges, modernization of Govt. Mental Hospitals, support for Central/ State Mental Health Authorities, Monitoring and Evaluation, Research and Training, Information, Education and Communication activities.

Stillbirth and Maternal Deaths

3167. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain studies which state that a large number of stillbirth and maternal deaths take place every year in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the facts in this regard;

(c) the reason for the high prevalence of the incidences of stillbirth babies in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide better maternal and obstetric care in order to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the Registrar General of India- Sample Registration System 2009 (RGI-SRS 2009), the estimates for stillbirth rate at National level is 8 per 1,000 live births in the year 2009, which translates into approximately 2,10,000 stillbirths in that year.

As per the latest RGI-SRS estimates on Maternal Mortality (2007-09), the MMR in India has declined from 254 per 100,000 live-births in 2004-6 to 212 per 100,000 live-births in 2007-09 which translates into a decline from approximately 67,000 maternal deaths per year in 2004-06 to approximately 56,000 per year in 2007-09.

(c) Stillbirths can occur due to a variety of reasons e.g. complications in the mother during pregnancy and child birth like obstructed labour, ante-partum haemorrhage and infections, foetal conditions like congenital abnormalities, foetal growth restriction etc.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, many interventions have been launched to improve the quality of obstetric care for the mothers in the country and these include the following:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.

- Operationalisation of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric services.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for providing services to mothers and children.
- A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched recently, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance from United Nations

3168. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any financial assistance from the United Nations for resolving the difficulties faced by women and children especially those living below poverty line in both urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has contributed its share to added to the said assistance; and

(c) if so, State-wise expenditure incurred including Bihar during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Government of India, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is administering an IFAD assisted Central Sector Scheme, namely, Women Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (Priyadarshini).

Priyadarshini is a Self Help Group based project for the holistic empowerment of women and adolescent girls. This is being implemented in 13 blocks of 6 districts viz. Madhubani, Sitamarhi in Bihar and Shrivasti, Raebareli, Sultanpur and Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry is the nodal agency and NABARD is the Lead Implementing Agency (LIA).

The project is being implemented with financial assistance in terms of loan from IFAD. Out of the total cost of Rs. 147.68 crore, the share of Government of India is Rs. 7.28 crore.. Year-wise details of expenditure incurred are:

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)	Bihar	Uttar Pradesh
2009-10	23.12	Nil	Nil
2010-11	105.25	34.64	35.93
2011-12 (up to June, 2011)	40.41	12.46	15.42
Total	168.78	47.10	51.35

Loans To MSME Sector

3169. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the stipulated limit of loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to relax the norms for raising loans by the said sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Public Sector Banks are reluctant to disburse loans to the said sector keeping in view the high risk of recovery of such loans; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith 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 (d) Loans are sanctioned by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as per financial viability, feasibility of the project and keeping in view their Bank approved policies. However, the Government has decided that the share of Microenterprises in Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) lending needs to be increased to 60% in a phased manner viz. 50% in the year 2010-11, 55% in the year 2011-12 and 60% in the year 2012-13. It would be mandatory for the Public Sector Banks to achieve this target. Further, banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to extend liberal moratorium on their term loans and working capital to MSE entrepreneurs by including interest during first 6-12 months of operation as part of the long term funding of the projects.

(e) and (f) Credit flow to the MSE sector during the last three years is as below:

Year	Public Sector Banks Amt. O/s
March 2009	191408.32
March 2010#	276318.97
March 2011 (Provisional)	376625.18

Retail trade included in service sector

To increase credit flow to the MSE Sector various measures have been taken such as issuing prudential guidelines on "restructuring of advances, to introduce Base Rate System, Formulation of "Banking Code for MSE Customers, Focus on Clusters, One Time Settlement Scheme for recovery of non-performing loans for the MSE Sector etc. have been taken by RBI so that flow of credit to the MSE Sector could be increased.

[English]

Loan by NBFCs against property

3170. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines classify Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) providing loans against property as an economic activity to the extent of 60 per cent cut off category;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to include such loans granted by NBFCs backed by collateral of immovable properties for productive/ economic purposes under the 60 per cent cut off category;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) classified as 'Asset Finance Company' has been defined as a company which is a financial institution carrying on as its principle business of the financing of physical assets supporting productive/ economic activity, such as, automobiles, tractors, lathe machines, generator sets, earth moving and material handling equipment, moving-on-own-power and general purpose industrial machines, and aggregate of financing real/ physical assets supporting economic activity and income arising therefrom is not less than 60 per cent of its total assets and total income, respectively.

[Translation]

Conservation of Medicinal Plants and Herbs

3171. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI MANSUHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent report of the Himalayan Forest Research Institute (HFRI) which states that India is on the verge of losing its medicinal wealth of rare herbs and plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the facts in this regard;

(c) the steps taken/ proposed by the Government for the protection and conservation of these medicinal herbs and plants;

(d) whether the Government has provided financial assistance to certain Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the purpose;

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

(f) the outcome of the review of the works undertaken by these NGOs?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. Himalayan Forest Research Institute (HFRI) has prepared the report on "Medicinal Plants of North - Western Himalayas: Initiatives and Achievements of HFRI". The institute undertook survey in different ecologically sensitive and fragile zones in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The survey in different areas of cold deserts in Pooch sub division of district Kinnaur, Himachal Pradesh revealed the presence of 114 medicinal plant species from the area. Out of these medicinal plants, 24 species *i.e.* *Aconitum heterophyllum*, *Aconitum violaceum*, *Arnebia euchroma*, *Bergenia stracheyi*, *Betula utilis*, *Dactylorhiza hatagirea*, *Daliscia cannabina*, *Ephedra gerardiana*, *Ferula jaeskeana*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Hyssopus officinalis*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Juniperus polycarpus*, *Jurinea dolomiaea*, *Meconopsis aculeata*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Polygonatum verticillatum*, *Rheum webbianum*, *Rheum moorcroftianum*, *Rhodiola heterodonta*, *Rhododendron anthopogon*, *Rhododendron campanulatum*, *Saussurea gossypiphora*, *Saussurea obvallata* fall in different categories of threatened plants.

The survey in Rakchham-Chitkul Wildlife Sanctuary, district Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh) included the presence of 98 plant

species of medicinal importance. Twenty six plant species of threatened categories were recorded from the sanctuary, out of which 3 were critically endangered, 11 endangered and 12 vulnerable. **Critically Endangered** species include *Aconitum heterophyllum*, *Dactylorhiza hatagirea* and *Saussurea obvallata* where as *Acer caesium*, *Angelica glauca*, *Betula utilis*, *Dioscorea deltoidea*, *Jurinea dolomiaec: Meconopsis aculeata*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Podohyllum hexandrum*, *Polygonatum cirrihifolium*, *Rheum australe* and *Taxus wallichiana* fall in **Endangered** category and **Vulnerable** species include *Aconitum violaceum*, *Bergenia stracheyi*, *Heracleum lanatum*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Ferula jaeschkeana*, *Polygonatum verticillatum*, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, *Rheum webbiamum*, *Rhodiola heterodonata*, *Rhododendron anthopogon*, *R.campanulatum* and *R. lepidctum*.

Further, the institute has informed that the threat status given to the plants in the report is as per, the Conservation Assessment and Management Prioritization for the Medicinal Plants (CAMP) report of Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore.

According to HFRI, the report is, specific to the Himalayan region and does not give the national status. It only reflects initiatives and achievements of HFRI, Shimla in the field of medicinal plants research in the western Himalayan region.

(c) Government has set up National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) to coordinate matters related to overall development of medicinal plants sector *vide* resolution dated 24th November, 2000. The Board implemented a Central Sector Scheme for overall development of medicinal plants sector during the Five Year Plan. This scheme was revised and renamed as Central Sector Scheme for "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" and implemented since the year 2008-09 during the 11th five year plan. Many Herbal Gardens, School Herbal Gardens, Home Herbal Gardens and Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas have also been established in different states under the scheme.

Steps taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) for protection and conservation of medicinal plants

include: a regulatory framework through forests, wildlife and biodiversity acts for conservation of biodiversity and wildlife including medicinal plants; notification of guidelines under CITES and in the negative list of exports; projects on specific medicinal plants by setting up Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas (MPCAs); survey and inventorisation by Botanical Survey of India (BSI) of floral resources including medicinal plants; and providing financial assistance for plantation of NTFPs including medicinal plants. According to BSI, many threatened species are conserved in Botanical Gardens associated with BSI and gardens associated with different universities/ colleges under Assistance to Botanic Garden' Scheme of MoEF. The threatened species of medicinal plants are being conserved adopting both strategies *viz.* in situ conservation and *ex-situ* conservation.

(d) and (e) National Medicinal Plants Board has provided financial assistance to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for various activities *viz.* conservation, setting up of herbal gardens / school herbal gardens, IEC, production of quality plantation material, setting up nurseries and cultivation. The state wise and year wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has informed that they have established a Centre of Excellence on 'Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge' at FRLHT, Bangalore which has informed that financial assistance provided by MoEF to the Centre during the past three years are as follows:

2008-09	Rs. 1,24,79,738/
2009-10	Rs. 95,00,000/-
2010-11	Rs. 1,09,65,500/-

(f) Review of the works under projects funded by NMPB has been undertaken by the Project Screening Committee (PSC) of the NMPB. In addition to this the NMPB has hired the services of Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) for monitoring of all the projects including projects sanctioned to NGOs till 2010-11. As outcome of the review, the quality of the projects and their implementation has improved.

Statement*Details of Financial Assistance provided by NMPB to NGOs in different States/ UTs*

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No.	States/ UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	9.00			29.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.00	3.00			15.00
3	Assam	3.50	2.00			5.50
4	Bihar	3.00	2.00			5.00
5	Chhattisgarh	6.92	8.00	2.00		16.92
6	Delhi	27.05		5.40		32.45
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	11.00			13.00
8	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	7.00			16.00
9	Jharkhand	12.00	3.90			15.90
10	Karnataka	29.00	2.00			31.00
11	Kerala	11.00	7.00	3.00		21.00
12	Maharashtra	1.00				1.00
13	Manipur	4.00				4.00
14	Orissa	13.80				13.80
15	Rajasthan			7.00		7.00
16	Sikkim	4.00				4.00
17	Tamil Nadu	9.14	4.00	3.00		16.14
18	Uttarakhand	26.59	58.30	11.00		95.89
19	Uttar Pradesh		17.54	2.00		19.54
20	West Bengal	24.89	6.61	2.00		33.50
	Total	218.89	141.35	35.40	0.00	395.64

*[English]***Regional Rural Banks**

3172. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO':
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open

branches of Regional Rural/Gramin Banks in the country and interconnect all the branches in order to strengthen rural banking;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such branches are likely to be opened;

(c) the details of branches of the said Banks opened in the country during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise including Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh;

(d) whether some of the said Banks are financially poor and unable to disburse loans during the said period;

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

(f) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve the financial condition and functioning of the said banks alongwith achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As on 31 March 2011, there are 82 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with a network of 16004 branches in 26 States and 1 Union Territory. The following have been initiated to expand the outreach of the RRBs.

- The RRBs have opened 1243 branches during the period from 1st April, 2008 to 31st March, 2011.
- 53 RRBs have already achieved 100% Core Banking Solution (CBS) status. The Sponsor Banks provide the required support to the RRBs sponsored by them for this purpose.

(c) The State-wise position of number of branches during the last 3 years is at Statement.

(d) and (e) As per information furnished by NABARD the total loan issued by RRBs during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under.

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	Year	Total loan outstanding as on 31 March	Total loans issued during the year (i.e. upto 31 March each year)
1	2007-08	589,884.26	38,581.97
2	2008-09	67,802.09	43,367.13
3	2009-10	82,819.1	56,079.24
4	2010-11	101,292.91	72,479.32

(f) The Committee on Capital-to-Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) had recommended for recapitalisation of select RRBs to bring their CRAR to 9% by March, 2012. Accordingly

an amount of ₹ 66.49 crore was released during the year 2010-11 to capitalize 5 RRBs. During the year 2011-12, so far, an amount of ₹ 31.25 crore has been released to capitalize 3 RRBs.

Statement

Sr.No.	Name of State	Total No. of branches as on March 2009	Total No. of branches as on March 2010	Total No. of branches as on March 2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1301	1345	1413
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22	22	22
3	Assam	397	398	408

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	1479	1514	1537
5	Chhattisgarh	429	438	468
6	Gujarat	416	426	446
7	Haryana	346	367	415
8	Himachal Pradesh	152	153	158
9	Jammu and Kashmir	279	281	287
10	Jharkhand	401	404	409
11	Karnataka	1172	1201	1256
12	Kerala	404	406	420
13	Madhya Pradesh	1077	1089	1098
14	Maharashtra	591	595	611
15	Manipur	27	27	27
16	Meghalaya	54	55	58
17	Mizoram	60	61	61
18	Nagaland	10	10	8
19	Orissa	871	875	875
20	Puducherry	11	19	25
21	Punjab	236	239	261
22	Rajasthan	1040	1052	1068
23	Tamil Nadu	277	290	313
24	Tripura	103	111	113
25	Uttar Pradesh	2962	3034	3157
26	Uttaranchal	179	183	203
27	West Bengal	885	885	887
TOTAL		15181	15480	16004

[Translation]

Budget Hotels

3173. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for construction of budget hotels/ guest houses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projects

sanctioned during each of the last three years and the current year in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned and utilised by the State Governments during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the details of completed and pending projects in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) To encourage the growth of budget hotels, the following incentives have been announced:

(i) Five Year Tax Holiday for 2, 3 and 4 star category hotels located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (Except Mumbai and Delhi) for hotels operating w.e.f. 01.04.2008 to 31.03.2013.

(ii) Incentive under 35 AD of the Income Tax Act: An investment linked deduction Under Section 35 AD of the Income

Tax Act has also been announced in the Union Budget 2010-2011 for establishing new hotels of 2 star category and above, all over India thus allowing 100% deduction in respect of the whole or any expenditure of capital nature excluding (land, goodwill and financial instruments) incurred during the year.

Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity, however, the Ministry of Tourism under the scheme "Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits" provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for construction of wayside public conveniences. Further, CFA is also provided for construction of budget accommodation to the North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and for eco-tourism projects where private sector investment is not forthcoming. The details of the State wise projects sanctioned during the first 3 years of the XI Plan period which include projects of budget accommodation in the North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir are enclosed Statement.

Statement

Tourism Projects Sanctioned during the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) of Eleventh Five Year Plan

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	167.56
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40	100.27
3	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
4	Assam	15	67.39
5	Bihar	14	35.64
6	Chandigarh	15	30.54
7	Chhattisgarh	5	32.29
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10	Delhi	15	54.81
11	Goa	7	72.92

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1	2	3	4	
12	Gujarat	9	28.8	
13	Haryana	19	76.48	
14	Himachal Pradesh	28	93.51	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	79	149.34	
16	Jharkhand	8	7.81	
17	Kerala	22	98.53	
18	Karnataka	19	93.74	
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	
20	Maharashtra	8	57.41	
21	Manipur	26	95.98	
22	Meghalaya	23	54.4	
23	Mizoram	20	38.75	
24	Madhya Pradesh	35	123.25	
25	Nagaland	34	79.1	
26	Orissa	21	85.13	
27	Puducherry	10	58.35	
28	Punjab	12	46.32	
29	Rajasthan	23	95.37	
30	Sikkim	53	132.62	
31	Tamil Nadu	32	112.42	
32	Tripura	31	65.01	
33	Uttar Pradesh	26	88.15	
34	Uttarakhand	11	75.01	
35	West Bengal	25	88.33	
GRAND TOTAL		720	2405.59	

[English]

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Lack of basic amenities in Safdarjung Hospital

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

3174. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

(a) whether a large number of surgeries/ operations have been postponed/cancelled in Safdarjung hospital due to poor water supply, non-availability of protective scrub linen worn for surgery;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last one year and the current year; and

(c) the remedial steps taken/being taken to ensure uninterrupted surgeries at the hospital?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No cases of surgeries/ operations have been postponed/ cancelled in Safdarjung Hospital due to poor water supply. New linen was taken out and disposal linen was used to complete cases.

(c) NDMC has since improved the supply in Safdarjung Hospital. CPWD has also taken adequate measures like change of water lines, revival of old water tanks connected to main NDMC line, to improve storage and water boosting to overhead tanks, etc. Water tankers are also arranged if supply does not meet the demand.

[Translation]

ATM Frauds

3175. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of theft of cash from ATM have been reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported, including the amount involved therein, during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise and Bank-wise and the reasons therefor; 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) Yes, Sir. RBI has reported that incidents of thefts of cash from ATMs have been reported by the Banks. The details of the ATM thefts reported by banks to RBI during the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) and the current year up to June 30, 2011, Bank-wise and State-wise are as per Statement I and II respectively.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks to post, by way of operational/ security measure, security guard and inspection of ATM on regular basis by bank official. The banks were also advised that the incidents of skimming should be immediately brought to the notice of local law enforcement authorities.

Statement-I

Bankwise ATM theft during the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) and current year (upto June 30, 2011)

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (till June 30, 2011)	
	No.	Amt. involved	No.	Amt. involved	No.	Amt. involved	No.	Amt. involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Axis Bank	3	15.98	4	169.56	3	24.15	1	26.00
Bank of Baroda	0	0	0	0	1	5.32	0	0
Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10.00
Bank of Rajasthan	0	0	1	0.17	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Canara Bank	6	2.27	5	7.38	1	14.41	2	0.61
Citibank N.A	0	0	0	0	1	0.06	0	0
Corporation Bank	0	0	0	0	1	8.55	0	0
Federal Bank Ltd	1	11.00	1	1.00	0	0	0	0
HDFC Bank	2	33.10	1	4.80	5	148.25	1	19.00
ICICI Bank Ltd	7	153.91	2	36.81	1	34.00	1	3.25
IDBI Bank	0	0	3	4.17	3	7.88	0	0
Indusind Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.01
ING Vysya Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0	1	11.64	0	0
J&K Bank Ltd	0	0	1	11.77	0	0	0	0
Punjab National Bank	0	0	3	24.92	1	2.18	2	6.02
SBBJ	0	0	0	0	1	10.13	0	0
State Bank of India	7	68.36	15	108.87	13	147.56	3	14.21
State Bank of Indore	0	0	1	4.99	0	0	0	0
State Bank of Mysore	0	0	1	2.06	0	0	0	0
State Bank of Patiala	9	16.29	1	23.00	1	20.57	0	0
UCO Bank	1	0.01	1	5.00	0	0	0	0
Union Bank of India	1	4.50	4	29.19	1	9.38	0	0
United Bank of India	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18.17
TOTAL	37	305.42	44	433.69	34	444.08	13	104.27

Statement-II

Statewise ATM theft during the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) and current year (upto June 30, 2011)

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (till June 30, 2011)	
	No.	Amt. involved	No.	Amt. involved	No.	Amt. involved	No.	Amt. involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	13.10	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	1	33.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	1	11.50	3	40.00	2	13.34	0	0
Bihar	2	38.50	2	8.64	1	9.38	0	0
Chandigarh	1	0.45	1	0.42	1	0.46	1	5.96
Chhattisgarh	1	14.00	1	5.00	1	52.00	0	0
Delhi	2	2.03	1	0.08	4	69.25	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	2	62.73	2	3.55	3	33.19
Haryana	4	5.67	7	22.64	4	54.55	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	2.75	0	0	0	0	1	0.03
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	11.86	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1	9.36	0	0	2	18.60	0	0
Karnataka	2	85.28	1	2.06	3	49.06	1	0.61
Kerala	1	11.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	3	16.47	1	5.32	0	0
Maharashtra	4	47.10	1	10.80	1	9.98	2	13.25
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26.00
Orissa	0	0	1	83.41	0	0	0	0
Punjab	5	7.45	5	63.16	1	0.43	0	0
Rajasthan	1	0.88	1	0.17	2	16.32	1	0.06
Tamil Nadu	1	22.11	1	0.01	2	22.92	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	8	12.36	11	75.74	4	37.82	2	25.17
West Bengal	1	1.98	1	30.50	2	68.00	0	0
TOTAL	37	305.42	44	433.69	33	444.08	12	104.27

[English]

Delegation of Powers to Panchayats

3176. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Panchayats in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether local administration in some States have shown certain reservations in delegation of powers to Panchayats;

(c) if so, details thereof alongwith the complaints received in this regard; and

(d) the remedial action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The requisite information for State/ UTs where Part IX of the Constitution applies is given in Statement-I

(b) and (c) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Within the Constitutional Framework, Panchayats are a State subject and States Legislatures pass legislations suitable in their context.

The present status of devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

by various States/ UTs is given in Statement-II. While States like Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal, Maharashtra have devolved 3Fs to the Panchayats substantially, in several States/ UTs the process of devolution has been slow. Complaints, if any, for inadequate devolution of powers to Panchayats are, therefore, transmitted to the State Govts. for appropriate action.

(d) MoPR has encouraged States to devolve to 3Fs to Panchayats in various ways. MoPR has issued advisories on (i) roles and responsibilities of PRIs in CSSs/ ACAs; (is) devolution of Panchayats Finances; (iii) manpower of Panchayats; and (iv) devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries to PRIs through Activity Mapping (all available at www.panchavat.nic.in). MoPR also incentivizes State Governments to devolve the 3Fs to the Panchayats by awarding the State ranked higher on the DI prepared under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS). MoPR assists States/ UTs in undertaking Activity Mapping exercises. Best practice in devolution by the States are also shared through regular follow-up by MoPR.

Statement-I

Statewise giving number of Panchayats at Different Tiers

Sl. No.	State or Union Territory	District Panchayats	Immediate Panchayats	Gram Panchayats	Total Panchayats
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1098	21852	22972
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	155	1756	1927
3.	Assam	21	191	2205	2417
4.	Bihar	38	534	8474	9046
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	146	10033	10197
6.	Goa	-	-	190	190
7.	Gujarat	26	223	14144	14393
8.	Haryana	21	119	6279	6419

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	77	3241	3330
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	143	4089	4254
11.	Jharkhand	24	257	4464	4745
12.	Karnataka	30	176	5631	5631
13.	Kerala	14	152	977	1143
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	313	23028	23391
15.	Maharashtra	33	352	27971	23356
16.	Manipur	4	-	160	164
17.	Orissa	30	314	6234	6578
18.	Punjab	20	142	12800	12962
19.	Rajasthan	33	243	9201	9477
20.	Sikkim	4	-	163	167
21.	Tamil Nadu	30	385	12617	13032
22.	Tripura	4	23	511	538
23.	Uttar Pradesh	72	821	52021	52914
24.	Uttarakhand	13	95	7555	7663
25.	West Bengal	18	333	3352	3703
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	9	67	79
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	17	19
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	11	12
29.	Daman and Diu	1	-	14	15
30.	Lakshadweep	1	-	10	11
31.	Puducherry		10	98	108
Total		584	6312	239165	246061

Note: Part IX of the Constitution does not apply to Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

Statement-II

Status of devolution of departments/ subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for Major States/UTs.

Sl. No	State/ UT	No. and names of the Departments/ subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to	Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.	
3.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.	
4.	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.	
5.	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayats make recruitments for 9 departments.	
6.	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 7 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8.	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 depts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Elections completed in June, 2011. State Govt, has prepared a roadmap with activity mapping of 14 departments. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has been constituted to examine and recommend devolution to PRIs.		
11.	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December-2010 for the first time since 73 rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12.	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Depts. concerned and the PRIs.
13.	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by depts are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for a 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments Covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 depts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully-devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
16.	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionalities to PRIs.
17.	Orissa	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18.	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key to departments relating subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19.	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund are to be transferred to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions upto district level to PRIs.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.
20.	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Panchayats exercise limited control over employees.
21.	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subjects delegated to PRIs	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and Social Education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24.	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects devolved to PRIs.
25.	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	14 departments have so far issued GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt, have devolved functionaries
26.	Daman and Diu	Not available	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to PRIs.
27.	Puducherry	Panchayats collect taxes and receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector.	22 functions have been devolved to the PRI.	Devolution of functionaries has not been done yet.
28.	Chandigarh	A committee constituted by the Chandigarh Administration recommended transfer of some functions of 12 Departments. However, the State Govt. felt that such an exercise of devolving the functions to PRIs would only be an interim measure because fast urbanization would result in villages becoming part of Municipal Corporation in near future.		

Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt.

- Delhi has no Panchayats.
- Information is not available for UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Violation of RBI Guidelines on Derivatives

3177. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public and private sector banks have violated the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines on derivatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken on such banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they had

imposed penalties on 19 commercial banks on April 26, 2011 for contravention of various instructions issued by the RBI in respect of derivatives, such as, failure to carry out due diligence in regard to suitability of products, selling derivative products to users not having risk management policies and not verifying the underlying/adequacy of underlying and eligible limits under past performance route. RBI had issued Show Cause Notices to these banks. In response to this, the banks submitted their written replies. On a careful examination of the banks' written replies and the oral submissions made during the personal hearings, the Reserve Bank of India found that the violations were established and the penalties were thus imposed. The list of banks and amount of penalty imposed on them is as under:

(Rupees in Lakh)

Name of bank	Penalty	Name of bank	Penalty
1 Axis Bank Ltd	15.00 11	ING Vysya Bank Ltd	10.00
2 Barclays Bank PLC	15.00 12	Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00
3 HDFC Bank Ltd	15.00 13	Standard Chartered Bank	10.00
4 ICICI Bank Ltd	15.00 14	State Bank of India	10.00
5 Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	15.00 15	Bank of America NA	5.00
6 Yes Bank Ltd	15.00 16	DBS Bank Ltd.	5.00
7 BNP Paribas	10.00 17	Deutsche Bank AG	5.00
8 Citi Bank NA	10.00 18	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	5.00
9 Credit Agricole-CIB	10.00 19	JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	5.00
10 Development Credit Bank Ltd.	10.00		

(c) With a view to ensuring enhanced due diligence by banks while undertaking derivative transactions with their clients, RBI has issued circular dated August 2, 2011 on 'Comprehensive Guidelines on Derivatives: Modifications'.

Metro Rail Project for Gujarat

3178. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Urban Development has proposed

the Surat Metro Rail Project, a joint venture of the Gujarat State and the Centre for the Approval, and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Adverse side effects of Drugs

3179. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any mechanism and launched any project with All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) as co-coordinating agency to monitor and combat the side/ adverse effects of various drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the drugs detected having adverse side effects in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to ban the drugs having adverse side effects on human health?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Pharmacovigilance Programme of India (PvPI) was started by the Government on 14.7.2010 with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi as the National Coordination Centre (NCC) for monitoring adverse drug reactions (ADRs) in the country. The NCC has now been shifted from AIIMS to Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC), Ghaziabad on 15.04.2011.

(c) The NCC under AIIMS had reported about 8000 ADRs upto April, 2011. The NCC under IPC has collected 2442 ADRs so far.

(d) 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. Based on the recommendations of the expert committee, the Central Government prohibits manufacture and sale of drugs in the country through a Gazette Notification.

None of the ADRs reported under the pharmacovigilance programme have led to any restriction/ prohibition of any drug in the country. However, because of safety issues and/ or restrictions/ bans imposed in other countries several drug formulations have been prohibited in the country.

[Translation]

Disposal of PAN card applications

3180. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the huge number of PAN card applications pending with the Government has forced people to adopt illegal means of acquiring the card;

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

(c) whether any officer has been held responsible for the delay in disposal of applications;

(d) if so, the State-wise details for the last three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. The department has no information of people adopting illegal means for acquiring PAN cards due to pendency of PAN card applications.

(b) The status of pendency of PAN applications as on 1.12.2010 is attached as Statement. This pendency is because of the following deficiencies found in the applications:-

(i) incomplete documents

(ii) invalid documents

(iii) mismatch as per application and proofs filed; and

(iv) online applications not supported by documents, application fees etc.

(c) No.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reasons stated above.

Statement

State-wise number of applications for allotting Permanent Account Number (PAN) card pending for more than one year

State Name	Pendency
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	968
Andhra Pradesh	101916
Arunachal Pradesh	694
Assam	16430
Bihar	28648
Chandigarh	4740
Chhattisgarh	19371
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1297
Daman and Diu	808
Delhi	114202
Goa	3234
Gujarat	115413
Haryana	37678
Himachal Pradesh	6197
Jammu and Kashmir	10333
Jharkhand	17182
Karnataka	83307
Kerala	14431
Lakshadweep	149

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	52005
Maharashtra	261483
Manipur	941
Meghalaya	1076
Mizoram	155
Nagaland	602
Orissa	15104
Other	9546
Puducherry	2015
Punjab	39964
Rajasthan	59176
Sikkim	253
Tamil Nadu	95143
Tripura	1403
Uttar Pradesh	117121
Uttarakhand	10173
West Bengal	49723
Total	1292881

Diversion of Funds

3181. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any complaints regarding misuse of funds by the State Governments for the tribal welfare programmes:

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

(c) the action taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) No Madam. No Complaint has been received during the current year (2010-11) on misuse of funds by the State Governments for the tribal welfare programmes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

NNCDC study on seasonal Flu

3182. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Centre of Disease Control (NCDC) has launched a country-wise study to see which influenza strains are causing seasonal flu that are usually characterized by running or blocked nose, fever, incessant sneezing and throat ache;

(b) if so, the names of the hospitals from which the influenza strains samples have been collected, State-wise;

(c) whether the NCDC has compiled critical data like the number of people infected by seasonal flu, fatalities and the most prevalent influenza strains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to control seasonal flu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No systematic country-wide study of seasonal flu has been launched.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) Prevention is the best way to control seasonal flu. Awareness is generated in community through various means regarding hand hygiene and respiratory etiquette to prevent transmission of flu virus. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) activities are carried out under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Public Private Partnership in Panchayati Raj Programme

3183. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the Panchayati Raj programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) A Central Sector Scheme called Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) based on the principle of Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership is being implemented by this Ministry from the year 2007-08 for promoting manufacturing of products using raw materials/ skills available in the rural areas.

(b) This Scheme is applicable in all the BRGF districts and all the districts in the North Eastern Region. Setting up of RBHs is primarily done through convergence of resources from various ongoing Schemes.

(c) Assistance under the Scheme is provided by this Ministry for professional support services, training/ skill development and for purchase of minor equipments. So far, financial assistance has been released by this Ministry for 72 projects in different States.

Solar Panels Production

3184. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has requested corporates and multinationals to invest in mass scale production of the solar panels; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Health Care for all

3185. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make health care a legal entitlement for all in the country including rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which such proposal will be in force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) There is no such proposal at present.

Funds for Small Savings Schemes Corpus

3186. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest at which Union Government allocates funds from the small savings corpus to State; and

(b) the efforts made to reduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government allocates funds received from net small savings collections to State Governments at 9.5 per cent per annum.

(b) The Government has accepted, in principle, the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to reduce the interest rate on NSSF loans to the States, contracted till the end of 2006-07 and outstanding as at the end of 2009-10, at 9 per cent per annum.

Self-Financed Medical Colleges

3187. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of self-financed medical colleges in the country as on date State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether some of these medical colleges are not maintaining the prescribed standards and also charging exorbitant fees;

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

(d) whether the Government is having any mechanism to monitor the functioning of these colleges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) At present, there are 181 private medical colleges (self-financed) in the country (list enclosed as Statement) Medical Council of India (MCI) regulates the medical colleges in the country as per the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder. In order to maintain the standard of medical education in the country, MCI undertakes periodic inspection of medical colleges and recommends to the Central Government for appropriate action.

As far as the question of charging exorbitant fees is concerned, on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, each State has constituted two Committees headed by Retired High Court Judges for determining fee structure and deciding admission process.

Statement

Number of Medical Colleges in the country as on date

S. No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges		
		Govt.	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	23	37
2	Assam	4	0	4
3	Bihar	7	3	10
4	Chandigarh	1	-	1
5	Chhattisgarh	3	-	3

1	2	3	4	5
6	Delhi	5	1	6
7	Goa	1	-	1
8	Gujarat	8	11	19
9	Haryana	1	4	5
10	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	2
11	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4
12	Jharkhand	3	-	3
13	Karnataka	10	31	41
14	Kerala	6	17	23
15	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	12
16	Maharashtra	19	22	41
17	Manipur	2	-	2
18	Orissa	3	3	6
19	Pondicherry	2	7	9
20	Punjab	3	7	10
21	Rajasthan	6	4	10
22	Sikkim	-	1	1
23	Tamil Nadu	18	22	40
24	Tripura	2	-	2
25	Uttar Pradesh	11	14	25
26	Uttarakhand	2	2	4
27	West Bengal	12	2	14
GRAND TOTAL		154	181	335

[Translation]

Proposals for Mining

3188. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals submitted by certain State Governments for seeking approval for allotment of mining rights

during each of the last three years and the current year. State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government on such proposals alongwith the proposals which have been approved. State-wise;

(c) whether some proposals submitted by the State

Governments during the said period are still lying pending with the Union Government for approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof, particularly about the proposals received from Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand; and

(e) the time by which all pending proposals are likely to be cleared/ approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Details of proposals recommended by the State Governments seeking prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mineral concessions, viz. Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting Licence (PL) and Mining Lease (ML) during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (up to 17.8.2011) State-wise, are at Statement I.

(b) The Ministry of Mines processes the proposals for mineral concessions recommended by the State Governments in the light of the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957 and Rules and guidelines framed thereunder and where necessary, in consultation with the State Governments and other agencies

concerned, after which decision regarding approval or rejection of a proposal is taken. Details of the proposals approved by the Central Government during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (up to 17.8.2011). State-wise, are at enclosed Statement-II. Details of the proposals rejected/ returned to the State Governments during the said are enclosed Statement-III.

(c) and (d) No final decision has so far been taken in respect of such proposals which have been received recently as also those referred to the State-Governments and other agencies concerned seeking clarifications on various aspects of the proposals: Details of such proposals including those received from the Governments of Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand as on 17.8.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) Mineral concession proposals recommended by the State Governments are examined by the Ministry of Mines in the light of the provisions of the 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 timeframe for disposal of the proposals can be indicated.

Statement-I

Details of mineral concession proposals [Reconnaissance permit (RP), Prospecting Licence (PL) and Mining Lease (ML) recommended by State Governments during 2008, 2009, 2011 (up to 17.08.2011)

Name of States	2008				2009				2010				2011 (up to 17.08.2011)			
	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	3	6	48	57	2	0	51	53	0	3	32	35	0	0	4	4
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	5	28	3	36	0	3	3	6	7	5	21	33	0	6	3	9
Jharkhand	0	1	6	7	0	2	3	5	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	3
Karnataka	2	6	21	29	0	3	5	8	16	1	22	39	0	0	1	1
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	12	196	87	295	16	117	34	167	15	42	23	80	7	28	8	43
Maharashtra	0	22	23	45	0	12	11	23	0	2	8	10	0	0	1	1
Orissa	0	2	3	5	2	2	2	6	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	18	3	22	43	3	1	4	8	0	2	7	9	1	3	8	12
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	10	10	0	0	5	5
Manipur	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	4	0	3	0	3
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total	45	265	214	524	23	141	123	287	39	62	128	229	8	43	31	82

Statement-II

Details of mineral concession proposals (RP, PL and ML) approved by Central Government during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (up to 17.08.2011)

Name of States	2008				2009				2010				2011 (up to 17.08.2011)			
	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	3	19	31	53	4	11	17	32	0	1	6	7	0	1	0	1
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	28	3	31	5	4	2	11	2	4	1	7	0	0	2	2
Goa	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Jharkhand	1	1	6	8	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	1
Karnataka	3	1	25	29	1	1	5	7	2	2	6	10	8	0	2	10
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	5	68	29	102	27	40	16	83	11	15	7	33	1	20	11	32
Maharashtra	0	7	13	20	0	18	10	28	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa	0	1	4	5	2	0	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	4	0	7	11	14	0	10	24	3	3	3	9	0	0	11	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	16	130	125	271	57	75	68	200	19	29	28	76	9	22	19	50

Statement-III

Details of mineral concession proposals (RP, PL and ML) rejected/ returned by Central Government during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (up to 17.08.2011)

Name of States	2008				2009				2010				2011 (up to 17.08.2011)			
	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total	RP	PL	ML	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh	3	9	38	50	0	2	14	16	2	2	55	59	0	0	29	29
Bihar	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	8	0	9	1	3	0	4	1	3	1	5	0	4	9	13
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Karnataka	0	0	10	10	0	1	3	4	0	0	9	9	0	2	4	6
Kerala	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	22	13	35	0	77	54	131	0	88	16	104	0	10	3	13
Maharashtra	0	0	7	7	0	2	16	18	0	4	16	20	0	2	3	5
Orissa	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	4	0	1	5	0	0	13	13	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	40	84	137	2	85	104	191	3	99	103	205	0	18	49	67

Statement-IV

Details of mineral concession proposals (RP, PL and ML) in which no decision has so far been taken by the Central Government (as on 17.08.2011)

Name of States	2011 (up to 17.08.2011)			
	RP	PL	ML	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	3	8	11
Chhattisgarh	5	22	14	41
Gujarat	0	0	1	1
Jharkhand	0	4	2	6
Karnataka	7	4	25	36
Kerala	0	0	3	3
Madhya Pradesh	14	83	35	132
Maharashtra	0	6	16	22
Orissa	0	2	1	3
Rajasthan	1	4	14	19
Tamil Nadu	0	0	15	15
Manipur	1	7	0	8
West Bengal	0	2	0	2
Total	28	137	134	299

High Turnover Companies

3189. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government keeps a watch on companies which show suspiciously high growth in turnover and profits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether the Government plan to set up a mechanism to monitor such companies?

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

(b) There are systems that have been evolved to watch suspiciously high growth in turnover and profits. Mechanisms exist for a system generated 'Early Warning System' which can be run on data available with the Government. This system is based on certain risk parameters like abnormal change in profitability compared to earlier years, to help detect possible fraud at an early date.

SEBI also carries out investigations on the basis of inputs received from various sources including information on companies which show suspiciously high growth in turnover and profits.

Further, Exchanges, as part of their surveillance function, monitor trading activities of companies as also any substantial variation in their turnover or profits.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

[English]

Deregulation of Interest on Savings Bank Account

3190. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to deregulate the interest on Saving Bank Accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effects of such deregulation of interest on the various service charges being levied by banks; and

(d) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to protect the interests of the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As a part of financial sector reforms, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated interest rates on deposits, other than savings bank deposits. Keeping in view progressive deregulation of interest rates, it was proposed in the RBI Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2010-11 to prepare a discussion paper, which will delineate the pros and cons of deregulating the savings bank deposits interest rate. Accordingly, RBI has placed the discussion paper on deregulation of Savings Bank Deposit Rate on its website on 28.04.2011 for feedback from the general public. The draft discussion paper is available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

(c) and (d) With effect from September, 1999, banks have been given the freedom to fix service charges for various

types of services rendered by them. In order to ensure transparency, banks have also been advised to display and update on their websites the details of various service charges. Banks have also been advised to ensure that customers are made aware of the service charges upfront and changes in the service charges are implemented only with prior notice to customers.

Unfair market practice of NSE

3191. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India has held the National Stock Exchange (NSE) guilty of indulging in unfair market practices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Competition Commission of India (CCI) found that the National Stock Exchange (NSE) has violated Section 4(2) (a) (ii) and Section 4 (2) (e) read with section 4(1) of Competition Act, 2002.

(b) The order passed by the Commission in the matter is as follows:

1. In exercise of powers under section 27(a) of the Competition Act, NSE is directed to cease and desist from unfair pricing, exclusionary conduct and unfairly using its dominant position in other markets to protect the relevant Currency Derivative (CD) market with immediate effect.
2. Further, in exercise of powers under section 27(g) of the Act, NSE is directed to maintain separate accounts for each segment with effect from 01.04.2012.
3. In exercise of powers under section 27(g) of the Act, NSE is directed to modify its zero price policy in the relevant market and ensure that appropriate transaction costs are levied. This should be implemented within 60 days of the date of this order.

4. In exercise of power under section 27(g) of the Act, NSE is directed to put in place system that would allow NSE members free choice to select "NOW", "ODIN" or any other market-watch software for trading on the CD segment of NSE. If necessary, this may be done under the overall supervision of SEBI. NSE shall ensure all cooperation from DotEx International Ltd. and Omnesys Technologies Pvt. Ltd. in this regard.
5. In exercise of powers, under section 27(b) of the Act, NSE is directed to pay penalty of Rs.55.5 crore, which is 5% of the average of its 3 years' annual turnover for three years, within 30 days of the date of receipt of order.
6. NSE was directed to comply with the directions issued and submit a report of compliance within the time frame as specified above.

NSE has decided to file an appropriate appeal in the Hon'ble Competition Appellate Tribunal. However, in deference to the order of Hon'ble CCI and without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the Exchange in the matter, NSE has decided to levy charges in the Currency Derivatives Segment with effect from August 22, 2011.

Road for Tsunami Permanent Shelter

3192. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether an entrance road with high elevation has been constructed to Tsunami permanent shelter in Jogindemagar, Campbellbay, Andaman and Nicobar (AandN) Islands as a result of which four wheelers are not plying;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposals for construction of this road with new alignment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER

OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) The UT Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have informed that an entrance road with high elevation has been constructed at Tsunami permanent shelters at Jogindemagar, Campbellbay. Buses and four wheelers have all along been plying on the said road ever since the settlement of tsunami affected families.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Electrification of Villages

3193. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has undertaken electrification work of villages and provided free electricity connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) people in remote villages in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the villages electrified and BPL connections provided during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to expand the scheme in the coming years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 5 State Governments have entrusted rural electrification works of some of the districts to National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC). The details of the villages electrified and BPL connections provided by NTPC in these States during the last three years and the current year is at Statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) RGGVY scheme, at present, covers villages and habitations with population more than 100. There is no proposal for further expansion.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise, Implementing Agency-wise Achievement of electrification of villages and BPL households under RGGVY

Sl. No.	Name of State	Imple- menting Agency	No. of pro- jects	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (as on 31.07.2011)						
				Un/De- electri- fied Villages	Electri- fied Vill- ages	Un/De- electri- fied Villages	Electri- fied Villages	Un/De- electri- fied Villages	Electri- fied Villages	Un/De- electri- fied Villages	Electri- fied Villages					
1	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	4	0	610	27338	26	446	78352	0	838	103576	6	302	11206	
2	Jharkhand	NTPC	8	1255	335	24301	4651	989	180846	2847	430	271024	50	242	19924	
3	Madhya Pradesh	NTPC	2	57	911	39043	0	285	383	0	450	0	0	68	0	
4	Odisha	NTPC	12	550	406	82439	3339	1585	360134	1468	2000	620311	41	532	65417	
5	West Bengal	NTPC	4	2	0	11923	1	923	246274	0	725	256701	0	374	3738	
Total				30	1864	2262	185044	8017	4228	865989	4315	4443	1251612	97	1518	100285

**Panchayat Empowerment and
Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS)**

3194. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to the States under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise alongwith the criteria/ basis for allocation of funds thereunder;

(b) whether some States including State of Bihar have not been provided funds/ adequate funds under the scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance allocation of funds to State Governments under the said scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) The details of funds released to the States/ UTs under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) during the Eleventh Plan period are given as Statement.

(b) and (c) Under PEAIS, States that rank high on a Devolution Index (DI) prepared through a study conducted by an independent agency are given awards annually. Some States/UTs, including Bihar have not qualified for awards under PEAIS so far, because they have not got a high rank on the DI. The Ministry has continuously urged States of devolve more funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to PRIs, by issuing advisories, incentivization and reviews.

(d) and (e) The annual plan outlay for PEAIS has been enhanced from Rs. 10.00 crore per annum till 2010-11 to Rs. 31.00 crore for the fiscal year 2011-12. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has revised PEAIS to incentivize Panchayati Raj Institution along with incentivizing States/ UTs as Well.

Statement

State-wise incentive awards given to States/ UTs for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS)

(Figs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		Funds released	Funds released	Funds released	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	-	50.00	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	-	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	50.00	-	-
4.	Goa	50.00	-	-	-
5.	Haryana	50.00	75.00	-	50.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	75.00	-	-
7.	Karnataka	100.00	75.00	250.00	200.00
8.	Kerala	100.00	150.00	250.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	150.00	-	-
10.	Manipur	50.00	-	-	-
11.	Orissa	75.00	-	-	-
12.	Rajasthan	100.00	-	-	150.00
13.	Sikkim	50.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	150.00	150.00	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-
16.	West Bengal	100.00	150.00	150.00	100.00
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
18.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
19.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
21.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
22.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
23.	Maharashtra	-	-	100.00	100.00
Total		1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00

Self Medication

3195. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of aggressive marketing being done by certain pharmaceutical companies of their products in print and electronic media which encourage self medication;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to stop these advertisements which encourage self diagnosis and self treatment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to deter people

from self diagnosis and self treatment and also educated them about its dangerous effects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The advertisement of drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 which prohibits advertisement of drugs for certain diseases, disorders or conditions prescribed under its Schedule. Pharmaceutical companies, therefore, cannot advertise drugs not permitted under the said Act. The Act is administered by the State Governments. In case of advertisements in contravention of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954, the State Drugs Control Authorities are empowered to take necessary action against the offenders under the provisions of the said Act.

Safety and Infection Control Standards

3196. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evolved a coherent and stringent patient safety and infection control standards for all hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any corrective measures to expedite the process of getting all hospitals in India accredited with the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers under the aegis of the Quality Council of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) 'Health' is a State subject and it is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Government to take all necessary actions regarding patient safety and infection control standards of the hospitals in the State.

In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated hospitals are concerned, patient safety and infection control standards are followed and the details are as under:

- Infection Control Committees and Patient Safety Committees have been constituted. The committees hold meetings at regular intervals to review the infection control and Patient Safety issues and take measures for improvement.
- Hand Hygiene is practiced as per prescribed guidelines.
- Surgical Safety in ward and Operation Theatre, patient safety evaluation, Patient Safety monitoring and Adverse Event reporting are being done.
- A standard "Do not Use" List from Joint commission listing symbols to be avoided while writing prescriptions is being used to prevent prescription reading mistakes.

- Trainings in Patient Safety including Hand hygiene, infection control and Bio-medical waste management are being regularly conducted for Doctors and other hospital Staff.

In addition, National Guidelines on Hospital waste Management based on Bio-medical waste (Management and Handling) Rules have been developed and distributed to all States/ Union Territories in the year 2002 for implementation.

(c) and (d) Accreditation is voluntary at present in our country. With the increase in awareness on accreditation, more and more hospitals are coming forward to seek accreditation.

Women Teaching Centres

3197. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up women teaching centres in various State;

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

(c) the total number of women benefited from these centres, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to increase such centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allowing Foreign investors to invest in MFs

3198. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed foreign investors to cumulatively buy Indian shares through domestic mutual funds (MFs) recently;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme and the foreign exchange that is likely to be invested in mutual funds;

(c) whether the Government has assessed its impact on national economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir. As announced in the 2011-12 budget, Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) have been permitted to access Indian Mutual Funds (MFs) equity and debt schemes in infrastructure sector.

(b) QFIs may invest in Mutual Funds (MF) schemes through the direct route or indirect route. Under the former route, QFIs can hold MF units in demat account of SEBI registered depository participants (DPs) under certain conditions. Under the latter route, QFIs could hold MF units through Unit Confirmation Receipts (UCRs). Upon receipt and transfer of funds to India, MFs shall issue units to the custodian which in turn shall confirm to the UCR issuer to issue UCR to the QFIs. Under both routes, QFIs can invest up to a total of US \$ 10 billion in MF equity schemes and US\$ 3 billion in MF debt schemes investing in infrastructure.

Further details relating to the scheme are at:

<http://www.sebi.gov.in/circulars/2011/cirimddf14-2011.pdf>
<http://www.v.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?id=6664andMode=0>

(c) and (d) It is expected that the above policy would help to enhance the flow of foreign funds into India. It would also widen the class of investors, help increase depth and reduce volatility in the capital market.

Solar Mission

3199. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Solar Mission recognizes the need to focus on promoting off-grid systems to serve population without access to commercial energy;

(b) if so, whether decentralized solar power generation is likely to achieve grid parity earlier than grid connected solar power; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to give greater push through larger support to decentralized renewable power generation?

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

(b) No, Madam. It is not desirable to compare the cost of electricity generation from large grid connected solar photovoltaic power projects and small decentralized solar photovoltaic power generating systems. Electricity generated from large grid connected solar photovoltaic power project is directly fed into the grid while the electricity generated by small decentralized solar power projects is generally stored in the batteries to be utilized after sunset also for various applications. Though the cost of solar photovoltaic modules has been reported to be decreasing, the cost of balance of system, particularly the storage batteries, in case of decentralized SPV systems, is increasing.

(c) The Ministry is providing 30% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per watt peak and/ or loan at 5% annual interest rate for installation of decentralized solar photovoltaic power plants in General Category States. In Special Category States and districts with international borders and UT islands, subsidy of 90% of the project cost subject to a maximum of ₹ 243/- per watt peak is available for installation of SPV power plants by Central and State Government Ministries, Departments and their Organisations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies. Ministry also provides central financial assistance and other fiscal and financial incentives for installation of other decentralized renewable energy power generating systems such as solar-wind hybrid systems, aero generators, biomass gasifiers and small hydro systems.

CGHS facilities to MTNL/BSNL employees

3200. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether services rules are silent on the issue of health care facilities to the employees whose offices are being or have been corporatised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to extend Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facilities to the serving retired employees of MTNL/ BSNL, who were initially Central Government Employees;

(e) if so, the time by which the CGHS facility is likely to be extended to the serving/ retired employees of MTNL/ BSNL; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Employees of corporations are governed by the health care facilities as prescribed in the service rules by those corporations.

(d) to (f) There is no such proposal to extend Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facilities to the serving/retired employees of MTNL/ BSNL. However, CGHS facility is available to those PSU absorbees who had commuted 100% of their pension and they have been restored 1/3rd portion of their pension after 15 years in terms of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 1st May, 1998. The contribution to be made will be decided by the Grade Pay that they would now have drawn in the Government in the post held by them but for their absorption in the PSUs.

[Translation]

IT exemption for Animal Husbandry

3201. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for including Animal Husbandry industry within income tax net;

(b) whether the Government proposes to exempt Animal Husbandry industry from income tax;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (Act), income from all the commercial activities is taxed except where specific exemption or deduction is provided as an incentive. In case of Animal Husbandry Industry there is no exemption of income however following deductions are available:-

1. In case of co-operative societies income from fishing and allied activities is allowed as deduction under section 80P of the Act.
2. Any income from the business of processing, preservation and packaging of meat and meat

products, poultry, marine, and dairy products is allowed as deduction if the business was set up on or after 01-04-2009 at the specified rates which is 100% of the profits for the first five assessment years and 25% (30% in case of company) of profits for the next five assessment years under section 80 IB (11 A) of the Act.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) and (d) Over the years, the consistent policy of Government has been to remove all the profit linked incentives and these are being phased out on their sunset dates.

[English]

Mental Disorders

3202. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are suffering from various types of mental disorders in the country;

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

(c) whether treatment rate of the patients living with mental disorder is very low in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to provide medical treatment to all the patients;

(e) whether the Government proposes to adopt a new strategy to arrest the trend and bring a new legislation for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Epidemiological studies from various parts of the country indicate that the prevalence of mental disorders is 6-7%. The State/ UT wise details of persons with mental illness as per 58th round (2002) report of National Sample Survey is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing the NMHP since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 states have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

- I. Manpower Development Scheme:
- (i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence
- (ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health
- II. District Mental Health Programme
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals
- Further, there are 3 mental health institutes being run by the Government of India, 40 State run mental hospitals along with 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 181 in private) across the country which are equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness.
- (e) and (f) The proposal to replace the Mental Health Act, 1987 with a new legislation to be moved in Parliament as the Mental Health Care Bill, 2011 is under consideration in this Ministry. The Bill aims to provide access to mental health care for persons with mental illness and to protect and promote the rights of persons with mental illness during the delivery of mental health care.

Statement

State/ UT	rural			urban			rural + urban		
	male	female	persons	male	female	persons	male	female	persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	216	137	177	169	66	119	206	123	165
Himanchal Pradesh	294	126	207	133	36	83	278	117	195
Punjab	101	81	92	84	82	83	95	82	89
Chandigarh	90	0	54	57	71	62	60	63	61
Uttaranchal	157	48	106	65	101	83	136	61	101
Haryana	105	77	91	86	61	74	100	73	87
Delhi	50	32	42	28	37	32	34	36	35
Rajasthan	104	64	84	89	53	71	100	61	81
Uttar Pradesh	122	72	98	106	75	92	118	73	97
Bihar	145	62	105	105	92	99	141	66	105
Sikkim	173	95	136	63	24	45	162	87	126
Arunachal Pradesh	369	11	193	17	0	9	316	9	167
Nagaland	60	70	65	30	55	42	51	65	58
Manipur	133	101	117	154	127	140	138	108	123
Tripura	42	31	37	110	62	86	50	34	42

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Meghalaya	133	130	131	79	89	84	126	124	125
Assam	136	74	108	81	92	87	132	75	106
West Bengal	224	112	171	190	134	163	216	117	169
Jharkhand	111	60	86	79	51	65	105	59	82
Orissa	182	168	175	169	97	134	180	160	170
Chhatisgarh	64	130	97	113	84	99	72	123	97
Madhya Pradesh	105	93	99	125	61	95	110	85	98
Gujarat	126	102	114	122	57	91	125	86	106
Daman and Diu	13	42	24	121	23	76	51	34	44
Dadar and Nagar Haavali	84	55	70	19	21	20	75	50	63
Maharashtra	108	92	100	89	55	73	100	78	90
Andhra Pradesh	70	78	74	69	43	56	70	68	69
Karnataka	54	49	51	61	35	48	56	45	50
Goa	108	66	85	153	231	184	123	102	112
Lakshadweep	169	195	183	130	214	172	146	205	177
Kerala	281	275	278	282	222	250	282	263	272
Tamil Nadu	101	82	91	101	61	81	101	75	88
Poudicherry	69	14	40	59	95	75	62	61	62
Andaman and Nicobar Island	203	308	258	109	53	84	175	246	211
All-India	128	91	110	105	71	89	122	86	105

Ultra Mega Power Projects

3203. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the proposed Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country are pending for environmental clearance;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps for early environmental clearance of the proposals for the new UMPPs in order to ensure their early commissioning;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The status of environment clearance for three UMPPs namely Bedabahal in Orissa, Surguja in Chhattisgarh and Cheyyur in Tamil Nadu are at different stages of processing. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for locating captive port for Cheyyur UMPP in Tamil Nadu has been approved by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The application for Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance for this has been

submitted with the State Government and the matter was already heard by Tamil Nadu State Coastal Zone Management Authority (TNSCZMA) on 20.07.2011. The application for holding public hearing based on the Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (REIA) for Chhattisgarh UMPP has been submitted with the State Government. As per latest stipulations of MoEF, the case for submission of application for environment clearance for Orissa UMPP requires prior first stage forest clearance.

(c) to (e) As per Competitive Bidding Guidelines issued by Ministry of Power, different milestones in respect of environment clearance are required to be covered before issuance of Request for Qualification (RfQ) and Request for Proposal (RfP). As per this, the Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report for power station for environment clearance is also required for issue of RfQ.

Issue of Bonds by NBFCs

3204. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government has allowed Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) to issue bonds to PF Trusts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Central Government, *vide* Notification dated July 9, 2010, has specified certain bonds as long term infrastructure bonds for the purposes of Section 80CCF of the Income Tax Act, 1961, eligible for subscription by eligible entities. The amount raised by issue of infrastructure bonds by 'NBFCs - Infrastructure Finance Companies' as specified in the Government Notification shall not be treated as "public deposit" within the meaning of Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposit (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998.

Import Duty on Machine Tools

3203. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise rates of duty levied on import of machine tools;

(b) whether the present import duty on machine tools is lower than the prescribe World Trade Organisation (WTO) limit;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total loss incurred made by the Government due to low import duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The import of machine tools attracts Basic Customs Duty @ 7.5%, Additional Duty of Customs @ 10% and Special Additional Duty @ 4%. In addition, Education Cess and Secondary and Higher Education Cess of 2% and 1% respectively on the duties collected are also applicable. However, Basic Customs Duty is nil for specified machine tools owing to WTO bindings or for certain end uses such as petroleum operations.

(b) Yes, Madam. The WTO-bound rates are higher in many cases.

(c) As part of economic reforms, the Government has consistently reduced customs duty rates on imports to improve the competitiveness of domestic manufacturing and to enable industry to procure raw materials, intermediates and capital goods at a reasonable cost.

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

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Development of Minority Communities

3206. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes launched by the public sector banks for the development of Minority Communities in the country during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh and Bank-wise;

(b) whether the Government has provided any financial assistance for the development of minority communities in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the said period, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other steps taken/ being taken by the Government for the development of Minority Communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), all Scheduled Commercial Banks including public sector banks are to ensure that within the overall target for priority sector lending and the sub-target of 10% for the Weaker Sections, the Minority Communities receive an equitable portions of the credits.

Further, the Public Sector Banks were advised by the government in October, 2007 to step up their lending to Minority Communities to 15% of their priority sector lending over the

next three years. The State-wise and Bank-wise details of total credit outstanding to Minority Community by Public Sector Banks as on 31st March, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are Statement-I and II.

(b) to (e) As reported by Ministry of Minority Affairs three scholarship schemes viz., Pre-Matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes and Free coaching and allied scheme have been launched for the welfare of Minority students. State-wise details of financial assistance under these schemes for the last three years as furnished by Ministry of Minority Affairs are at Statement-III.

Further, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has reported that many initiatives have been taken for enhancing for education, equitable share in economic activities and employment and improving the conditions of the living of minorities.

Statement-I

State-wise Lending to Minority Communities under Priority Sector Lending

(Amount in Rs. crore)

S. No.	States	Minority Community lending as on 31st March of		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	47.62	103.61	120.74
2	Andhra Pradesh	6470.41	9149.47	10679.90
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66.30	140.25	145.51
4	Assam	751.46	1924.55	2106.50
5	Bihar	1056.19	1426.53	2387.64
6	Chandigarh	713.51	1277.25	1531.68
7	Chhatisgarh	658.39	584.39	687.11
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7.11	4.85	6.12
9	Daman and Diu	2.63	9.75	12.03
10	Delhi	2601.77	3165.29	2980.31
11	Goa	676.84	782.12	1011.28
12	Gujarat	1274.31	1860.81	2658.39
13	Haryana	2309.00	3760.11	4520.12

1	2	3	4	5
14	Himachal Pradesh	400.41	926.75	680.13
15	Jharkhand	940.13	1177.13	1590.79
16	Jammu and Kashmir	899.39	961.23	1061.15
17	Karnataka	5738.76	7031.87	8270.14
18	Kerala	11905.84	15106.13	21539.13
19	Lakshdweep	22.41	42.55	33.03
20	Madhya Pradesh	2623.40	3160.71	3638.51
21	Maharashtra	5572.50	8655.43	12085.74
22	Manipur	54.29	216.12	219.82
23	Meghalaya	195.31	654.14	695.39
24	Mizoram	140.18	664.82	629.79
25	Nagaland	151.20	433.63	440.66
26	Orrisa	1270.67	1695.11	1917.27
27	Puduchery	128.77	184.78	242.78
28	Punjab	13280.83	16660.57	23848.57
29	Rajasthan	2117.78	2699.72	3412.01
30	Sikkim	241.71	311.17	346.16
31	Tamil Nadu	7657.68	10276.65	12893.80
32	Tripura	69.27	271.80	281.72
33	Uttar Pradesh	7477.53	9850.54	12467.34
34	Uttaranchal/Uttarakhand	853.71	1181.23	1636.27
35	West Bengal	4487.34	5687.76	6619.15
All India		82864.65	112038.82	143396.68

Source: PSBs

Note: Data provisional

Statement-II*Bank-wise Lending to Minority Communities under Priority Sector Lending*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

S. No.	Name of Bank	Minority Community Lending as on 31st March of		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1	State Bank of Indore	1356.52	1506.39	Merged with SBI
2	IDBI Bank Ltd	145.49	294.39	464.48
3	Bank of Maharashtra	477.03	522.30	665.88
4	Corporation Bank	799.16	943.77	1186.72
5	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	721.22	843.60	989.13
6	Dena Bank	569.00	932.89	1400.37
7	Vijaya Bank	1351.81	1565.21	1411.22
8	Andhra Bank	1356.27	2252.48	2610.25
9	State Bank of Mysore	1032.85	1189.78	1337.93
10	Union Bank of India	3216.20	4624.64	5836.17
11	Bank of Baroda	3613.92	4632.60	7195.10
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1076.98	3211.42	4522.11
13	State Bank of Hyderabad	2005.07	2544.08	3427.61
14	UCO Bank	3141.48	3989.50	4106.56
15	Bank of India	4818.45	7520.71	9148.17
16	Allahabad Bank	2668.10	3656.19	4629.08
17	Punjab National Bank	7319.43	9576.36	11392.03
18	United Bank of India	1581.58	2085.00	2678.62
19	Indian Bank	2442.45	3193.53	3915.15
20	Indian Overseas Bank	3204.15	4112.82	4952.72
21	Syndicate Bank	3725.19	4399.14	5569.30
22	Central Bank of India	2588.73	3377.31	6135.53
23	State Bank of India	21376.00	29043.03	34266.09
24	Canara Bank	6425.71	9004.80	11718.03
25	State Bank of Patiala	221.91	543.88	4153.97
26	Punjab and Sind Bank	2866.95	3350.00	3776.48
27	State Bank of Travancore	2763.00	3123.00	5908.00
Total		82864.65	112038.82	143396.68

Source: PSBs

Note: Data provisional

Statement-III

State-wise details of Financial Assistance given to students belonging to Minority Communities

Sr. No.	States	Amount sanctioned under Merit-cum means Scholarship				Amount sanctioned under Post Matric Scholarship				Amount sanctioned under Pre Matric Scholarship				Achievement under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11*	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.61	2.36	3.39	6.23	19.96	35.24	5.37	13.90	42.85	0.49	0.17	0.37				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
3	Assam	3.68	5.86	5.39	4.87	8.32	5.60	0.00	16.83	8.37	0.00	0.23	0.94				
4	Bihar	4.71	8.68	9.46	10.86	3.80	15.96	10.71	9.22	34.12	0.00	0.13	0.85				
5	Chhattisgarh	0.21	0.32	0.39	0.24	0.60	1.03	0.24	1.07	1.31	0.10	0.08	0.00				
6	Goa	0.13	0.19	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.21	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00				
7	Gujarat	1.07	1.43	2.02	1.97	2.88	4.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.10	0.06				
8	Haryana	0.87	0.74	0.83	0.93	0.68	1.48	0.51	1.58	2.41	0.16	0.17	0.12				
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.09	0.19	0.00	0.03	0.00				
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3.24	2.73	3.62	0.98	3.67	5.24	1.02	7.44	12.93	0.00	0.09	0.00				
11	Jharkhand	1.52	1.96	2.54	2.86	3.67	6.15	2.71	2.10	4.13	0.07	0.00	0.34				
12	Karnataka	3.64	4.60	5.30	0.46	8.82	12.35	1.89	13.93	33.16	0.81	1.06	0.14				
13	Kerala	5.40	9.45	11.85	2.43	11.21	9.98	3.50	12.24	42.69	0.18	0.04	0.48				
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.21	2.44	2.10	1.85	1.10	3.31	2.44	2.18	6.89	0.22	0.49	0.12				
15	Maharashtra	4.81	7.67	5.49	4.03	8.17	20.09	4.51	15.78	40.98	1.16	0.17	5.82				
16	Manipur	0.54	0.23	0.68	0.75	2.85	0.00	0.46	3.10	0.00	0.15	0.34	0.08				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Meghalaya	0.08	0.32	0.66	0.03	0.04	0.19	0.71	1.26	1.63	0.00	0.07	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.67	0.33	0.49	0.87	2.54	2.81	0.44	1.58	2.25	0.29	0.09	0.07
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.57	1.57	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.07	0.07	0.00
20	Orissa	0.50	0.63	0.53	0.35	0.46	1.03	0.28	1.34	1.39	0.08	0.40	0.07
21	Punjab	1.63	5.37	7.12	1.26	10.73	14.83	3.79	15.10	25.66	0.06	0.37	0.11
22	Rajasthan	2.15	2.40	2.23	2.14	4.00	4.66	1.83	4.72	10.85	0.76	1.55	0.19
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.10	0.18	0.00	0.10	0.31	0.00	0.09	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	4.40	5.80	5.57	2.42	11.04	10.67	2.33	7.82	28.17	0.00	0.00	0.15
25	Tripura	0.07	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.07	0.17	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.00	0.13
26	Uttar Pradesh	10.82	14.47	17.97	16.46	24.78	46.42	12.98	48.63	65.27	0.82	0.80	0.53
27	Uttaranchal	0.22	0.30	0.35	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.03
28	West Bengal	8.73	17.40	17.14	7.72	18.43	25.77	5.36	19.72	76.53	0.76	4.19	3.70
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.17	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.65	0.79	0.80	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.71	2.77	3.03	0.82	0.57	0.07
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Pondicherry	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		64.73	97.55	108.35	70.63	148.72	228.96	62.21	202.91	446.22	7.30	11.22	14.37

Source: M/o Minority Affairs *Amount Released

[English]

Dialysis facilities in Government Hospitals

3207. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the over burdening of dialysis facilities at various Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up exclusive dialysis facilities at various Government hospitals in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. There has been increase in the number of patients requiring dialysis, in recent years.

(b) to (e) Health being a State subject, such information is not centrally maintained.

In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, dialysis facilities are already available in Safdarjung and Dr. R.M.L. Hospital.

To meet the increasing demand of dialysis facilities, additional dialysis machines have been procured recently and made functional by Safdarjung Hospital. The process for setting up of new dialysis centre including recruitment of additional technical manpower has started.

[Translation]

Funds to States

3208. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund recommended, released and still pending to be released as per recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission alongwith the reasons for pendency till date, State-wise;

(b) the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission in this regard alongwith amounts released so far project/ headwise, State-wise including the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Union Government monitor the utilization of funds and if so, the head-wise amount of funds utilized so far, State-wise including Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A statement showing allocations and releases of the grants recommended by the 12 Finance Commission (TFC), during its award period 2005-10, is enclosed. Grants were released in accordance with the guidelines for these grants. Reasons for short releases lie in non-fulfillment of requirements such as receipt of duly approved action plans, required budget provisions and actual expenditure under the relevant Major Heads being lower than levels prescribed by TFC, receipt of utilization/ completion certificates etc.

(b) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has not made any recommendations for release of balance TFC grants. The award period of FC-XIII commenced from 01.04.2010. Statements-II and III showing showing grants allocated and released during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are enclosed.

(c) Grants recommended by a Finance Commission must be used for the specific purposes for which these have been recommended. In some cases, a Finance Commission recommends no end-use conditionality, such as the Non-plan Revenue Deficit grant, the grant for local bodies and the performance incentive grant recommended by FC-XIII. The guidelines/instructions issued, in respect of the grants recommended by FC-XIII, require monitoring at State level through a committee chaired by the Chief Secretary to ensure use of the grants for their objectives and adherence to specific conditions associated with the grants. These guidelines/ instructions also require, where feasible, review of utilization of the grants through existing or specific committees in line departments/ Ministries at the Union level. Grants released are subject to audit.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
16 Manipur	1186.00	1186.00	29.46	6.50	3.25	3.00	3.00	18.79	18.79	2.32	2.32	0.80	0.40	0.40	2.50	2.50	1.80					1.00	1.00	1.00
17 Meghalaya	393.00	393.00	40.74	13.19	6.60	9.00	21.01	21.01	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.90	0.45	0.45	2.50	2.50	1.40					1.00	1.00	1.00
18 Mizoram	715.00	715.00	28.99	7.70	3.85	1.00	21.40	21.40	2.59	2.59	0.24	0.12	0.12	2.501	2.50	2.50	1.60					1.00	1.00	1.00
19 Nagaland	1599.00	1599.00	19.77	4.47	2.24	1.00	17.32	17.32	1.23	1.23	0.80	0.40	0.40	2.50	2.50	2.20						1.00	1.00	1.00
20 Orissa	305.56	293.69	293.69	170.00	170.00	41.37	38.72	38.72	35.70	17.85	2.50	2.50	6.00									5.00	5.00	5.00
21 Punjab	161.27	167.19	83.60	36.00	1.15	1.15	24.16	24.16	4.32	2.16	2.50	2.50	4.00			30.00						5.00	5.00	6.00
22 Rajasthan	481.46	450.50	225.25	287.00	287.00	11.04	53.70	53.70	26.98	13.49	2.50	2.50	6.60									6.00	6.00	6.00
23 Sikkim	80.00	80.00	8.70	20.48	10.24	1.00	5.07	5.07	4.36	0.22	0.11	2.50	2.50	0.80								1.00	1.00	1.00
24 Tamil Nadu	507.94	220.14	220.14	111.00	111.00	17.81	50.49	50.49	29.12	14.56	2.50	2.50	6.20									5.00	5.00	5.00
25 Tripura	1054.00	1054.00	34.50	17.38	8.69	4.00	11.94	11.94	4.80	4.80	1.28	0.64	0.64	2.50	2.50	0.80						1.00	1.00	1.00
26 Uttar Pradesh	1186.22	289.04	289.04	723.00	723.00	10.06	129.15	129.15	118.00	59.00	2.50	2.50	14.00									5.00	5.00	5.00
27 Uttara- khand	400.00	400.00	71.88	105.89	105.89	31.00	25.68	25.68	20.44	20.44	7.20	3.60	2.50									4.00	4.00	4.00
28 West Bengal	531.40	228.62	228.62	355.00	355.00	9.88	42.18	42.18	41.68	20.84	2.50	2.50	3.80									5.00	5.00	5.00
Total	12283.00	12283.00	7842.77	4677.82	4337.63	3675.00	625.00	625.00	1000.00	1000.00	597.88	298.94	70.00	70.00	123.20	1050.00	1050.00	1050.00	1050.00	1050.00	1050.00	105.00	105.00	105.00

Equal Opportunities to Women in Employment

3209: SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing equal opportunities to women in employment as well as making their employees specific policies more sensitive to women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of women likely to be benefitted therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Article 16 of the Constitution of India guarantees equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Further, it *provides* that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

To enhance the employability of women, the Government is providing skill training to women through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes. There are 11 National Vocational Training Institutes providing training facilities, exclusively for women in skills having high wage-employment and self-employment potential. Further there are women wings in general ITIs which are under the administrative control of respective State Governments. National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) has enhanced the percentage of reservation for women from 25% to 30% in training institutes.

Besides this, the Government has enacted the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which *provides* for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature without any discrimination and also prevents discrimination against women employees while making recruitment for the same work or work of similar nature, or in any condition of service subsequent to recruitment such as promotions, training or transfer. The Government has taken several steps for creating a congenial work environment for women workers and a number of protective provisions have been incorporated in various labour laws. These include provision of creches where a certain number of women are

employed, maternity benefit and safeguards against sexual harassment of women workers at their work places, etc. With these efforts more and more women would be encouraged to take up employment. However, it is difficult to quantify the number of women likely to be benefitted therefrom.

Gender Change Surgeries

3210. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain hospitals and clinics in the country are performing surgeries on baby girls to change their gender;

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

(c) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has asked the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh, to undertake an investigation and submit a report on Doctors/ Hospitals practising genitoplasty;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government against such Doctors/ Hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHAY): (a) and (b) Health is State Subject and data regarding such surgeries are not maintained centrally. However, as far as the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital are concerned, no such surgeries are conducted in these hospitals.

(c) and (d) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has asked Government of Madhya Pradesh to investigate into the matter. Moreover, NCPCR had also sent its team to Indore for inquiring into the matter.

Based upon the findings of the team which visited concerned hospitals/ dispensaries/ nursing homes, perused records/ documents available therein and interacted with the concerned doctors and Para-medical staff, the NCPCR could not find any *evidence* of the practice of doctors turning baby-girls into boys (genitoplasty) in the hospitals/ nursing homes in Indore.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of PHCS/ CHCS/ SCS

3211. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-centres providing health care in the country including rural areas as on date;

(b) whether the number of the said health care centres and work force in them are as per the norms set by the Government in the country;

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

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2010 a total of 147069 Sub Centres[SC], 23673 Primary Health Centres[PHCs] and 4535 Community Health Centres (CHCs) are functional across the country.

(b) and (c) No. A statement showing the availability of staff as against the sanctioned number at SC, PHCs and CHCs as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2010 is enclosed.

Various reasons attributed for the shortage include, non

availability of requisite number of doctors and paramedics, shortage of medical colleges and training institutes, unwillingness to work in difficult and hard to reach areas, lack of accommodation, inadequate infrastructure facilities in rural areas etc.

(d) Augmentation of human resources is one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, measure to set up more medical colleges, GNM Schools and ANM Schools to produce more doctors and paramedics are measure taken to bridge the gap in human resources. As on 31st March, 2011, the staff appointed under NRHM on contractual basis across the country are as under:

S.No.	Designation	No of staff
1	Specialists	7063
2	General Duty Medical Officers	9432
3	AYUSH Doctors	11575
4	Staff Nurses	33667
5	ANM	60268
6	Para Medics	21740
7	AYUSH Para Medics	4616

Statement

The details of availability of staff at SC, PHC and CHC as per the Bulletin on RHS in India 2010 (as on March, 2010)

S.No.	Name of Post and place of posting	Sanctioned	In Position
1	2	3	4
1	Health Worker (Female) ANM at SCs and PHCs	161794	191457
2	Health Worker (Male) at SCs	76074	52774
3	Health Assistants (Female) /LHV at PHCs	20860	17034
4	Health Assistant (Male) at PHCs	22739	16565
5	Doctors at PHCs	29639	25870

1	2	3	4
6	Total Specialists at CHCs	9825	6781
7	General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) Allopathic at CHCs	9900	9933
8	Radiographers at CHCs	2907	1817
9	Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs	23376	21688
10	Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs	17858	15094
11	Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs	56805	58450

Efficacy of Aspirin

3212. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposed any study/ trial to ascertain the efficacy of aspirin and how it works in protecting against heart attack and stroke;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof;

(c) if not whether any study is proposed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Permission have been granted by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) for conducting following global clinical trials to assess the efficacy of aspirin in preventing cardiovascular events:

1. A large, international, placebo-controlled, factorial trial to assess the impact of clonidine and acetylsalicylic acid in patients undergoing non-cardiac surgery who are at risk of a perioperative cardiovascular event.
2. Two arm (1:1), Double blind, randomized, multicenter clinical trial- Warfarin vs. Aspirin in reduced Cardiac Ejection Fraction.

Cost of Treatment on Tobacco Related Diseases

3213. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a study conducted a few years ago which had estimated the total

economic costs of treating tobacco related diseases at approximately Rs. 30833 crores per annum;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith estimated costs of treating tobacco related diseases as on date;

(c) whether the tax collected from tobacco products is less than cost of treatment;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes a legislation to ban production and use of tobacco; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. As per the Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004 the total and indirect costs of the three major tobacco-related diseases *i.e.* cancer, cardiovascular diseases and lung diseases was Rs.308.33 billion in the year 2002-2003.

Government of India has not estimated the annual expenditure on the treatment of diseases by the consumption of tobacco products. However, as per Department of Revenue, Rs. 13,867.62 crores was collected from excise and custom duty during the year 2009-10.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to ban production and use of tobacco at present. However, the 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 discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products. The salient features of the Act are as under:

- i. Ban on smoking in public places. (**Section - 4**)
- ii. Ban on direct/ indirect advertisement, promotion and

sponsorship of tobacco products. (Section - 5)

- iii. Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 years and ban on sale of tobacco products within a radius of one hundred yards of the educational institution. (Section - 6)
- iv. Mandatory display of Specified health warnings on all tobacco products. (Section - 7)

[Translation]

World Bank Health Projects

3214. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the health projects being implemented with the assistance received from the World Bank in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has received certain reports/complaints of irregularities in implementation of the above said projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise: and
- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The World Bank is providing financial assistance to the tune of US \$ 250 million to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for implementing Malaria Control and Kala-azar elimination project. The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) also receives financial assistance from the World Bank.

Following State Health Sector Projects are also being implemented with World Bank financial assistance:-

(Amount in US \$ million)

State	Amount borrowed
Tamil Nadu	
Cr. NQ.4756-IN/ Date of signing 06.07.2010	117.00
Karnataka	
Cr. No. 4229-IN/ Date of signing 16.10.2006	141.83
Rajasthan	
Cr. No. 3867-IN/ Date of signing 03.06.2004	89.00

(b) and (c) Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has informed that irregularities were noticed in implementation of certain Projects funded by the World Bank:-

- (i) Reproductive and Child Health Project-II
- (ii) Second Tuberculosis Control Project; and
- (iii) Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project.
- (d) Cases have been registered.

[English]

Public Spending in Health

3215. DR. TARUN MANDAL:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

- (a) whether inadequate funding of public health and consequent deterioration of public health facilities has led to decline in the share of public health expenditure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the future action plan of the Government to increase the expenditure on health in the remaining years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (d) whether poor facilities and rising cost of healthcare at even Government hospitals are pushing people towards more expensive private setups resulting in large section of society going bankrupt or without treatment;
- (e) if so, whether the Government is aware of the report of NSSO in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to improve public health infrastructure and services, especially in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no available evidence suggesting a deterioration of public health facilities due to inadequate funding of public health in India.

- (c) The Central Plan Allocation for the Health sector for

the year 2011-12 increased to Rs. 26760 crore from Rs. 22300 crore in 2010-11. As per the presentation 'Issues for Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan' made in the full Planning Commission Meeting held on 21st April 2011, it has been indicated that the expenditure on health by Centre and States needs to be increased from 1.3% of GDP at present, to 2.0 per cent and perhaps even 2.5 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) to (f) As per the publication titled "Morbidity, Health Care and The Condition of the Aged - NSS 60th Round" brought out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, borrowings and other sources (including sale of ornaments and other physical assets, draught animals, etc.) accounted for 40% of the average total expenditure on account of hospitalization, for the period January- June 2004. It also indicated that majority among the poor sections of the society availed government facility namely public hospitals and public dispensary services for hospitalisation during the same time period.

The Government has taken several steps to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care facilities to all sections of the people that, *inter-alia* include:

- Launching of National Rural Health Mission
- Implementation of Programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.
- Setting up of AIIMS like medical Institutions/ strengthening of Government medical colleges in States
- Increased public allocations for health programmes.

Loan by SIDBI

3216. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has mandated Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to provide loans to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the loans disbursed to MSMEs sector during the last three years and the current financial year;

(c) whether the SIDBI has fulfilled its mandate with respect to disbursing loans to MSMEs sector;

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

(e) 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) Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI), set up in 1990 under an Act of Parliament, is the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of industry in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector and to co-ordinate the functions of the institutions engaged thereof. The details of credit disbursement by SIDBI to the MSME sector for the last three Financial Year and current Financial Year are given below:

Financial Year	Total (Rs. Crore)
2008-09	28298
2009-10	31918
2010-11	38796
2011-12 (April-June)	8257

(c) to (e) Since its inception, SIDBI has been providing refinance/ indirect finance support to Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs). Its channelization of refinance provided much needed liquidity support to banks during the period of recent global financial crisis when liquidity had dried up in the system. All loans of SIDBI, both direct and indirect, are given to MSMEs.

[Translation]

Development of Women and Children

3217. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

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

(a) the details of the projects/ programmes/ schemes being run by the Union Government for women welfare and child development including girls, and those belonging to weaker sections of the society and below poverty line in rural/ urban/ tribal/ backward and remote areas of the country; State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals received, sanctioned and pending with the Union Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, scheme-wise;

(d) whether some State Governments have failed to utilize the full amount of funds for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore alongwith the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of schemes for women welfare and child development. Details of funds released to the States/ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 under various schemes are given in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Lok Sabha. The details are also available on the Ministry's website viz. www.wcd@nic.in. The Scheme-wise funds released during last year and current year are given at Statement.

The proposals from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under various schemes are scrutinized in the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) meetings, convened at regular intervals for approval. The proposals having deficiencies are returned to the State Government/ NGOs for rectification.

Funds are released on the basis of the pace of expenditure reported/ utilization certificates received. Unspent/ excess balance in a particular year is adjusted in the subsequent financial year.

Statement

Scheme-wise expenditure during 2010-11, 2011-12 (As on 31.7.2011)

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Schemes/ Programmes	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
A CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES			
(a) Child Development			
1	RGN Creche Scheme	69.36	24.07
2	NIPCCD	7.01	1.90
3	NCPCR	5.50	2.98
4	Scheme for the Welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	10.19	0.56
5	CARA	1.86	1.00
6	Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for the girl child with Insurance cover (Dhanlakshmi)	1.83	0.00
Total A(a)		95.75	30.51

1	2	3	4
(b) Women Development			
7	WWH	14.15	0.00
8	STEP	24.09	0.08
9	NCW	4.99	2.25
10	RMK	0.00	0.00
11	Swadhar	34.21	0.66
12	Comprehensive scheme for combating trafficking of women and children (Ujjawala)	8.68	0.48
13	Gender Budgeting and Gender Disaggregated data	0.36	0.14
14	GIA to CSWB	76.25	22.92
15	Priyadarshini Scheme	5.90	0.06
Total A (b)		168.63	26.59
(c) Other Schemes			
16	GIA for Research, Publication & Monitoring	0.77	0.06
17	GIA for Innovative Work on Women and Child Development	0.79	0.17
18	Information, Mass Media and Publication	33.31	0.14
19	Information Technology (IT)	0.69	0.00
20	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	10.37	0.59
Total A(c)		45.93	0.96
Total - A (a + b + c)		310.31	58.06
B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES			
(a) Child Development			
21	ICDS	9762.99	2535.43
22	World Bank ICDS IV Project	0.00	0.00
23	ICPS	115.10	7.23
24	NNM	0.00	0.00
Total B(a)		9878.09	2542.66
(b) Women Development			
25	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls(SABLA)	329.84	288.39

1	2	3	4
26	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) - CMB Scheme	116.46	0.00
27	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	0.00	0.00
28	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims	0.00	0.00
29	Swayamsidha	0.00	0.00
Total B (b)		446.30	288.39
Total B (a + b)		10324.39	2831.05
Grand Total (A + B)		10634.70	2889.11

Allocation of Funds for Health Sector

3218. SHRI PRASAD MAHATO:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds for health sector during the Twelfth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present fund allocation in health sector as compared to our neighbouring countries;

(c) the details of various health and family welfare schemes/ missions being run by the Government, State-wise/ UT-wise;

(d) the number of persons covered under these health schemes/ missions, State/ UTwise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct internal and external audit of funds allocated and utilised under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the presentation 'Issues for Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan' made in the full Planning Commission Meeting held on 21st April 2011, it has been indicated that the expenditure on health by Centre and States needs to be increased from 1.3% of GDP at present, to 2.0 per cent and perhaps even 2.5 per cent by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Central Plan allocation for the health sector for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 26760 crore. Comparable Data on fund allocation for health sector in neighbouring countries is not available. However, according to World Health Statistics 2011 published by World Health Organization (WHO), the public expenditure, on Health as percentage share of Gross Domestic Product in India works out to 1.36 % in 2008 as compared to public expenditure on Health in respect of some neighbouring countries, e.g. China: 2.03 %, Bangladesh: 1.04 %, Nepal: 2.26 %, Pakistan: 0.84 %, Sri Lanka: 1.79% in 2008.

(c) A large number of Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/ programmes are presently in operation throughout the country. These include: Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II), Pulse Polio Immunization, Routine Immunization, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Revised National TB Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme and National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The other major Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/ Programmes include National Cancer Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme, National AIDS Control Programme, etc.

(d) Statements I to VI showing State-wise number of persons benefited under various Centrally Sponsored Health programmes are enclosed.

(e) and (f) The Government is regularly conducting internal and external audit of funds allocated and utilized under the National Rural Health Mission. Internal audit of NRHM at Central and State level is conducted by Principal Pay and Accounts Office of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, while external audit is conducted by Director General of Audit, Central Expenditure (DGACE). The Comptroller and Auditor General

(CandAG) also conducts the Performance Audit of the NRHM, which was last conducted at the Central, State, District and Block levels for the period 2005-08. In addition, external audit of the State and District Health Societies is also conducted annually by the Chartered Accountants' firms selected through open tender systems by the States and UTs. There is also a system of Concurrent Audit of the State and District Health Societies on a monthly/ quarterly basis to facilitate proper maintenance of accounts and bring about improvement in the financial management systems under NRHM in the States.

Statement-I

State-wise Cataract Surgery conducted under National Programme for Control of Blindness

S.No.	States	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	574182	574784
2.	Bihar	166862	210122
3.	Chhattisgarh	90452	103304
4.	Goa	7658	6809
5.	Gujarat	734433	780957
6.	Haryana	137188	102251
7.	Himachal Pradesh	29170	29377
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	108094	15712
9.	Jharkhand	78924	79614
10.	Karnataka	352418	375285
11.	Kerala	107838	113130
12.	Madhya Pradesh	408518	429695
13.	Maharashtra	726888	733720
14.	Orissa	128508	120852
15.	Punjab	134467	205170
16.	Rajasthan	216573	251899
17.	Tamil Nadu	635902	550015
18.	Uttar Pradesh	731827	767838

1	2	3	4
19.	Uttaranchal	55129	53667
20.	West Bengal	313634	332944
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1578	1627
22.	Assam	50426	56332
23.	Manipur	2393	2297
24.	Meghalaya	1936	1948
25.	Mizoram	2156	1991
26.	Nagaland	1046	972
27.	Sikkim	609	375
28.	Tripura	6316	7193
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	689	550
30.	Chandigarh	9609	9879
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5563	5681
32.	Daman and Diu	394	420
33.	Delhi	76236	90372
34.	Lakshadweep	167	0
35.	Pondicherry	8233	14896
TOTAL		100891	121798

Statement-II*State-wise new cases detected under National Leprosy Eradication Programme*

No.	States/ UTs	2009-10 New Cases	2010-11 New Cases
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	9012	7448
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	32
3	Assam	1176	1252
4	Bihar	21431	20547
5	Chhattisgarh	7641	7383
6	Goa	86	70

1	2	3	4
7	Gujarat	7373	7309
8	Haryana	365	321
9	Himachal Pradesh	164	214
10	Jharkhand	5345	4448
11	Jammu and Kashmir	159	211
12	Karnataka	4408	3891
13	Kerala	884	931
14	Madhya Pradesh	5592	5708
15	Maharashtra	15071	15498
16	Manipur	31	26
17	Meghalaya	20	61
18	Mizoram	10	19
19	Nagaland	79	67
20	Orissa	6481	6742
21	Punjab	824	819
22	Rajasthan	1200	1024
23	Sikkim	20	16
24	Tamil Nadu	5046	4617
25	Tripura	56	29
26	Uttar Pradesh	27473	25509
27	Uttarakhand	587	532
28	West Bengal	11453	10321
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	26
30	Chandigarh	25	43
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156	205
32	Daman and Diu	2	2
33	Delhi	1448	1408
34	Lakshadweep	2	0
35	Puducherry	58	71
Total		133717	126800

Statement — III*State-wise number of TB patients registered for treatment*

S.No.	States	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	803	804
2.	Andhra Pradesh	114074	114414
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2432	2360
4.	Assam	39910	39788
5.	Bihar	82401	78510
6.	Chandigarh	2572	2764
7.	Chhatisgarh	27463	28658
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	386	397
9.	Daman and Diu	326	293
10.	Delhi	50693	50476
11.	Goa	1897	2156
12.	Gujarat	80575	77839
13.	Haryana	38241	36589
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13743	14179
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13164	13482
16.	Jharkhand	39569	39465
17.	Karnataka	67744	68655
18.	Kerala	27019	26255
19.	Lakshadweep	24	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	83276	87823
21.	Maharashtra	137705	136135
22.	Manipur	4239	3652
23.	Meghalaya	4591	4947
24.	Mizoram	2538	2310
25.	Nagaland	3614	3904

1	2	3	4
26.	Orissa	52145	49869
27.	Puducherry	1385	1437
28.	Punjab	38641	40637
29.	Rajasthan	111501	112987
30.	Sikkim	1720	1646
31.	Tamil Nadu	82634	82457
32.	Tripura	2851	2850
33.	Uttar Pradesh	283317	277245
34.	Uttarakhand	14300	14754
35.	West Bengal	105816	102397
	Total	1533309	1522147

Statement-IV

State-wise number of persons benefited under Janani Suraksha Yojana

Sr. No.	States/ UTs	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	1246566	1383000
2.	Chhattisgarh	249488	376000
3.	Jharkhand	215617	345000
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	91887	112210
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1123729	1140000
6.	Orissa	587158	533000
7.	Rajasthan	978615	911000
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2082285	2339000
9.	Uttarakhand	79460	75000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16851	21000
11.	Andhra Pradesh	318927	1439000
12.	Goa	650	1000
13.	Gujarat	356263	340000

1	2	3	4
14.	Haryana	63326	63000
15.	Karnataka	475193	340000
16.	Kerala	134974	180000
17.	Maharashtra	347799	249000
18.	Punjab	97089	108000
19.	Tamil Nadu	389320	350000
20.	West Bengal	724804	535000
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	498	132
22.	Chandigarh	199	213
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594	1273
24.	Daman and Diu	0	0
25.	Delhi	21564	19000
26.	Lakshadweep	899	548
27.	Pondicherry	4932	5000
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	10257	9000
29.	Assam	366433	390000
30.	Manipur	17375	20000
31.	Meghalaya	14738	12000
32.	Mizoram	14265	14000
33.	Nagaland	22728	9000
34.	Sikkim	3292	4000
35.	Tripura	20500	14000
Total		10078275	11338376

* Figures are provisional

Statement-V

State-wise number of persons covered through Targeted Intervention programme under National AIDS Control Programme

S. No.	STATE	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	261533	274886
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2660	55890
3	Assam	58118	58856
4	Bihar	17492	33627
5	Chhattisgarh	80620	36550
6	Goa	41914	30942
7	Gujarat and Ahmadabad (MC)	238701	287157
8	Haryana	62325	77700
9	Himachal Pradesh	37650	20950
10	Jharkhand	27387	28031
11	Karnataka	160312	286172
12	Kerala	130651	119410
13	Madhya Pradesh	124198	112491
14	Maharashtra and Mumbai (MC)	767781	1328576
15	Manipur	30000	44036
16	Meghalaya	3523	8180
17	Mizoram	72870	65825
18	Nagaland	41091	39819
19	Orissa	96725	102089
20	Punjab	20807	78866
21	Rajasthan	53300	88017
22	Sikkim	9887	7275
23	Tamil Nadu and Chennai (MC)	172217	245359
24	Tripura	52550	72849
25	Uttar Pradesh	115158	174948

1	2	3	4
26	Uttarakhand	18920	39100
27	Jammu and Kashmir	12093	23810
28	West Bengal	319431	111080
Total All States		3029914	3852491
1	Delhi	56500	124500
2	Puducherry	3190	18780
3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
4	Chandigarh	27270	27367
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20000	30000
6	Daman and Diu	20000	29490
7	Lakshadweep		0
Total (UTs)		126960	230137

Statement-VI*State-wise number of persons covered under Malaria Control*

Sl. No.	STATE	2009-10
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	76869
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1263
3	Assam	31530
4	Bihar	103230
5	Chhattisgarh	24802
6	Goa	1483
7	Gujarat	59048
8	Haryana	24737
9	Himachal Pradesh	5217
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5361
11	Jharkhand	32187

1	2	3
12	Karnataka	55637
13	Kerala	34566
14	Madhya Pradesh	73045
15	Maharashtra	114308
16	Manipur	2970
17	Meghalaya	3023
18	Mizoram	1001
19	Nagaland	1981
20	Orissa	42599
21	Punjab	27775
22	Rajasthan	69163
23	Sikkim	184
24	Tamil Nadu	68516
25	Tripura	3671

1	2	3
26	Uttarakhand	10373
27	Uttar Pradesh	188015
28	West Bengal	84908
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	388
30	Chandigarh	1060
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	337
32	Daman and Diu	219
33	Delhi	16753
34	Lakshadweep	64
35	Puducherry	1077
Total		1167360

[Translation]

Shortage of experienced Doctors

3219. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

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

(a) the prescribed norms for undertaking routine surgeries/ medical procedures and actual time taken in Government Hospitals;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of the shortages of doctors and other medical staff and beds in most of the Government hospitals in the country resulting in long wait for surgery and other medical procedures;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/ UTwise alongwith the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the corrective action/steps taken by the Government for filling up of vacant posts and for upgradation and modernisation of Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) There are no

standardized norms universally applicable as different types of routine surgeries/ medical procedures take different time. The waiting period differs from specialty to specialty from institution to institutions.

Health being a State subject, information on availability of doctors, other medical staff and beds is not maintained centrally.

In Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, filling up of the vacant posts of doctors and other medical staffs and upgradation and modernization of Central Government hospitals are continuous process and is undertaken as per requirement, priority and availability of resources.

Although, there is waiting period for surgeries in some departments, depending on the type of surgery, the emergency patients are scheduled for surgery immediately on priority.

Incidence of Tax Evasion

3220. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI MANIKRAO H. GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the incidence of tax evasion in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, zone/region-wise;

(c) the number of persons against whom cases of tax evasion have been registered by the Government, zone/region-wise;

(d) whether the Government has proposals to make public the details of tax evaders and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) So far as evasion of direct taxes are concerned, the Income tax Department conducts search, seizure and survey operations based on the credible information on persons which includes individuals, hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (Bols) local authorities and any artificial juridical person who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery or any other

valuable article or thing which represents wholly or partly income or property which has not been or would not be disclosed for the purpose of Direct Tax laws. The Income tax Department does not maintain zonewise or region wise statistics pertaining to tax evasion as these operations are conducted on groups which are spread over various regions/ zones. The total number of warrants executed and total seizure made during the last three financial years are as under:

Financial Year	No. of warrants executed	Total seizure made (Rs. in Crore)
2008-09	3379	550.23
2009-10	3454	963.50
2010-11	4852	774.98

(d) and (e) Disclosure of information in respect of assesses is governed by the provisions of Section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, enclosed as Statement.

The information relating to incidence of tax evasion pertaining to indirect taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Income Tax Act, 1961

Section 138. Disclosure of information respecting assessee

- (1) (a) The Board or any other income-tax authority specified 1408 by it by a general or special order in this behalf may furnish or cause to be furnished to - (i) Any officer, authority or body performing any functions under any law relating to the imposition of any tax, duty or cess, or to dealings in foreign-exchange 1409 as defined in section 2(d) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (7 of 1947) 1410 ; or
- (ii) Such officer, authority or body performing functions under any other law as the Central Government may, if in its opinion it is necessary so to do in the public interest, specify by notification in the Official Gazette in this behalf, any such information received or obtained by any income tax authority in the performance of his functions under this Act as may, in the opinion of the Board or other income-tax

authority, be necessary for the purpose of enabling the officer, authority or body to perform his or its functions under that law.

- (b) Where a person makes an application to the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner in the prescribed form 1413b for any information relating to any assessee received or obtained by any income-tax authority in the performance of his functions under this Act, the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, furnish or cause to be furnished the information asked for and his decision in this behalf shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court of law.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or any other law for the time being in force, the Central Government may, having regard to the practices and usages customary or any other relevant factors, by order notified in the Official Gazette, direct that no information or document shall be furnished or produced by a public servant in respect of such matters relating to such class of assesseees or except to such authorities as may be specified in the order.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, 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 4893/15/11*)

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2011-2012.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4894/15/11*)

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Madam, 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:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4895/15/11*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions)

by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, 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 4896/15/11*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Performance Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4897/15/11*)

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:-

- (i) The Dena Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010- published in the Notification No. F. No. IR/696/2010 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 2011.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4898/15/11*)

- (ii) The Andhra Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in the Notification No. 666/3/P/56 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 2011.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4899/15/11*)

- (iii) The Punjab and Sind Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in the Notification No. PSB/PEN/AMEND/1/2010 in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 2010.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 4900/15/11*)

- (iv) The Vijaya Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in the Notification No. VB/PER/PAandPD/PENS/1386/2011 in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 2011.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4901/15/11)
- (v) The Canara Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. PWPM 9098 78 DK in weekly Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 2011.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4902/15/11)
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (iii) of (2) above.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4900/15/11)
- (4) A copy of the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal (Procedure for Appointment as Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 224(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4903/15/11)
- (5) A copy of the Small Industries Development Bank of India General Amendment Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F.No. 6677/CAD in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4904/15/11)
- (6) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1500(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum specifying M/s Inter Globe Aviation Limited (IndiGo) as "designated Indian carrier" for the purpose of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 issued under sub-section (5) of Section 5 of the said Act.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4905/15/11)
- (7) 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. 567(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 23/2011-CE dated 24th March, 2011.
- (ii) G.S.R. 568(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 3/2006-CE dated 1st March, 2006.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4906/15/11)
- (iii) G.S.R. 591(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 6/2006-CE dated 1st March, 2006.
- (v) The Central Excise Third (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 581(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4907/15/11)
- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 :-
- (i) G.S.R. 571(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin, originating in, or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand and imported into India at the specified rates for a period of five years from the date of imposition of provisional duty, *i.e.* 26th July, 2010.
- (ii) G.S.R. 582(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of certain Rubber Chemicals, namely, MOR, PX13 and TDQ originating in, or exported

from, European Union, People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei and the United States of America for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

- (iii) G.S.R.602(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th August, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Formaldehyde, Sulphoxylate, originating in, or exported from China PR for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4908/15/11)

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R.592(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 46/2011-Cus., dated 1st June, 2011.

(ii) G.S.R. 593(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing preferential tariff for specified goods imported under the India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, subject to fulfillment of Rules of Origin.

(iii) G.S.R.596(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 16/2011-Cus., (N.T.) dated 1st March, 2011.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4909/15/11)

- (10) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 583(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2011, together with an explanatory

memorandum, appointing the 1st day of August, 2011, as the date on which the provisions of Section 57 of the Finance Act, 2011 shall come into force, issued under the said Act.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4910/15/11)

- (11) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 584(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum, appointing the 1st day of August, 2011, as the date on which the provisions of Section 76 of the Finance Act, 2011 shall come into force, issued under the said Act.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4911/15/11)

- (12) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 580(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the 1st day of August, 2011, as the date on which, the provisions of Section 62 of the Finance Act, 2011 shall come into force, issued under the said Act.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4912/15/11) A

- (13) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2011 together with Auditor's Report thereon:-

(i) Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raebareli

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4913/15/11)

(ii) Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4914/15/11)

(iii) Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin, Haldwani

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4915/15/11)

(iv) Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank, Indore

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4916/15/11)

(v) Shreyas Gramin Bank, Aligarh

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4917/15/11)

(vi) Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Ajmer

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4918/15/11)

- (vii) Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank, Solapur
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4919/15/11)
- (viii) Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4920/15/11)
- (ix) Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Alwar
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4921/15/11)
- (x) Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4922/15/11)
- (xi) Neelachal Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4923/15/11)
- (xii) Aryavart Gramin Bank, Lucknow
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4924/15/11)
- (xiii) Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Bharuch
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4925/15/11)
- (xiv) Pragathi Gramin Bank, Bellary
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4926/15/11)
- (xv) Nagaland Gramin Bank, Kohima
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4927/15/11)
- (xvi) Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4928/15/11)
- (xvii) Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4929/15/11)
- (xviii) Deccan Grameena Bank, Hyderabad
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4930/15/11)
- (xix) Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4931/15/11)
- (xx) Prathama Bank, Moradabad
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4932/15/11)
- (xxi) Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Surguja
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4933/15/11)

- (xxii) Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4934/15/11)
- (xxiii) Allahabad UP Gramin Bank, Banda
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4935/15/11)
- (xxiv) Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Mysore
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4936/15/11)
- (xxv) Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chhindwara
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4937/15/11)
- (xxvi) Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4938/15/11)
- (xxvii) Kashi Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4939/15/11)
- (14) A copy of the delay Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification* No. G.S.R 932(E) dated 1st December, 2010.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4940/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 :-
- (i) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals of Time for Conduct of Energy Audit) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 02/11(6)/05-BEE in Gazette of India dated 28th April, 2010.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4941/15/11)
- (ii) The Energy Conservation (Inspection) Rules,

* The said Notification was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 12th August, 2011.

2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 645(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th July, 2010.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4942/15/11)

- (iii) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Certification Procedures for Energy Managers) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 2/11(2)/07-BEE in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2010

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4943/15/11)

- (iv) The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Qualifications for Accredited Energy Auditors and Maintenance of their List) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 02/11(7)/09-BEE in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2010.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4944/15/11)

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:

- (i) The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity Salary, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of the Officers and Employees (Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 558(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st July, 2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4945/15/11)

- (ii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC in Gazette of India dated 2nd May, 2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4946/15/11)

- (iii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4947/15/11)

- (iv) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fees and Charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) (First

Amendment) Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC in Gazette of India dated 30th March, 2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4948/15/11)

12.01 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

ADDRESS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that in accordance with clause (4) of article 124, read with article 218 of the Constitution of India and the provisions contained in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 18th August, 2011 has passed an Address for presenting to the President praying for removal from office of Mr. Justice Soumitra Sen of Calcutta High Court.

2. A copy of the Address to be presented to the President is enclosed.

3. I am to request that further action, in terms of sub-rule (7) of rule 16 of the Judges (Inquiry) Rules, 1969 may be taken by Lok Sabha in the matter."

Madam Speaker, I also lay on the Table an Address passed by Rajya Sabha for presenting to the President for removal from office of Mr. Justice Soumitra Sen of Calcutta High Court.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

- (i) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of

*Laid on the Table

the Standing Committee on Energy on “Renewable Energy on Rural Applications”, pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated 1 September 2004.

2. The 11th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy was presented to the Lok Sabha on 21st August, 2010. The Report relates to Renewable Energy for Rural Applications.
3. Action Taken Statement on the recommendations / observations contained in the 11th Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Energy on 16 December 2010.
4. There are 9 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations pertain mainly to issues like Budgetary Allocation and Targets, implementation issues related to various renewable programmes especially Remote Village Electrification programme, Village Energy Security Test Projects, Solar Photovoltaic and Thermal programme, Biogas programme and Small Hydro programme.
5. The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of this Annexure. I would request that these may please be considered as read.

* Laid on the table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4949/15/11.

12.02¹/₂ hrs.

- (i) (b) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on “Funding of New and Renewable Energy Projects”, pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated 1 September 2004.

2. The 15th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy was presented to the Lok Sabha on 18th March 2011. The Report relates to Funding of New and Renewable Energy Projects.
3. Action Taken Statement on the Recommendations / Observations contained in the 15th Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Energy on 17th June 2011.
4. There are 11 Recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These Recommendations pertain mainly to issues like implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, Potential of Renewable Energy vis-a-vis Achievements, Research and Development Projects related to New and Renewable Energy and roles of Central/ State Governments and IREDA in Funding and Implementation of Renewable Energy Projects.
5. The present status of implementation of various Recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No .LT 4950/15/11

of this Annexure. I would request that these may please be considered as read.

12.03 hrs.

- (i) (c) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 16 Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on "Small and Mini Hydel Project", pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 16th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy in pursuance of the direction 73 A of the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-11 dated 1 September 2004.

2. The 16th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy was presented to the Lok Sabha on 18th March 2011. The Report relates to Examination of the subject "Small and Mini Hydel Projects" of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
3. Action Taken Statement on the recommendations / observations contained in the 16th Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Energy on 14th June 2011.
4. There are 12 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations pertain mainly to issues like potential of small hydro in the country, implementation of the programme during 11th Plan, financing, policy issues, micro hydel and watermills.
5. The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of this

Annexure. I would request that these may please be considered as read.

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL): With your permission Madam, I rise to announce that Government- Business during the week commencing Tuesday, the 23rd of August, 2011, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:
 - (a) The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010.
 - (b) The Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram Bill, 2011.
 - (c) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Rajya Sabha:-
 - (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2010.
 - (b) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Bill, 2010.
 - (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
 - (d) The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam Speaker, following items may be included in next week's agenda of Lok Sabha.

1. Schedule of the proposed new Rajrani Express from Sahersa to Patna under the East Central Rail Hajipur

*Laid on the Table also placed in Library, See No. LT 4951/15/11

should be changed and it should run from Seharsa to Patna and vice-versa at 23 O'clock and AC-2, AC-3 and sleeper coach may be attached to it.

2. D.M.U service may be started between Barauni-Seharsa and Samastipur-Khagaria-Seharsa-Madhepura under Sonapur/ Samastipur rail division of East Central Rail Hajipur.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, following items may be included in the next week's agenda.

1. Need to increase the time till eight O'clock in the night of all the P.R.S of Danapur division at East Central Railways, who work from eight O'clock in the morning to two O'clock in the afternoon. Need to increase the number of counters to two where only one counter is working.
2. Need to post reservation clerk in the operational P.R.S. at Nalanda Station of Danapur division of East Central Railway, where reservation-cum-enquiry clerk has not been posted yet, due to which this P.R.S is not operational. Need to provide drinking water at this station as there is no facility of drinking water.

[English]

SHRI SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam Speaker, I want that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

- (a) need to build one more Dam at Bolpahari in Jharkhand in Damodar river as part of DVC project in consultation with Jharkhand and West Bengal Governments.
- (b) Need for dredging of the Durgapur Barrage which is silted by sand and also dredging of four dams - Maithon, Panchayet, Tilaiya, Konar of DVC projects for controlling flood and supplying water for irrigation and drinking.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon. Speaker,

kindly include the following items in the list of business for the next week:

1. Need of investigation and stringent action by the Government after taking cognizance of the massive irregularities after allotment of fund for Gosikhurd irrigation project announced as national project of Maharashtra.
2. Compensation is not given to dead and injured in train accidents at unmanned level crossings. Government should take cognizance of it and make provision to provide compensation to relatives of dead and injured.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Hon. Speaker, kindly include the following items in the list of business for the next week:

1. The licence of gas agencies which are not supplying LPG on time, supplying LPG of less weight and involved in black marketing should be cancelled.
2. Immediate respite to be given to the flood-affected people and compensate the loss caused due to flood in the country.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA (Khajuraho): Madam Speaker, kindly include the following subjects in the list of business for the next week:

1. Regarding immediate approval and allotting budget for Ken Betwa river linking project.
2. Regarding immediately initiating the work in Panna-Satna section of Lalitpur-Singrauli railway project.

SHRI P.L PUNIA (Barabanki): Hon. Speaker, kindly include the following subjects in the list of business for the next week:

1. Discussion on reservation in promotion of Scheduled Tribe employees should be included according to the provision of Constitution of India. The verdict of Supreme Court in M. Nagraj case has created a dilemma at present which needs to be removed.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam

Speaker, kindly include the following two items in the list of business for the next week:

- (1) A large tract of land in West Bengal and other parts of India has been inundated due to heavy rain and discharge of water from dams which resulted in a huge loss of property and an adverse impact of agriculture.
- (2) In view of the fact that per capita availability of drinking water has been decreasing alarmingly, it calls for fresh look into water policy.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chanduli): Hon. Speaker, kindly include the following two items in the list of business for the next week:

1. Regarding discussion on the incidents of irregularities in National Rural Health Mission Scheme in various states of the country including Uttar Pradesh.
2. Regarding providing employment to continuously increasing educated unemployed according to their eligibility in the country.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Hon'ble Speaker, kindly include the following items in the list of business for the next week:

1. Jalgaon district comes in both the zones- Central Railway and Western Railway and many trains run from here, but after requesting and protesting during the last few years for the stoppage of few trains in Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Dharangaon, Amalner and Pachora, two trains were given the stoppage in Jalgaon. But now, Ministry of Railways is going to cancel the stoppage of these trains. If it is true, then this decision needs to be withdrawn immediately.
2. There are thousands of tourist places like archaeological monuments, forts and ancient religious temples telling stories of ancient civilization of India. Similarly, in my Parliamentary Constituency Jalgaon, there is Changdev temple, Bhuikot fort, Parola, Bahadpur fort and Farkande Jhulte Manore. But now their condition has become bad to worse. There is a need to make amendments in the law for the maintenance and repair of such places.

12.12 hrs.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM LICENCES AND SPECTRUM

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item no. 11. Shri P.C. Chacko.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): I beg to move the following:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Sitaram Yechury from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Sitaram Yechury from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee”.

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia. Not present.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL.

12:13 Hrs.

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO IN THE CHAIR)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North-East Delhi): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir I am thankful to you. There is very important issue that in our country, there are lakhs of such youngsters or employees who are temporary from years and no effective policy has yet been formulated for them. You will be surprised to know that for a long period of almost 18 years,

people have been working on casual basis even in Government jobs while in private institutions, people working on casual basis is not a surprise. I am having a data on it, according to which there are 33% who are working as casual laborers. In urban areas, if a permanent employee is getting 365 rupees, then casual will get 122 rupees, in rural areas, a permanent employee is getting 232 rupees and casuals are getting only 94 rupees. I urge upon the Government that even after 60 years, no effective policy has been formulated, so that they are automatically declared as permanent after a specified time period. They are always in stress. They might get jobless anytime, they are fired. After remaining in job for 10-12 years, their condition becomes pitiable. I would like to urge upon the Government to formulate a policy so that after a time period, they should be declared permanent, so that they can get the benefit after working for so many years.

[English]

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Sir, I would like to talk about a very specific topic which is about my Constituency Sindhudurg.

Sir, it is about the National Highway 17. The work of widening the National Highway 17 is very slow for the past few years. It has started in a phased manner. It is going on at a very slow speed for the past few years. There have been a lot of accidents during the past two years. About thousand people have died on this Highway.

So, I request the Government to take action on this very specific phase which is Zarap to Patradevi. The work has completely stopped there for the past few months. Eighty per cent of the work has already been completed. Twenty per cent of the work is still pending. The work has been stopped now.

Sir, the people are facing a lot of troubles. My constituency is Ratnagiri in Sindhudurg district. Sindhudurg is one of the districts that come in my constituency.

I would urge upon the Government to release funds immediately for the completion of the remaining 20 per cent work. The roads are already in bad condition, and the people are facing a lot of troubles. So, I would request the Government to take action and release funds immediately.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Hon. Chairman, I am thankful to you to allow me to raise issue on prevailing commercialisation in education. It is observed these days that education has become commercialised. To get admission in KG class one lakh or two lakh rupees in paid. Everyone is aware of it. I want to give more trust on medical education here. There was a news published in the Times of India that donation of 1 crore 70 lakh rupees was taken for a post graduation seat of radiology in a private medical college. This is very importunate and shameful. If we talk about medial education then people have to pay 50 lakh or more for private seats in under graduate medical college. It has become a business now. I would disapprove this practice, Mr. Chairman, at post graduate level in radiology, orthopedic and other departments, people have to pay 70 lakh, 80 lakh, one crore and more as I have just told that seats are costing at Rs. 1 crore 70 lakh. This practice should be banned. For NRI seats, every provision is in dollar. I feel that for the poor children of our country, children of Dalit, small farmer, tribals and labourers, there will be no provision in the coming years. So, through you, through this House, I would like to draw the attention of Hon. HRD Minister and Minister of Health and Family Welfare towards the commercialisation of education and it should be checked. People and institutions which are responsible for commercialisation of education should be punished and when recognition is given to any medical college or educational institution, there should be some provision so that no one indulges in such activities.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Virendra Kumar, and Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan are permitted to associated with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Thank you Hon. Chairman, the question which I am going to raise is very serious. There is a Kuteshwar mine near Katni which is under Steel Authority of India and Dolomite is extracted from there, the work is done by labourers. Now only three thousand four hundred labourers are alive. 728 have died. They were daily wages workers. I would like to remind you that when for the first time

contested elections from Jabalpur then these labourers voted for me. I helped them a lot through court and I went to every concerned Minister. Shri Beni Prasad Verma is present here. I didn't go to him. More than 700 people died due to starvation. Labour court gave its verdict that 24 crore rupees should be given to them. When approached High Court, then one bench gave decision to give 21 crore rupees. Kapil Sibbal Ji, SAIL company approached court. But poors have no option than to starve. They will not get wages even equal to daily wages. Earlier they were getting 35 or 36 rupees. I would like to mention that they were daily wages workers.

Hon. Chairman, many established leader in this House have been from that place. They are labourers. No one wants to take up their case. There was a famous lawyer Shri Nayar who built coffee houses across the country. He used to take up their cases free of cost. Now he is no more. There are 15-20 people staying at my home since yesterday. I will have to pay for their travel expenses. Shri Ganesh Singh contested elections from there a number of times... *(Interruptions)* He is an M.P. from there...*(Interruptions)* Shri Bansal, you are not listening to me. I would like to submit to you that it is a very serious and painful case. They are not getting money according to new daily wages rules but they are getting their wages according to old daily wages rules. He has won case in High court for two times, he has won case in labour court. But SAIL approached Supreme Court and continue to pay them unreasonable amount. Shri Beni Prasad Verma is not present here. He has started wearing pant instead of Dhoti-Kurta. I would like to say that Government must consider this issue otherwise remaining labourers would also die...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharad Yadav, now you please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am concluding. I want to say that attention should be paid in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble members who wish to associate themselves with the issue, send their names.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I would like to say that the suit by SAIL...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ganesh Singhji, you may send your name. Do not speak like this. It is a submission. If you want to associate, you may send your name at the table.

[Translation]

Shri Panna Lal Punia, Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, Shri Jitendra Singh Bundela, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Shri A. T. Nana Patil, Dr. Mirza Mahboob Beg associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, there is large scale scarcity of fertilizers in Purvanchal of Uttar Pradesh which has led to a serious crisis. Chandauli, Gazhipur, Benaras, Mirzapur etc. are the districts which have a place in the field of agriculture. Chandauli district is called paddy bowl and fertilizers are not available there. I want to say that the fertilizer unloaded at Benaras is sent to other districts but Chandauli, which has seventh place in any crop, is spared which amounts to step-motherly treatment.

Through you, I demand that that Chandauli's quota of fertilizers out of railway rake of fertilizers reaching there, should be sent, to Chandauli. Similarly, the farmers of Mirzapur are facing problems due to large scale scarcity of fertilizers in Poorvanchal. For the last many years, fertilizers are distributed among the farmers by resorting to lathi charge on them. I have been raising this issue time and again in the House that there should be no step-motherly treatment with Pooravanchal, particularly keeping in view the backwardness and crop production in the area. I, therefore, would like to convey to the Government, through you, that the issue of scarcity of fertilizers in Eastern Uttar Pradesh should be resolved immediately. Today, paddy bowl is demanding from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to demand from the Government that the fertilizers quota of Eastern Uttar Pradesh should be sent there. I would also like to say that the Union Government issue instructions to Uttar Pradesh government to check the smuggling of fertilizers to Nepal and Bihar. If their due quota is not available, it is responsibility of the Government that it makes the fertilizers available to the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to demand from the Government that the issue of scarcity of fertilizers in eastern

Uttar Pradesh be resolved and fertilizers should be arranged immediately for the farmers. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not repeat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble members who wish to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ramkishun, send their names.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kamal Kishor Commando associate himself with the issue raised by Shri Ramkishun.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like put my demand before Railway ministry regarding railway line in Himachal Pradesh. Basically, Himachal Pradesh is a hilly state. After independence, there has been constructed only 36 km. of railway line so far which is negligible. I would like to say that whoever became the Railway minister, he has never showed much enthusiasm for providing railway lines in Himachal Pradesh. Recently, I had made a demand to link Ghanauli, adjoining Punjab in my Parliamentary constituency with Dehradun in Uttarakhand via Nalagarh, Badri, Barotiwala, Kala Amb and Panwata Sahib. Ministry of Railway listened to my demand and a survey has been decided. But I think, it has been kept for survey only for the last one year. The survey has not been undertaken. Out of these, two places are very religious. One is Pnota Sahib which is an important place for Sikhs. Lakhs of pilgrims reach there. The other is Haridwar where Hindus come for holy dip. Both these places fall in that area. I would like to say that this area has now become an industrial corridor. During NDA reign, Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji had given us an industrial package which resulted in employment for lakhs of people and an investment of hundreds of billion rupees. I wish this railway line be constructed and the assurance given for the survey, be fulfilled. Financial provision should be made for the purpose.

Through you, I demand from the Ministry of Railway that the survey be completed in the current year itself so that residents of the area could benefit. Thanks.

SHRI PAKAURI LAL (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to submit that my Parliamentary constituency Robertsganj in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh has nearly

70 percent population of backwards, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Sir, my area is rocky and naxal affected. The water table in this area has gone down which has led to acute shortage of potable water throughout the year. People are compelled to drink contaminated water, because of which symptoms like disability, heart diseases and kidney failure are developing in them. On the basis of a survey the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Water Resources has contemplated a special package which is under consideration for many years. No amount has been released so far for this purpose which is not in public interest.

Sir, I would like to urge the Government that in view of the problem of drinking water in our tribal dominated hilly area maximum funds should be allocated for this area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Radhe Mohan Singh ji, the notice you have given is not clear, therefore, please be brief.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak in zero hour.

Sir, some times back urad dal and rasame were cultivated in a large quantity in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Jharkhand but as the crop spoiled, many people had to face heavy losses. Some of them were compelled to commit suicide and four of them committed suicide. No action was taken on the promises and assurances given by the Government in this regard and the assurances remained merely on paper. This is not the first time that seeds of the multinational seed companies like the National Seed Corporation, Monsanto, Pioneer, Hybrid, Maico are of inferior quality. The seeds are unproductive. Neither the Government takes any action against these guilty companies nor any compensation is being given to the farmers by these companies. This controversial Seed Bill, 2010 does not fulfill the demands of the farmers. In this Bill soft attitude has been adopted for the seed companies and there is no relief for the farmers. This Bill is completely in favour of seed companies. Monsanto Trumport Singera Company has made its roots deepen here. Besides, 500 companies are coming in India and by selling low quality seeds in the name of hybrid seeds they are compelling the farmers to commit suicide. In the new Bill there can be a penalty of maximum one lakh rupees if seeds are not found as per the standard of quality

and fertility. The assessment of the loss of the farmers will be made with the help of Regional Expert Committee on the basis of which the compensation will be given. This is entirely wrong. When seed is not of good quality and it does not produce grain the farmers get ruined. Compensation of loss cannot be made just by giving them the cost of the seeds. There is a need for the new Seed Liability Bill, in which there should be the provision of minimum financial compensation in case the crop of the farmers get destroyed. The new Bill should have the provision that there should be control over the prices of the seeds. The farmers should get seeds on reasonable price. The companies selling low quality seeds should be black listed and if the whole crop is destroyed then there should be a provision of penalty on the seed company equal to the cost of the whole crop. This is my demand through you.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

Now Shri S. S. Ramasubbu.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Sir, now-a-days, the match industry is facing a very serious problem not only in Tamil Nadu but also all over India. The safety match industry is segregated into three parts, namely, completely handmade, partially mechanized and fully mechanized. Safety match making can be classified into five steps, namely, frame filling, dipping, box filling, label pasting and packing. In completely handmade units, all these five processes are being carried out without the use of power. But in partially mechanized units, the processes of frame filling and dipping are being carried out through machines while box filling, label pasting and packing are being performed by hand. In fully mechanized units, all the five processes are being carried out through machines.

Sir, now-a-days there is a very serious problem. The current situation is that the completely handmade units have shrunk into three per cent while the partially mechanized units are contributing 72 per cent of the total production and 25 per cent comes from completely mechanized units. As a result, all the labourers, who are engaged in handmade units, have shifted to semi-mechanized units.

After the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, now-a-days this industry is also facing labour crunch.

However, they did not attain their production target and the imposition of excise duty is adding fuel to the fire. As per the available survey report, partially-mechanized unit contributed to providing employment to 38,959 persons. This is 79 per cent. Handmade safety match industry employs least number of labourers. Semi-mechanised units employ most of the labourers and it took over the position of small-scale industries from handmade units and they are to be protected.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come to the point.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government that total excise duty exemption should also be extended to semi-mechanised units at par with handmade units to save this industry.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to place before this House some serious issues with regard to the EPF pensioners and also the EPF Pension Scheme. There are about two and a half crore people, who are enrolled in this Scheme now. This Act has come in our country in the year 1952. After 43 years of big gap, the Scheme has come in 1995. Before this 1995 Scheme, the employees could enroll or join in the family pension scheme. There is a very serious lacuna in the 1995 Scheme because every employee has to complete 10 years service in this Scheme. But, it is not possible because only the new one, who joined after 1995, can complete it. So, a large number of employees are not able to get the minimum pension. It is surprising to note that many of them are getting only pension below Rs.100. There are persons who are getting only Rs.10 and Rs.2. The former Labour Minister, Shri Oscar Fernandes had visited Kerala and he himself was aware of the fact that many of the workers are not getting it. Irrespective of the political affiliation, all the trade unions have demanded the Government for a new Act.

Sir, it is also surprising to note that for the last 11 years there was no revision in the pension as far as this Scheme is concerned. There is revision after every five year for the Central and State Government employees. On the one side, Government says that there is financial difficulty. But, we know that every year the Provident Fund amount is increasing. So, there is no justification on the side of the Government. The trade unions have demanded that the minimum pension has to be raised up to at least Rs.3000. We know that the NREGA workers are getting Rs.150 or Rs.200. But, at the same time,

the workers, who have served this nation for a long time, are getting Rs.100 as pension. The pensionable service should be counted from the date of the enrolment in the EPF. Then, this lacuna can be rectified.

The entire wages should be considered as pensionable salary. Now, there is a ceiling of Rs.6500. Earlier, commutation facility was allowed. But, now, it is stopped. That has to be restored. The capital return scheme may be reinstated. So, this is the most important issue as far as a large number of people are concerned. They have worked for this nation for a long time, but there is no one to hear them. I request the Government to take up these Tendulkar Committee the decision of Rural Development Ministry for assessing the number of people living below the poverty line should be withdrawn.

Sir, it is my humble request that the matter of BPL families in Bihar has been very sensitive and serious. The fact is this that according to the research and survey conducted by the State Government the number of BPL families is one crore forty lakh only. While the Central Government has identified only Sixty Five lakh BPL families which is totally contradictory. Due to the mismatch figures, the poverty alleviation programme run by the State Government will be affected badly. The sad part of it is that the uneducated and poor people of the state are affected badly with this. After deciding limit by report of Tendulkar Committee it is not possible to give benefits attached with BPL category to the deserving people. Another truth is that other states are giving incoherent and false figures to get the benefit of BPL. It would be better if independent BPL Commission is constituted on the line of the election commission.

The Hon. Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumar has said on this that a new of face of economic poverty and backwardness will come up if correct standards are not applied and it would be very dangerous for the nation and society.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Chairman Sir, Sixty four years have passed since independence. The assessment of the people living below the poverty line cannot be made till date. On the basis of the report of Suresh issues. A delegation is coming to meet the Prime Minister and the Law Minister. The Government should give this issue due importance.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon'ble Chairman, I would like to speak on the adverse effect of the investment of FDI in retail business sector on the traditional retail business and employment in the country.

Retail Business provides employment to crores of people directly or indirectly in the country. It is considered as the backbone of economy of retail business in all rural and urban parts of the country. The Government has given permission for the FDI investment there. Due to this permission for single brand was given to multinational companies. The big companies of our country like Reliance and Mahindra entered into this, but now when the Government has given permission for multi-brand then big foreign companies like Walmart-Metro etc. will enter and it will affect the small shops of our country.

Indian population is 120 crore and people were getting employment through these small shops in large number. But due to foreign companies retail business will get affected and people will become unemployed. So, I would like to urge upon the Government to not to give permission to FDI in retail business sector and should reconsider the decision. I would like to say that Government should formulate a plan to give some economical benefits to these small shopkeepers in retail business sector because it is very important for their survival. Retail business sector is very big which provides employment to people, it should not get affected by FDI. Government should take any decision after investigation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is associated with the subject of Hon'ble Hansraj Ahir ji.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Hon'ble Chairman, I am concerned about the increasing level of pollution in the country at present. The area I represent is prone to flood and it creates pollution and due to this there is a threat of outbreak of a number of diseases. It becomes difficult to control it. It is my demand that there should be hospitals and other such arrangement, where there is pollution caused by flood. My parliamentary constituency is Bahraich and there is Arsenic in water in large quantity, due to this people suffers from diseases. People suffer from diseases due to the water released from sugar mills. It is my demand that an Environment conservation policy should be formulated so that diseases can be prevented and water of sugar mills should be treated. If Environment conservation policy will not be formulated then

diseases cannot be presented in eastern UP, where people are not satisfied with river water. It is my demand from UP Government and Union Government that strong dam should be constructed on these rivers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Badu Deb Acharia, earlier your name was called and you were present. Would you like to speak now or later?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I can speak just now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, you may please finish in only two minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I cannot finish in two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is all. Then, we are going to the next item.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, there is a devastating flood in the State of West Bengal. Out of 18 districts, 12 districts are adversely affected. More than one lakh people have been affected because of the devastating flood. Thousands and thousands of villages are marooned. Thousands of people have been shifted from their villages and they are staying in relief camps. People are not getting food and drinking water. This is the worst situation. The situation is very grim.

The situation has been further worsened because of discharge of 1.50 lakh cusecs of water from various reservoirs under Damodar Valley Corporation. Every year five districts of West Bengal face flood situation because of excessive discharge of water by Damodar Valley Corporation. There are three reservoirs - Tilaiya, Maithon and Panchet - and Durgapur Barrage. Since their inception, these reservoirs have not been dredged. As a result of this, their capacity to hold water has declined and reduced. Moreover, another additional reservoir was to be constructed at Balpahari in Jharkhand. That has not been undertaken by Damodar Valley Corporation. As a result of this, there has been devastating flood because of excessive discharge of water.

I demand from the Government of India, as we have demanded in this House a number of times, that dredging should be done on war-footing of Durgapur Barrage as well as Tilaiya, Maithon and Panchet reservoirs. I also demand that

the additional reservoir, which was to be constructed at Balpahari in Jharkhand, should also be constructed.

I demand that a Central Team should be immediately sent to assess the extent of damage that has been caused by the recent flood in 12 districts of West Bengal. The damage caused there is huge, and standing crops have been damaged in a number of districts. The Central Government should come forward to assist the State Government financially and in other matters also.

I would reiterate that the Central Government should send a Central Team to assess the extent of damage and provide assistance to the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey is also associating on this issue.

The remaining portion of submissions will be taken up at the end of the day. Today, we will skip the lunch break and take up the Legislative Business.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman I have Submitted my name to speak in the zero hour...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up them at the end of the day.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur) : Sir I Would also like to say something in the House.

SHRI P.L PUNIA (Barabanki) : Sir, I have also submitted my name to speak in the zero hour

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some more submissions are there. We will take up them at the end of the day. Please take your seats.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me inform you that we are not taking all the 'Zero Hour' submissions at the same time. It is always taken-up in two installments. So, the remaining portion will be taken up at the end of the day, and this is the practice that we are following.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, I have also submitted notice for zero hour, Today member also have to go, so place take up zero hour now. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the remaining submissions will be taken up today at the end of the other business. Why do you not please adjust?

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, train will leave at 2 P.M

... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All of you can take only two minutes each. I will be very strict on this.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): There should be equal justice. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The protest is taken in its true spirit, but I will allow only for two minutes each. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the issue of urgent public importance. I would like to raise a very important issue in the House. Mr. Mohammad Rafi is very famous for his singing not only in this country but in other

countries also and everyone respects him a lot. His songs are evergreen and can never become old. It is my demand from Union Government through you that Mr. Mohammad Rafi should be honoured with Bharat Ratna Award posthumously; it will increase the honour of the country and also the playback singers of the country.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Mr. Chairman, I associate myself to the issue raised by Shri Shailendra Kumar.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Chairman, I want to draw the attention of Ministry of Rural Development through you towards a discriminatory policy due to which 35 lakh families of Madhya Pradesh are homeless, Ministry of Rural Development of Madhya Pradesh has surveyed it, more than 35 lakh families have become homeless. But those families have not been allotted Indira Awas. Madhya Pradesh is continuously suffering from discrimination. I would like to give an example. I have no hard feelings for those states. Even their quota is increased but I would like to tell one thing to the House and the Government that Uttar Pradesh has more than 3,32,000 and Bihar has more than 7,37,000...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mention statistics, and only make your point.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, I am giving my point only. You have given it to Gujarat in the same manner...(*Interruptions*) My point is that you have provided lacs of houses under Indira Awas to some states but why such discrimination with Madhya Pradesh? We have got only 76,000 houses whereas the State Government had demanded for two and half lacs to quarter to three lakh houses. Our Government is being in constant touch with you but in spite of this, we are getting assurances only and these homeless families of Madhya Pradesh are being cheated upon constantly. I demand from the Government that the whole country should be treated in an equal manner. Every state needs houses. So, the houses should be provided in an equal ratio. Either the ratio of population or the total number of houses should be kept in mind but I feel that justice needs to be done in this regard.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Honorable Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak about an important issue of my Lok Sabha Constituency area Barabanki. Budget had been allocated in all the muslim dominant districts of the country under the multi sectoral development plan of the Government of India. My Lok Sabha Constituency comes under the same as well. Outlay of Rs. 51,70,00,000 has been reserved for the different works of the district. Out of this, work costing of Rs. 50,77,00,000 has been sanctioned. It has been told that the work proposal of the rest Rs. 92.79 lacs is pending with the State Government. Thus, the total budget for Barabanki district under the multi-sectoral development plan of the Government of India has been finished. Considering the situation of the district, more budget is required. Therefore, it is my request that while considering the requirements of muslim dominant areas of Barabanki district, additional amount may be allocated according to the proposal erstwhile, for the important work like opening girls inter-college for Kintur, Subeha, Hasanpur Tanda, Lalpur Karota, Ganeshpur, Haidergarh, Basa, Byahara so that appropriate development work can be done in the backward minority dominant area like Barabanki which is badly lagging behind in most of the development indexes as compared to the other districts. Additional budget may be sanctioned as special assistance while keeping in view the balanced development and requirements of this district.

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a matter of serious public importance.

You must be aware of the fact that in 2003, the Government of India and the State Government of Assam had signed a political agreement with the leaders of the erstwhile Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT). In the second Bodo political agreement particularly, the Government of India had inserted one clause, that is, clause 8, by way of assuring the Bodo people that the Bodo people living in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Autonomous Districts would be given the status of Scheduled Tribes. But in spite of having lapsed long seven years, till today, clause 8 of the Bodo Accord has not yet been implemented.

Through you, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government of India to take appropriate steps to help include the Bodo

Kacharis living in Karbi Anglong and North (Cachar Hills in the list of Scheduled Tribes without any further delay.

[Translation]

Seven year have passed but no step has been taken. In the year 2002 the Govt. of Assam had recomonded this matter to the Govt. of India.

[English]

The inaction of the Government of India has hurt the minds and sentiments of the Bodo people living in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills. The Bodo people living in the plain districts of Assam have been given the Scheduled Tribes status, whereas the Bodo people living in two-hill Districts in Assam have been deprived of the Scheduled Tribes status.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please come to the point. You have made one point mentioned in the Notice. You cannot raise the whole issue of Bodoland now.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : I would like to appeal to the Government of India to take appropriate steps to include the Bodo Kacharis living in the Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hill Autonomous Districts in the list of Scheduled Tribes without any further delay.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Honorable Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to put forth my point in the House on a very important subject. The Government of India has benefitted milk producing people, worker, consumer, by giving stability to cooperative enterprises in 39 districts of Uttar Pradesh under Operation Flood Scheme in the year 1971 with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture. Previously, the Government Dairy Development Federation had already stopped milk cooperatives in the year 1963 to develop this programme in the rural regions of the state. State Cooperative Dairy Federation Limited organization had given profit and employment to the milk producing farmers and workers by implementing milk cooperatives in the year 1971. The working of dairy development at the office of Jawahar Nagar building had been done by the Management Board of PCDF Limited Organization but in the year 1999, Government had taken over them under their administrative control and announced the closure of dairy federations in 39 districts of the country like

Saharanpur, Aligarh, Bareilly, Hathras, Agra, Moradabad, Fatehpur, J.P. Nagar by encouraging corruption and scams.

13.00 Hrs.

Except for this, they are ready to close the same in Kanpur, Badaun, Kannauj, Unnao, Mainpuri, Etah, Itawah, Mathura, Bulandshaher, Ghaziabad, Muzzaffarnagar and Bijnaur. Due to which, 43 thousand employees will become jobless. PCDF employees are on strike in the entire state. They are not getting their salaries for nearly last one year and their families and children are suffering a lot for that reason. The arrear of Rs. 16 crore of farmers is due in the state, due to which around two lacs farmers are on the verge of starvation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say, through you, that the Government of Uttar Pradesh is not keen to establish new industries. Rather, old industries are being closed down, as the prices of their land have become higher and it has come into the prime location, so the Government is preparing to sell it off.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may put your demand.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: I would like to say through you that in our Kanpur district...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Mr. Chairman: What is your demand to the Central Government?

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: A large number of employees are on strike in our Kanpur district. Therefore, I demand to the Minister of Agriculture of the Government of India to provide financial assistance to give employment to 43 thousand employees and to pay arrears to two lakh farmers and organize PCDF organizations while bringing them under the cooperative programme of NDDB and provide employment in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): Sir, I may be also permitted associate with Shri Rajaram Pal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your name will be associated.

13.02 Hrs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up item No. 12. Shri Kapil Sibal to speak.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, with your permission, I beg to move...

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M.PATEL (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, quorum is not complete in the House and you are taking up the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are sitting during lunch hour. So, during the lunch hour quorum is not raised.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: But there should be quorum in the House, how are you proceeding the House without quorum.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Conventionally, we do not ask for the quorum during lunch time. You please understand that. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: But, Mr. Chairman, there should be quorum...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a convention. Please

understand this. Please ask your senior Members. *[Translation]*
You may continue please.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: It means that Government is not serious. At least, their Members should be present in the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you not understand? I have told you. Please understand that during lunch hour, normally quorum is not asked for. So, please understand that. If you are insisting on that, please tell me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M.PATEL: I would like to know that is it not necessary? This is a Government Bill, therefore, Members should be in the House. Since, it is Government Bill, that's why, I am speaking. We are sitting here only to listen.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is a quorum. Hon. Minister, Shri Kapil Sibal may continue.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 covered about twenty NITs. It was in operation for about 34 months. In the meantime, the Government of India in the context of expansion in the education sector decided to set up five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs). They started their courses in 2008. Now three years have passed and many have completed their courses. They have to get their degrees. There was no statute under which they were recognized as degree granting institution. So, we needed to bring the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research

under the 2007 Act, as institutions of national importance and include them in the Schedule.

While the amendment was sent to the Standing Committee, after the Bill was introduced on April 15, 2010, the Standing Committee in the course of consideration of the Bill referred to the Cabinet decision of 17th of September, 2009 saying that the Government has decided to set up ten new NITs. As you know the Government had decided that there should be no State or Union Territory in this country which does not have a NIT. So, we decided to set up ten more NITs at Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Goa, Delhi, Uttarakhand and Puducherry. Goa was to cater to Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

The Standing Committee suggested that since these ten NITs are set up, they should also be included in the present Act. In the course of the deliberations of the Standing Committee, they also suggested that we need to take care of some transitional provisions in the context of the governance of the NITs and IISERs, it is important to make governance more streamlined. They indicated that the Board of Governors set up under the IISERs Council, the Council had very little role to play. They said that the members of the Board of Governors in IISERs are 16 in number. They indicated that this was too large and in fact, they should be reduced because in the NITs, the members in the Board of Governors are eleven in number. They said that there was an over-representation of the Central Government amongst the nominees in the Board of the IISERs and that experts in the Board are also nominated by the Central Government.

They said that the IISER Council does not have any say in the nomination of those Members to the Board of Governors. So they said let us change the composition of the Board of Governors; let us reduce the number of Secretaries that are included, instead of three let us reduce them to two; reduce the number of eminent scientists also from three to two and at least one of them should be a woman who has special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, engineering or science to be nominated by the Council not by the Government.

Then they suggested that it is better to reduce the number of *ex-officio* members, which is five Secretaries, to four representing Ministries and Departments of the Government

of India dealing with biotechnology, atomic energy, information technology and space. They were to be *ex-officio* members. The further suggestion was that in most of these Boards of Governors when the Secretaries are nominated, the Secretaries and the Chief Secretaries of the States do not have the time to attend the meetings of the Board of Governors. So, what is the point of nominating the Secretary of a Central Government Department and the Chief Secretary of a State when he has no time to attend the meetings? So, it is better to amend it by allowing the Secretary of the Government of India to nominate some body so that at least there is proper representation of the Central Government, and similarly the Chief Secretary of the State may nominate somebody as an *ex-officio* member.

Those are the broad parameters of the amendment that I am moving. I might just indicate that today in the context of the 21st century we need to make our institutions more competitive. We need to amend the governance structure of these institutions, both government and private. We need to have representation of experts from outside the system instead of these institutions being controlled by officials. We must ensure industry representation in the Board of Governors, representation of scientific experts into the Board of Governors, representation I believe also of alumni, which so far has not been done. Who is really interested in the institution? It is the student who has passed out of the institution who cherishes memories and has deep affection for the institution and, therefore, like to invest in it and achieve greater heights.

So, I think that as this House considers some of these issues, we should evolve consensus. Any discourse on education should be above party politics. Educating our youths is investing into the future of India. Our young people, no matter where they are and to which community they belong, are entitled to quality education. These are institutions of quality. The NITs, the IISERs are institutions of quality. But they do not have appropriate governance structures to be able to compete with the rest of the world and create knowledge which alone is the wealth of any nation.

The wealth of a nation is not the infrastructure of an institution. The wealth of a nation is not the amount of fees that the institution charges. The wealth of a nation is not also the representation on the Board of Governors of people of so-called high eminence. The wealth of a nation ultimately is the creativity of the student community. And the creativity of the student

community will only come about if you allow the student community the freedom to think and give it the necessary infrastructure so that they can actually realise the dreams that they have for themselves, for their families and for their country.

We have done a lot, this Government has done a lot for expansion of the education sector but I think we have to do much more for quality. Expansion alone will not take us where we want to be. This is a small step, Sir, I request the distinguished Members of this House to take this Bill into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, hon. Minister.

Motion moved:

“That the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Janardhana Swamy.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY (Chitradurga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may be permitted to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY : My name is Janardhana Swamy, and I represent the Chitradurga Lok Sabha Constituency in the State of Karnataka.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and my Party for giving me an opportunity to initiate a discussion on the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

First of all, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the hon. Minister, who is trying his best to improve the present situation. However, I would like to share some of my observations with the hope that the hon. Minister considers them seriously.

At present, there are 20 National Institutes of Technology which are governed by the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007. The proposed Bill amends the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 to declare certain institutions of technology as institutions of national importance.

Before we go further, I would say that the names ‘Indian Institute of Technology’ and ‘National Institute of Technology’ are fundamentally very confusing. When we say ‘national’, are we not referring to India, in this country? The words ‘national’

and 'Indian' are inter-changeable in most common use. Thus, the Minister must demonstrate his commitments to aid the modest students and their parents by correcting this confusion.

Saying 'this as an error that was done long back' can only be an excuse to carry this further by doing the least. The hon. Minister must use his position and the opportunity for correcting this than letting this confusion slide further into the future.

The newly established five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, which the hon. Minister mentioned, are at Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram; they are to be declared as institutions of national importance. I must say that it is terribly confusing to call these five newly established institutions as Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, while we already have the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. Are they not different? If they are different, why should we call them with similar names? Further, by calling the new institutes as Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, would have the danger of implying that there is no education and research in the present Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. We should pay attention to these preventable errors.

The vision of these institutes is said to be the creation of institutes of the highest calibre in which teaching and education in the basic sciences will be totally integrated with the state-of-the-art research. However, nowhere in the Bill, it is clear to me, how we are going to accomplish that. Is it because we have already accomplished this in other similar institutes and we just want to replicate this in these new institutes? Or is it because we have not accomplished this with other similar institutes and hence, we are trying it out here? You may kindly clarify this.

This is an important Bill; this demonstrates the importance of R&D in our country. As I mentioned during the debate on the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010, on the 24th March 2011, we must also care for the quality of education at the lower levels as they are the feeding channels for the higher education and R&D, without which our ability at the higher levels will be highly limited.

In a broader sense, we must change the education system entirely. Even in institutes like IITs, NITs, IISc, and also in other engineering, medical and other colleges, we are producing graduates who will just read, remember and reproduce, for the

sake of examinations, without really making them understand what they really study.

In a way, we are turning them to be a kind of 'memorizing devices' who will vaguely remember what they study than 'thinking individuals', who will apply their learning and knowledge in their real life applications. Arguably, most of our engineers, doctors, Ph.Ds, coming out of our institutions today, are understanding as little as 10 per cent or even less, of what they study. You can imagine what to expect from someone with 90 per cent gap in their understanding of what they are educated in.

As a result, we have turned our institutions as just certificate printing factories. It is a serious waste of public money and valuable time of our students and significantly compromises our country's ability to compete in the global environment.

When it comes to the funding, the present total funding outlay for all the new five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research is about Rs.2000 crore. In contrast, a foreign institute may spend as much as tens of thousands of crores putting out institutions at highly disadvantaged situation when it comes to compete with the foreign institutes on infrastructure, laboratory, communication, computing and so on. We should consider increasing the budget to these institutions further.

I agree with our several distinguished Members here that we do not really need to follow any particular country's model. Having worked in the United States and other countries for more than a decade prior to contesting in the Lok Sabha elections, I think there are a few good things in every country's model if we know how to spot them. We should explore, learn, debate, understand and adapt these items as suitable in our situation.

I think there is always a good return for the country when it comes to investing in education. I propose we take this opportunity to lead other countries by investing more in the quality and affordable education to every child and youth of this country thereby setting our own standards for others to follow.

Presently, the situation at most of the old and new National Institutes of Technology is so bad that there is no full-time Director in some institutes. For example, National Institute of Technology, Calicut has been without a full-time Director since

October 2010. No promotions or other benefits are being given since the Board meeting is pending for the past nine months. It is also said that more than 200 vacancies have not been filled.

Therefore, just calling these institutions as institutions of national importance is not a great step forward unless we fund them properly, staff them adequately and challenge them to produce the world class results thereby making India a true leader in the science and technology in the coming years. We must not forget the clear link between the strong economy and the R&D and a clear link between the useful R&D and the quality education for our country.

Thank you again for providing me this opportunity to initiate the discussion on this Bill. I hope, several distinguished Members in this august House will have more to add.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (KALAHANDI): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I am here to support the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010 being brought before the House by the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we had around 2048 such technology institutes in our country. Now, because of the Government giving thrust to a great extent to the technical education, the number of institutions, both Government and private, including the IITs and NITs has gone up to 8000. I remember and salute the great visionary leader, our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He felt it wise and necessary that this nation has to stand before other nations who are developed in the field of science and technology and that was the time when a lot of science and technology institutes were introduced in the country.

Though our Government is spending a lot in this regard, much more needs to be done in the field of technical education. The noble intention of the hon. Minister is to develop a visionary mechanism of governance, a perfect regulatory and monitoring system which we are lacking. Today, there are deficiencies in Indian institutions, whether it is IITs or NITs. They have to be strengthened. Through this Bill, the Government is going to apply its visionary effort to consolidate technical education.

The Government of India is spending around Rs. 13,100 crore in the field of higher education and an additional Rs.5,660 crore for the technical education in our country. This comes to around 3.78 per cent of our GDP. But I am sorry to say that in

1960, the Kothari Commission had recommended for six per cent of GDP to be spent in the field of education. If it was a recommendation in 1960, then what would be the requirement now? The population has been developing like anything. In five years, the budgetary system is going to be spent around Rs. 20 lakh crore. When money is being distributed to the people and inclusive growth is the agenda, there is hunger for the technical education of students in the nation and to compete with the whole world, the Indian students are striving their best by running from pillar to post. But because of their financial incapability and poverty situation, they are unable to get this technical education in their respective localities.

Keeping in mind all these aspects of the nation, the Government should also think what are the requirements today in the field of technical education. What should be the expenditure and how many numbers of technical institutes should be there in the nation? That should be the parameter of the Government.

We have shortage of faculty in these institutions. I would like to know whether this aspect has been looked into and whether the institutions have conducive atmosphere or not. The faculty should have perfect atmosphere in the institutional areas so that the children are looked after well and given proper primary education and high school education. I would like to know whether they have other facilities in that locality so that they can sustain in that area to impart the technical education and strengthen these technical educational institutes. There are a number of private institutions, which do not have even 50 per cent of the staff in their institutions but still these institutions are running. They are giving certificates to the technically qualified engineers. But if you examine their performance and excellency, it is just zero. They are not able to render best service to the nation, even though, they are qualified and they are getting degrees.

So, this is one of the deficiency areas that should not be ignored. I would request the hon. Minister to give a lot of emphasis on this and see what are the facilities, which we are unable to provide to these faculty.

Almost in all the institutions, we have the requirement of around 93,000 number of faculty in the coming years. But you do not have institutions to create 93,000 faculties in the country. So, number of institutions should increase. We are definitely

proud of IITs like Kanpur, Kharagpur, Roorkee, Pune and many others. But they also need a lot of governance reform in their institutions. The glamour of these institutions is dying gradually. The Government must restore the dignity and glamour of these institutions so that they could have its name and fame around the world. The students from all over the world used to come over here. That should further continue.

Our other Institutions whether it is the 15 IITs or 30 NITs, all these Institutions need to have proper attention so far as the provision of faculties, provision of basic infrastructure and other facilities are concerned. I would like to present one major area in this House. What was the thrust of our freedom fighters? What was the thrust of our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi? It was to strengthen the whole younger generation of this country. But I am sorry to say that we are unable to fulfil the dreams of our visionary leaders.

A few States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala only have developed from technical education point of view. But in other parts of India, people are deprived of it. Forget about the States like Orissa or Jharkhand or Chhattisgarh or Uttarakhand which are backward States and their population is Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections of people. They cannot develop unless they are given special importance in the field of technical education. You should spend more money in the backward regions of the country. You are spending IIP fund to provide basic facilities in the naxalite and Maoist affected areas. The engineers present over there cannot spend even Rs.5 lakh or Rs.10 lakh a year but they have been given to spend Rs.2 crore. They are drawing Rs.4000 as salary. How could we develop these under developed areas with this kind of system? Unless and until, the students could come out, get themselves educated from these institutes and are from that particular area, they cannot serve in that area, with the result, infrastructure development cannot take place.

Our Minister is a visionary person and he is giving a lot of emphasis on education and a revolutionary step like Right to Education has come into effect. But this is a major area for suffering class people. Gandhiji had given emphasis to the suffering class people of the nation. In the system of education, for this suffering class area, regional imbalance is there. From the education point of view also, imparting technical education is also highly needed to give a thrust.

Take for example my area of KBK region, that is, Koraput, Bolangir, Kalahandi region. In all eight districts constitute the KBK region. In this region, there is no such institute even though the Government of India is giving special funds for that. When Rajivji was there, he made a programme called ADOPT. From then onwards, the KBK region came and North-Eastern Development Council came into formation. But the technical education is not taking place over there.

So my urge would be that Bhawanipatna is the headquarters of the KBK region. Why not for the backward region, the Government should have an institution of NIT nature to impart technical education to the youngsters of that region? The economic capacity of that area is well understood by everybody and I do not like to emphasise on that. It would be my urge to the hon. Minister and the Government of India that in future whatever plans and schemes come, they should be distributed properly to the under-developed regions of the country whether it is my area or whether it is other neighbouring States so that the regional disparity is not there. Educationally all sections, and categories of people from all regions could grow to contribute to the development of the nation as a whole.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on National Technology Institute (Amendment) Bill, 2010. We will certainly support this Bill brought by Hon. Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Kapil Sibal, but I would like to give you some suggestions on this.

Today, the Amendment Bill has been brought for National Institute of Technology in which a provision has been made to set up a board in. I was going through the Bill and that found a goal of setting up twenty National Institute of Technology has been set up at the cost of around 2808 crore of rupees. Indian Science Education Institutes of Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal, Trivandrum have been selected and are to be made of national importance which will be provided hundred percent financial aid from centre.

It has been seen that you have allotted 21 15 crore rupees in Eleventh Five Year Plan in the budget of the year 2009-2010. If we look at the condition of NIT, we will find that there is a scarcity of qualified teachers and questions have been raised on it from time to time. The members of standing committee of

Parliament have also raised questions. There is no scarcity of scientists and talented qualified youths in our country and they can prove to be good teachers but you have to encourage them.

Your motive is to encourage education in the country and for this, you have set the goal of increasing two lakh seats. I am happy and would like to congratulate you that you will not take tuition fee on the five percent seats reserved for the poor students, but I want that the target you have set of teaching five percent poor students only, increase it at least to fifty percent because the condition of our country is very bad. Particularly, the condition of poor students, minorities, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes. Their condition is not good. Those who are economically weak, take loan from banks and their guardians face problems in getting loans from banks and they can't even repay. Even they have to sell their land and home in bad economical condition, this is the condition.

You have increased eighty thousand seats for the management courses and twenty two hundred seats for the architect courses, they need to be increased. More land is also needed for opening new institutes, you have given concession on it. You have limited it to 10 acre in rural area and 2.5 acre in urban area, it is alright. Till today most of the villages have marginal and small peasants or there has been decrease in the area of uncultivated, fallow or barren lands of Gramsabha, people have lease, so I think there is a need to reduce the limit of 10 acre. I think it would be better to make it 5 acre from 10 acre.

You have set a target of opening 3200 engineering colleges, from which five lakh students are passing out, most of them are unemployed. A number of Private and Government institutes of I.T have been opened. A lot of people came to us and give their biodata requesting us to accommodate them in some private company. Their number is increasing, you are opening institutes and giving them facilities also, but where to accommodate them, where to give them employment, this setup is also...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill has been allotted two hours. Today is Friday and we have to finish it before the Private Members' Business.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman Sir, I have just started. I am giving very important suggestion, if you say, I will sit down...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak today. Hon. Minister, Sir, I want that the education you give them should be professional, which gives them employment also. Tendency of students towards IT sector has decreased and there have been a lot of reports that a lot of IT institutes have been shut down. It is sad to know that compulsory education for the children between the age-group of 6 to 14 years which should have been implemented since the independence is being implemented after sixty two years of independence. You should have implemented it much earlier, now it is too late. At present, its condition is not hidden from anyone. If you look, there are so many aided schools where there are no buildings, no furniture, no teacher, no aid is given for months to a lot of schools, so there is much need to revive condition at lower level. To promote higher education, we have to give satisfactory results and have to do efforts for that.

Sir, I have Central Teachers Eligibility Test (CTET) report, I will give it to you. A delegation of students came to me. Result is also enclosed with it. No reservation is given to backward classes, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes which causes uprising. Delegation came to me and I had kept letter ready to give you but I was waiting that when there will be a discussion on this Bill, I will speak about this. You have said about setting up a governing board in IIT'S in which power is given to them for admission, fee, salary of the staff and recruitment. This is a good thing. But it has to be looked that it does not become monopoly and it should be examined from time to time. There are three institutes in Allahabad, including IIT, Peepal gaon is very near to our house and Motilal Engineering College is also there. Its condition is very bad. Employees' strike is a common thing there.

Sir, I would like to conclude by giving some figures. You have set a target for setting up a separate board for professional education and discussing it with states. If we evaluate it, we will find that the age of the students of professional education in our country is only 18 years. In other countries like in Britain, it is 14 years, in China, 12 years, in France 11 years and in Brazil 16 years is the age for giving professional education, so we have to try that we start giving professional education to our students from the middle level onwards, only then the ratio

of age will reduce. Recently, you have called education ministers of states for discussion over technical education. States' inclination towards it has reduced. Only half a dozen states come in it. People from half a dozen states including people of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala and Rajasthan came to attend it. The Minister of Secondary Education, Uttar Pradesh put up a question that centre neglects states. On a lot of issues, it is seen in the House that states blame centre and centre blames states. The Bill you have brought that our institutes in professional engineering sector get better, good students pass out and they get employment, this should be our effort.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I will not go into digression. The National Institute of Technology Amendment Bill, 2010 brought by the hon. Minister is very minute. It is only meant for bringing the five Indian Institute of Science and Education and Research and some directors. My argument is that we often bring amendments and waste two-three hours of the House. A comprehensive amendment must be brought. I feel that amendment is needed in NIT to a great extent. You said that in today's time, there are twenty NITs and you are going to make ten more. Large states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan face disadvantage because of it. Uttar Pradesh is a state of more than twenty crore of population and it has just one NIT. This is voiced quite often to divide Uttar Pradesh in small states. I would like to say that try to establish NIT according to the population in large states where population is high.

At least, if it is in Allahabad, there should be at least one more either in Bundelkhand, Western UP and Middle UP. This is my suggestion. Many times, we brought an amendment. We should always try that whenever we come in the House to bring a Bill, it should be with a comprehensive planning. You are a lawyer yourself. I expect that whenever you come, you should come with better planning. I have seen that on one or two occasions you came with small amendments. Entrance Exams, this has one more important question. You made NIT on the lines of NT at national level. You take three different exams of it. You take Joint Entrance Test, IIT, AIEEE. Make only one exam under one umbrella. Our friends often voiced this that poor students face problem because of this. Students

buy form of one Engineering test for three different times, with one or two or three thousand rupees. How much financial burden they have to face? Take one exam and make merit out of it or categorize from it. Those who come under institutes will come. This is my important suggestion. I expect that you will take notice of it in your reply and take care of the interest of the poor students. I feel one difficulty in this that when a student pass twelfth standard, then he/ she is eligible to give entrance exam. If engineering exam remain in that standard only, it would be better. I can see that a lot of coaching institutes have been established across the country. Many cities like Kota are running on the earning of coaching institutes only. There is no regulation regarding this in the country. There is no regulatory body for coaching institutes here. No regulation has been formed either by the State Government or the Union Government. Fee charged from an student is 50 thousand rupees, one lakh rupees or 1.5 Lakh rupees. There is no limit of their fees. I want to say that when syllabus is standardized then definitely poor will be benefited, as Shailendra ji has said poor people try to give good education to their children even by selling their land. Definitely course should be standardized for the children in such a manner that 12th Standard student can complete engineering exam without the need of coaching. If ever need for coaching arise then the Government should make arrangements for it at its own level. I am saying so because his Excellency President in address of UPA-2 said that we will bring reforms in higher education at large level. I would like to give you one or two suggestion on the process of reforms. I will say one more thing that time and again this matter is raised on some issues. On fundamental questions like education and health, on these issues we repeatedly say it is central subject, state subject, or concurrent list subject, but on the issues of providing basic facilities to public a consensus with state has to be arrived at. Now the time has come for this. You may see the kind of atmosphere which has developed in the country. The time has definitely come when we can present our point as per our own convenience, and Government can present its own. Today you are in the Government, tomorrow they will be. After that someone else will be there. The Government brings Bill as per its convenience and has its own way, this should not happen. We have to see that the fundamental questions related to public conveniences have to be coordinated with States, and definitely we are in the politics for State, nation and public welfare. If we deviate from these questions and start

mudslinging then definitely public will go against us. These are difficult times due to which we are facing problems and there is a question mark on our Parliament. Thank you very much and I sincerely hope when hon. Minister replies he will at least talk about disadvantage of the large number of entrance examinations and when you standardize entrance exam then you will keep these fundamental questions in mind.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010. I will present some suggestions in brief. The Government has been making commendable efforts to promote technical education but the success will elude us until we attain cent percent literacy by improving level of Government schools. Today the situation of Government schools is known to everyone. At some places there is no building, no furniture, no teacher. The aided schools do not get grants, sometimes, for months together. In such circumstances our efforts to promote higher education will not yield satisfactory results till the time reforms in education at lower level are not carried out.

There are around 22 crore children enrolled in schools of the country but just 1.3 crore children manage to reach the universities. For 20.7 crore children to reach universities is a challenging task. Around 55 percent faculty posts in our newly established eight IITs are lying vacant. There are just 45 professors in IIT Patna. Rest of the teachers come from outside, are visiting professor and demand is being made for visiting professors from foreign countries. I feel professors should be recruited as faculty members then only we can succeed. I have mentioned this in my speech dated 24-3-2011 while expressing my thoughts on National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

We are lagging behind as far as technology is concerned. We have to take help from foreign countries. Therefore, we need to strengthen technology oriented education at primary level itself. A civilized society will progress only when its foundation is made strong. In China, Japan, Germany etc. technology education is given at early age. Their R&D is very strong. At One Lakh of population there is one technology institute. But in India it is not so. We have just one ITI for ten lakh of population in our country. This is the reason we have to import spare parts, we do not even manufacture CFL here while

in China it is being made in plenty. This is in form of cottage industry there. We have to understand this mentality that why we are dependent on foreign countries for technology. Today need of the hour is to slowly and slowly break this mentality.

The students after passing from IITs migrate to the USA and settle there. No efforts have been made by the Government to check this. I would like to know from the House as to what efforts have been made by the Government to check this and what they propose to do in future.

The IIT passed students after completing their courses usually opt for Indian Administrative Services, so the country fails to fully utilize their talent. It needs to be checked.

The entire country is stunned by the news of suicides committed by students in IIT hostels and the Government has informed that during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010, total 24 students has gone for this suicidal step in all IITs and higher technical institutes of the country. The maximum number of cases *i.e.* 6 has been reported from IIT, Chennai (Tamil Nadu). Behind these suicides reasons which Government gave are mental depression, the burden of studies and peer pressure.

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Sir, I welcome this National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010. I am also a part of the Standing Committee on HRD. We have discussed this Bill in detail. One thing I can make here is regarding the shortage of faculty -the prime concern of our country. I would like to just show the statistics regarding the faculty of higher education institutions.

Sir, in our 15 Central Universities, the sanctioned strength of faculty is 9,825, but the vacancy position is 3,761. The Indian Institutes of Technology are institutes of national importance. In the existing IITs, the number of vacancies in faculty is 1,179. Now we have established 7 more IITs and the vacancy position of faculty there is 385. We are facing the same situation even in our IIMs also. The vacancy position of faculty in our IIMs is 95. So, the Government should urgently intervene and fill up these vacancies. Our hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, while presenting the Bill before this House, has explained the importance of our higher educational institutions. But our existing USER and new IITs, a majority of them are working in rental buildings. So this situation should be improved

by constructing proper buildings for them. In the interest of gross enrolment ratio and providing better education to the future generations of our country, the situation needs to be improved at the earliest. Otherwise, it will greatly affect our young generation.

13.57 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

Secondly regarding review of the performance of our existing national institutions, I would like to quote an example here. Kindly see the position in our neighbouring country China. Their efforts are incomparable in higher education especially in science and technology. Shanghai Jiao Tong University of China has conducted an academic ranking of worldwide universities in 2006. Our IIT, Kharagpur was the only engineering college from India listed among the 500 universities from all over the world. Our IITs and IIMs have been there for more than 50 years now. But even now we are not ready to review their performance in the field of research, in technological advancement and progress of the student community. This should be done in order to help our future generations.

Thirdly, I would like to make a point regarding the reservation policy of these institutions. Many reserved posts of teaching staff are lying vacant and admission of reserved candidates has also come down in the last few years. So, there is an urgent need to look into this matter and fill up the reserved posts of faculty in our higher educational institutions.

Now I would like to make a point regarding the infrastructure in these institutions. Our Minister of Human Resource Development has stated publicly and also inside the House that the Government would like to set up more universities in our country. We are now having only 22,500 colleges and the Government wants to increase this number to 45,000 colleges. At present we are having only 450 universities in our country and our Government wants to increase it to 900 in order to increase our Gross-Enrolment Ratio (GER) from 12.8 per cent to 30 per cent by 2030. We agree with this proposal. But our spending on education, particularly on higher education is very meagre. It is only 0.7 per cent of our GDP whereas the USA spends 2.6 per cent of

its GDP on higher education, Europe spends 1.2 per cent of its GDP and Japan also spends 1.2 per cent of its GDP on higher education.

14.00 hrs.

So, I urge upon the Government to increase the spending in higher education. Even though there is lesser spending in higher education, the utilisation of this money is around 30 per cent to 40 per cent. It is a serious concern of the Government. The Government should intervene in this. Who is responsible for not utilising the money allotted in the Budget? So, there should be an urgent need to intervene in this matter.

The Government is going to introduce the foreign and innovation universities also. While we open up the window for the foreign players, we should take some measures to protect our own institutions. Otherwise, these foreign players will take away the best faculties in our universities and also they are buying some of our universities. In future that will badly affect the growth of our GER and growth of our higher education.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I stand here today to deliberate on the Bill that has been moved by the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development relating to National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

The hon. Minister has another four important Bills in line, the Foreign Educational Institution (Regulation of Entry and Operation) Bill, 2010, The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, the Prohibition of Unfair Practice in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010, and also The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010, which will again be referred back to this House after it is passed in Rajya Sabha.

The Bill that is before us today is equally very important in nature. At the outset, I would say, India's rapid economic growth in the past two decades can be largely attributed to the investments that have been made in education in the previous 60 years. But a lot of ground still needs to be covered and can be gauged by the fact that on the Human Development Index, as per the 2010 report of the United Nations Development Programme, India ranks 119 out of a total of 169 countries. It falls in the category of medium human development, much

below China, which ranks 83 and below even countries like Guatemala, which ranks 116, Kyrgyzstan, which ranks 109 and Honduras, which ranks 106.

While the number of institutes is growing, there is no commensurate rise in the availability of teachers, to which the hon. Minister initially had, in his opening remarks, mentioned. With its inability to attract even the top one per cent of each year's class into Ph.D programme, the quality of instruction and scholarship in Indian higher education is often seen as set for decline.

Today's challenges, therefore, of quality in Indian higher education, are inability to attract a sufficiently large number of talented youth to teach and do research, separation of education from research, inadequate financing and administrative weaknesses and wasteful expenditure. These are the five categories in which we have to look into.

The National Institute of Technology (Amendment) Bill, that is before us, seeks to confer the status of institutions of national importance on the newly established five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research at Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram.

This Bill seeks to strengthen the networking of NITs and Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research by giving representation in their Board of Governors to the Indian Institute of Technology in whose territory or zone the National Institute of Technology or the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research falls.

One would appreciate the initiative taken by IISERs, no doubt, but the inter-disciplinary knowledge regime as indicated by the Department is not clearly spelt out in the Bill. I would say, this needs to be sustained, strengthened and expanded further.

I hope that the Minister would seriously strive towards flexibility for freedom and research environment within inter-disciplinary regimes so that the students could practically move seamlessly from one area to another. NITs have made significant contribution in making the outreach of technical education possible to far off areas of this country but it needs further expansion.

Expanding knowledge base is crucial for a country's economic growth. Mr. Minister says India's higher education

sector will have 44 million enrolments by 2020. Our country is slated to add another 120 million people to the working age segment in the same period and education can make many of these people contribute towards economic growth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude; there are so many Members to speak.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Despite India being one of the largest higher education centres in the world with almost 14 million students enrolled in more than 25,000 institutions, various studies have shown that size often does not translate into employable quality. This needs to be looked into. The education sector is poised at a critical juncture. If we do not address issues of inclusion, expansion, and quality, we risk our demographic dividend turning into a drag.

Taking the advantage of speaking here on this Bill, I would again remind the hon. Minister that earlier the former HRD Minister Mr. Arjun Singh on 14th February, 2008 had intimated the Chief Minister of Orissa regarding establishment of a world class university and for that 700 acres of land near Talabasta of Banki Tahsil of Cuttack district was provided free of cost. Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of HRD, visited the proposed site on 10th February, 2009. Yet, there is no further progress in the matter. I would request the Minister to look into this aspect.

The Government of Orissa has also asked to open a medical college in the Central University of Koraput to which the Minister had himself visited. The Ministry of HRD is yet to take decision.

Before concluding, I would like to draw your attention to a very important issue which has been very recently published in the media. It is a very alarming fact that has come to light relating to scientific misconduct. Scientific misconduct in India has risen four times since the nineties, pushing the country to the top of the fraud rate across the world. A study by Prof. T.A. Abinandanan from the Indian Institute of Science on scientific misconduct in India finds that misconduct rates have risen from 10 per 100,000 papers in 1991-2000 to 44 per 100,000 papers in the decade 2001-10.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You have taken too much time.

This is really very alarming. Out of 70 retracted papers, 45

papers were attributed to some form of plagiarism, 23 for text plagiarism, 18 for self-plagiarism and three for data plagiarism. The 45 papers involve a large number of scientists from some of the best institutes in the country. The researchers behind misconduct laden papers are not only from lower tier institutes but also from top institutes of this country including CSIR lab, including DBT labs, Banaras Hindu University, Post-Graduate Institute for Medical Education and Research and IIT Kanpur. This is a very alarming situation. What I find here is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : I need hardly one minute.

It is not that United Kingdom, USA and Japan are free from it. There also plagiarism takes place. But the rate is very low like 13, 14 and 16. In our case it is 68.

So, I would like to mention in this House that the hon. Minister also should take cognizance to the plagiarism and the retraction of the papers relating to the research specially, in the fields of science.

Odisha was deprived of USER. I hope Government will consider to set-up more such institutes in different States including Odisha where the students have a liking towards science and research.

With these words I conclude.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion.

The hon. Minister is good enough to say in the beginning that he is going to start many NITs in various parts of the country specially in the remote States of North-East. This is a very welcome suggestion. He said that the structure of NITs is changing and that is why, he is bringing an amendment. He said that as there are a lot of members in the Advisory Committee, he is going to reduce the number. It is a good suggestion. Most of the bureaucrats are not attending the meetings. It is a fact.

At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister certain facts. The NITs are originated from RECs. I was also the Chairman of REC which is under the Education Ministry of Tamil Nadu when I was Education Minister in the State. There was a dispute started at that time when the Central

Government was converting REC into NIT. Our State had opposed it. Even the States of West Bengal and Punjab had opposed it because these institutions are mainly developed to give more importance to the local students. When they became NITs, the quota was reduced. At that time we opposed it. The State Government had given land and other facilities. The Central Government had given finance to improve the institutions. When these NITs were growing in various States, you brought All-India level structure. The students were admitted in that. What I am requesting the hon. Minister is this. The local needs of the students must be taken care of and the local students have to be given importance at the time of admission.

The professional courses are mainly for the local needs of a State. Education is in the Concurrent List. When we start the professional courses for engineers, doctors, agriculturists, they are based on the local needs of the States. When you are slowly bringing all the Acts together to the Centre and controlling them, then the importance of the States will go down. Most of the doctors and engineers who are studying in their States may serve their States. You are allocating more seats at the Central level. Suppose, students of Bihar going to Tamil Nadu and after becoming doctors and engineers, they would not serve there. They would like to serve their own State. I am appreciating your efforts to start more institutes in different States. We should start them in all the States. Give them the opportunity. All the States must have equal standard of institutions.

But at the same time, admission must be given to the local students. That is very important. What is happening in IITs? The students studying in IITs go to Germany and other foreign countries. We are losing their talents in India.

Therefore, when you are giving admission at the All India level, the local students may not get a fair chance. That is why, I am insisting on this.

Sir, we are generally advocating for mother tongue as a medium of instruction. In most of the schools, the students are studying in their mother tongue.

Now, as regards admission to medical colleges, you have already announced about having the All India Entrance Examination. In AICTE also, they are going to have it for admission in Engineering. You are going to conduct the

Entrance Examination in English or Hindi. What about the other States - Maharashtra, Kamataka, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu? The students in these States are studying in their mother tongue. They cannot compete in the Entrance Examination. When you conduct the examination in English, they cannot compete and they are losing admission. Therefore, the All India Entrance Examination must not be there. That is why, our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi J. Jayalalithaa has opposed the Entrance examinations to professional courses.

Also you are conducting three-hour Entrance Examination. You are not taking into account their Plus Two Examination marks, and you are taking into account only the marks obtained in the Entrance Examination. Therefore, only elite students and urban students are benefited but not the students coming from the rural areas. That is what our friend has said. So, you have to consider students coming from the rural areas.

There are many coaching centres where only the elite students are only studying. The students coming from the rural areas are not getting this kind of opportunity. Therefore, you have to take into account the marks obtained in Plus Two Examination for giving admission. The State Government is conducting this examination. States have different syllabus. You try to have a uniform syllabus, which we are advocating. You have to take into account the marks obtained in Plus Two examination. Even you take into account the marks obtained in CBSE. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): In Railway, the Examination is conducted in regional languages also. ... (*Interruptions*)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Yes, the Entrance Examination must be conducted in regional languages also. It would also be better to take into account the marks obtained in Plus Two Examination. The students are preparing for many years and writing this examination. I do not know how one can judge the intelligence of the students in the two-hour or three-hour entrance examination. Why have you introduced the Common Entrance Examination? It is because we have different syllabus. So, to find out the merit or intelligence of the students, you introduced the Entrance Examination. The rural students are studying in their mother tongue, and they cannot compete in the Entrance Examination which is conducted in English or Hindi. That is why, I am making this request.

Take the Engineering Colleges. They are giving a lot of advertisements in all the newspapers. Two days back, there was an advertisement in *The Hindu* by IIPM. What is this advertisement? Now, education has become a commercial product. Over TV, certain Engineering Colleges are giving advertisements, and they say that their institution is having a lot of facilities - good hostel, good teachers and one hundred per cent placement. Can any institute give one hundred per cent placement? It is a wrong advertisement. It is misleading the students and parents. If they go and see these institutes, they may not be having these facilities. AICTE and UGC have recognized certain Institutes. All of these Institutes are equal. When they are giving permission to start an Engineering College, that institute must be good. Why are they giving such advertisements? Therefore, you have to ban such advertisements. Education cannot be commercialized like aspirin or some other products. Therefore, you have to ban such advertisements. They can give advertisements calling for applications. That is all right. But they are giving advertisements which say that they are giving good facilities and also showing a picture that students are walking with coats. They also say that so and so had started their institution and their institution is a world-class institution. What is this going on in this country? Therefore, I would humbly request that the Government should take this matter seriously.

There are many institutes which are giving a lot of advertisements by spending crores of rupees. I have seen an advertisement given by IIPM, and it may cost Rs.5 crore or Rs.6 crore. Whose money it is? They are charging that money from the students. These institutes are misleading the people with such advertisements. This is the situation. It is high time that the hon. Minister should ban all such advertisements. This is the biggest corruption. This is a very serious matter. The Government has to derecognize the institutes which are giving such advertisements over TV and also in the newspapers. They are also charging that money from the students. Therefore, this is my humble submission.

Regarding the NIT, you have brought good amendments. I am appreciating them. But at the same time, I would request you, Mr. Minister, to consider the locals of the States. Please give the opportunities to the local students there.

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I express my sincere thanks

for giving me this opportunity to speak on the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which is a very important Bill for discussion keeping in view the higher education system in our country.

Sir, I rise here to support the Bill. The preamble of the Act states that it meant to declare certain Institutes to be Institutions of national importance and to provide for instructions and research in branches of engineering, technology, management, education, sciences, arts and for the advancement of lowering and distribution of knowledge in such branches and for certain other matters connected with such Institutions.

Sir, the Bill adds another Schedule to include five Indian Institutions of Sciences Education and Research established in Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram as Institutions of national importance.

Sir, I would like to emphasize for your kind consideration that though there are hundreds of engineering colleges in Tamil Nadu but Institutions like the NIT are in adequate numbers in Tamil Nadu. Keeping in view the high expectation of the educated people of Tamil Nadu, especially of my Constituency where there is a cent per cent literacy rate, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to establish more Higher Technical Educational Institutions of NIT status, which would benefit the students of our States, particularly of Kanyakumari. Hence, I take this opportunity to urge upon the Government that more number of NIT type of Institutions may kindly be established in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, now, I would like to raise a matter of serious concern. It is about non-availability of required faculties in Higher Education Institutions. There is a massive expansion of Higher Education both in the Government and private sector along with new specialized courses emerging in the recent years. But there is an acute shortage of qualified teachers. This is increasingly a disturbing trend. Keeping in view such a scenario, I would urge upon the Government that while setting up new Higher Education Institutions, specially premier Institutions like IISERS and NITs, this crucial area needs to be paid the maximum attention. Although fresh pass outs can prove themselves to be very good teachers, but it is the need of the hour to have qualified and motivated faculty. Present trend of guest faculty or visiting professors as teachers could only fill up the visible gap in a very limited way. In a vast country like

India, there is no shortage of experts and scientists. So, this problematic area needs to be tackled in a mission mode.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010. This is a small Bill and there is no scope for discussion at length. I hope, the hon. Minister would bring a comprehensive Bill so far as the Institute of Technology is concerned. Particularly, in regard to the health of the Institutes of Technology, in some places, it is a matter of concern. So, we should have a discussion at length about the health, about the system and about the conditions of the Institutes of Technology in different parts of the country.

The Bill amends the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, which declares certain Institution of Technology as the Institutes of national importance and provide for instructions and research in these Institutions. It is a good step. The Act has a Schedule of Institutions declared as Institutions of national importance.

The Bill adds another Schedule to include five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research which are established in Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram as institutes of national importance.

But I want to make some points. A Council is going to be formed. A Council or Board shall be established for all the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research. It will consist of specified Members, including Minister in-charge of Technical Education, Secretary of Technical Education, Chairperson of every Board of Institutions and Chairman of the University Grants Commission. But why is the representative from the State Government deprived of his involvement here? So, I think the Minister will think over it so that the representative of the State Government can be inducted or involved in this matter.

Sir, many things have been said earlier by the previous speaker about the prevailing situation in our education system in the country. We have over 400 universities, 22,000 colleges and over 1,200 engineering institutes. As of now, nearly 10 million children are engaged in pursuing higher education. But this translates into a gross enrolment ratio of just over 12 per cent. This is below the average rate of the developed countries. Even this is below the global or world rate.

In this regard, what is the recommendation of the National Knowledge Commission and the Yashpal Committee? They estimated that the country requires at least 1000 more universities and 10,000 more colleges, and at the same time more technological institutions are required. What is the thinking of this Government? How is the Government going to respond to the recommendations made by the National Knowledge Commission and the Yashpal Committee in this regard?

Coordination is very much required. Whatever it may be, whether it is the Board or the Council or the technical institutions or the IISER, there should be coordination. But at the same time I want to know whether the newly included institutions as institutions of national importance, which are in Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram, will be empowered or not. Will they enjoy their autonomous right or not? Or by making a Council comprising all of them, will the autonomy be enforced? So, this is a very important point.

With these points, I support this legislation. I think the Minister will bring a comprehensive legislation later for discussion at length.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Government has decided to set five science Education Research Institutes on the recommendation of scientific advisor of the hon. Prime Minister. It is also proposed that these should be included in NIT. But where was it till date? You decided to set up five institutes on the recommendation of the Prime Minister but who recommended for their inclusion? I am not able to understand it. Earlier there were five IITs, now they are 15. There are 20 NITs. There are 20 IIT where I.T is taught. There are 32 thousand engineering colleges in the country, but they are not teaching I.T. courses. They says that they will not teach it because now people are not interested in it. In newly opened I.I.T., there are 1500 vacancies of teachers. There are no teachers. The same is the case with N.I.T. In newly opened 10 N.I.T.s, there is 55 percent shortage of faculty, only 45 percent seats are filled. What kind of institutes you are opening and what sort of approval you want? It is claimed that it will be of National Importance. But is mere saying enough to make it of National importance? There should be other factors also to make it of National importance. Where are those factors? What kind of study will be conducted, who will get admission,

has it been decided? Apart from all these where is the faculty? So, mere saying that it is of National importance is not enough(Interruptions). You have to walk the talk. This is a technical education, not general education where people do hard work to get admission in institutes and all honourable Members are also concerned about it. Student request for help to get admission in central school, Delhi university etc. But the cut of list decide the seat. After all where there students will go. There are a large number of youngsters in our country. We claim that the population of younger and youngster is large in our country. If the number is large then we have to make them eligible also. But when they go to the college or university to get admission they are told that you will not get admission. If you have hundred percent marks then it is okay otherwise you will not get admission.

Sir, there are no teachers. If teachers are not available, then Shikshamitras should be recruited. Salary of one teacher is four thousand per month and salary of another teacher is twenty thousand per month then what can be the quality of the education there. In high school one teacher is getting six thousand rupees per month and the other one is getting thirty thousand rupees per month then what can be the quality of education there. We want to know about your system? Whether it is general education or technical education. How many engineering Colleges out of 32000 are upto the mark. There colleges are charging 2 lakh, 5 lakh and 10 lakh rupees to get admission. In medical colleges rupees 25 lakh, 30 lakh and 40 lakh are charged to get admission. Is it the quality? Somewhere there is competition, somewhere there is NIT and somewhere there is IIT, somewhere is MIT and somewhere is BIT, what is this going on? What is your management? Mismanagement has been encouraged. Students study a lot but they come to us for our recommendation to get admission in a college. We have to do it. I believe that hon. Members are also concerned about it. When they pass out from these colleges then they come to us for our recommendation to get a job in a company. It is very painful...(Interruptions) What is going on, whether they are getting placement? If placement is taking place then their salary should not be less then ₹ 30,000. But the poor guy is getting only ₹ 5,000 per month. What he has studied?

Sir connecting all these points whether education will be given in science, research and whether research will go in after all what will happen? Many claims were made by advisor of

hon. Prime Minister. Whether that education will make scientists engineers or researchers. Will anyone come to these after passing 12th. But education at twelfth level is useless. There is CBSE, State Boards etc. There is shortage of teachers and it is also not clear that whether he will do research work or become a scientist or will do something due to lack of proper education. You did not conduct any competitions. After passing twenty which place you will put his name, without proper education how he will come here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am trying to explain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, it has been explained.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please explain briefly.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am explaining. We can discuss the problem for common man, here only. Our Hon. Member are also concerned about it. Common man is facing problems. Government claims that it is of National Importance but what kind of National Importance is it, what is the definition of national importance? Government says that it is of national importance, it is of international importance, who will agree with it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your suggestion? Give me your suggestion.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I will give my suggestion the entire House is agree with it. There is big mismanagement everywhere whether it is education or recruitment. Now I will give my suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You wind up quickly. Your speech is getting very lengthy.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am proceeding quickly, not delaying. I will speak in brief. Since this is a matter of public interest, a question of country's future, a question of youth's well being. The atmosphere of country is vitiating. Now the time has come when America is competing with Indians, China on the other, is also competing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You give suggestions. Leave aside America and China and focus on the subject.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we are in a

very critical situation. I am focusing on the subject itself. Our people are there. How can we leave them? We will also see what situation they are in, what are they doing? This happens that we go abroad to study and take a job there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Be brief. Your time is over.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am speaking very briefly. The Government is opening NIT, their number is 15 or 20. Are these opened on the basis of population, backwardness or need based, nobody explains it. 5 of them have been opened in the country, this is good, but why don't you open 10-20? One each has been set up in Kolkata, Mohali, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram but what about other places? I am asking what is the criterion of opening them? This country is to be run on the basis of some uniform policy. This is a vast country. Formulate some policy and principle and follow them. It should not be arbitrary that such institutes are set up on the places of choice and these are also mismanaged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am concluding. Our IITs enjoy global reputation but they are witnessing downslides in their quality and are faced with acute shortage of faculty members. Similarly NIT was earlier RIT, was regional, and now it has been made national. Mr. Thambidurai is saying state government was not agreeing with it and are saying don't touch RIT, and leave it as it is. It became NIT, but we don't have any objection to it, but what about standard of those NITs. Besides, there are as many as 32,000 engineering colleges, what is the standard of education there, how will their quality be improved? At some places admission was sought on the basis of marks, and somewhere on the basis of money, who will look into it and improve it? All these questions should be decided on the basis of policy. Our youths need to be imparted training in the technologies which our country and people need now and in future. Employment is the first priority which will sustain the lives of our youths. All these questions should be answered, only then any improvement will occur otherwise mere declaration would not bring any change.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to present my view on the National Institutes of Technology Amendment Bill, 2010.

I don't want to repeat the views presented by hon. Members. Sir, the Government has set out a target to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio up to 21 per cent in the field of technical education by the year 2017. It is the target of Government of India. I would, therefore, like to ask that it is 12 per cent at present, global standard is 23 per cent and it is beyond 50 per cent in the developed countries, then what strategy is being evolved to take this Gross Enrolment Ratio up to 21 per cent by the year 2017, this is my first question.

Secondly, there is lack of technical education and institutions in this country. Government constituted Knowledge Commission, Yashpal Committee. They have given this report and made an assessment that the country needs more than 100 universities and more than 10,000 technical colleges. How is the Government going to meet this shortage? The proposed Bill does not have any PPP model or BOT model. It would not be proper to leave it entirely to the private sector. Already there are 20 NITs, they are establishing 10 more. Mr. Deputy Speaker I come from Rajasthan. Rajasthan is the largest state according to land area and there is only one NIT. Only 10 and 20 NITs will not be sufficient for this country. Institutes have to be opened in very large number in the country, then only the regional imbalance can be removed. In our desert area there is no such institute. It would not do if we leave it to the private sector. Therefore, the Government should have taken a holistic view in this regard but we still support this Bill.

Another issue raise is about mushrooming of coaching institutes in Kota which has become an industry there. There is no mention of any regulatory body for coaching institutes as well as any placement policy in it. These two are very important aspects. I am making my point concise.

Sir, much has to be done in the field of research in this country and recently the UGC has issued a circular saying that those who are seeking admission to PhD will also have to appear for entrance examination. I would like to ask why such an amendment when students pursuing PhD are already in shortage. All this should come under holistic view so that spending on research and development is more and researchers are prompted and motivated. Otherwise, if they have to appear for entrance examination, they would think that there is no need of PhD. They will do PhD from some other university or will go out of the country for PhD. The quality of education will fall and our talent will flow out of the country.

Another point I would like to raise at this time is that this Bill does not mention anything about weaker sections of the society in any manner, the manner in which the admission of their children will be made or how their interests will be safeguarded. There is already shortage of faculty. The faculty which will come up, about that there is no mention of weaker sections of the society. I want to say that the important amendment which they have brought is in clause 11A of the Bill. Some people are mentioned therein who will be members in Board of Governors.

[English]

The sub-clause (g) of clause 11A reads :-

"Chief Secretary of the State in which the Institute is located, *ex officio*,"

[Translation]

Chief Secretary is overburdened with work as the Minister was saying in his initial remarks. I would like to suggest that there are some additional chief secretaries as well who might have interest in this subject. If interested persons are kept in this body, they will attend the meeting, will contribute something and will also give some suggestions. Otherwise, they will attend the meeting and will come back after having a tea, no suggestion will be given by anyone. Next, he has said,

[English]

The sub-clause (f) of clause 11A reads :-

"three Secretaries to the Government of India, to be nominated by the Central Government representing its Scientific or Industrial Ministries;"

[Translation]

If, at present, he is working in the Ministry, it is not necessary that he is secretary level person and has interest in the subject or not, it has to be observed. If you nominate such a secretary, the motive of the Bill will be fulfilled.

In the end, I would like to say that the Bill should have come with a holistic approach but still I welcome it. Through you I would like to say and it is my request also that a large state like Rajasthan should not have been neglected in this. I thank you for the opportunity you have given to me for speaking.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Thank you Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the amendments in the National Institutes of Technology Bill, 2010, and in doing so, I would like to bring in a couple of points. I will not take more than half-a-minute or may be a minute.

Firstly, the most important aspect, which has been mentioned and it cannot be over-emphasized is the need for great faculty. I think that this is one impediment to the strengthening of our institutes of national importance, and I completely agree with the point that what is the use of saying 'national importance' if we do not have great faculty. I think that this is an area of greatest concern, and it has been voiced rather emphatically in this House. I think that we need to pay a lot of attention towards great faculty because skill development and multi-disciplinary approach are the qualities that are going to be required in the 21st Century. The 21st Century Graduate —from a national institute and of national importance—must have all these qualities, and I think that we need to have an approach where the quality does not deteriorate.

The other point that I would like to bring in is that these institutions are being made available across the country. One of the things that need to be understood is that these cannot be institutions of islands in themselves. They need to be able to penetrate into the society that they desire to serve. For instance, we have a National Institute of Technology, which has been setup in Sikkim, but for me that is just an institution that has made no effort to integrate itself within the society that it serves. I would like to completely emphasize that the Board of the Institute should be strengthened with local people so that you can get the local societal nuances, which penetrate into the thinking of the Board of Directors. I think that this is something, which I can see gets accord across the House, and I completely support this. Otherwise, I think that it is a great moment where we are trying, and I think that the hon. Minister is also trying his level-best to see that we build the capacity to give more and more access to the students of this great country.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with these words, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity, and I support this Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Thank you, Sir. First of all, at the outset, I would like to thank the distinguished Members of this

House who have participated in this debate, and have broadly supported this particular amendment. I think that in the course of the debate, we have touched a wide variety of issues— some of them, of course, dealing with these amendments, but others much beyond these amendments.

I just wish to make a general statement, by and large, generally dealing with the issues, and then I will come to particular contributions made by the distinguished Members.

If you really look at education in this country, we must realize that—with the number of young people in this country—we need to have a critical mass of people to go into the university system. That links up with the issue of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), which several distinguished Members have raised, including Shri Meghwal Ji. The difference between the developed world and the developing world is precisely this. In the developed world, the Gross Enrolment Ratio, on an average, is above 40, and in some of the developed countries, it is beyond 60. It means, out of every 100 students between the age group of 18 and 24, 60 students go to the university or the college. That Gross Enrolment Ratio in India, I would imagine as I speak, would be between 13 and 14 and not 12.6. That is the difference between development and an economy which is emerging.

This fits into the rationale of Right to Education Act. When you talk about universal elementary education, what you are trying to do is to push the students of that age group to go to school as a universal right. The Prime Minister the other day said from Lal Qila that 'we are trying to and thinking of giving this right or granting this right through Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan for children up to Class X. Now, if we are able to have universal education up to Class X, hopefully up to Class XII at a later point in time, you will have a huge availability of human resource that will move into the university system and increase that Gross Enrolment Ratio upwards.

That is why my dream is that by 2020 this Gross Enrolment Ratio goes from 13 per cent or 14 per cent today to 30 per cent. Unless we reach that Gross Enrolment Ratio, we will not get that critical mass of human development that reaches the university system for the creativity which is the only form of wealth of a nation. In the university system, you have creativity, knowledge and through that emerge patterns which then are translated by industry into goods and services. That is how the

economy grows. So, our effort is really with that Vision. It is all very well to say that this is our Vision. How do you really translate it on the ground?

Now, the only way to translate it on the ground is do three or four things. Distinguished Members have raised this issue - how do you improve quality. You can have access and you can have inclusion, but if you do not have quality you will not have that creativity in the university system. So, quality involves faculty, and there must be an independent mechanism within the State or outside the State, to ensure that the institutions that have come up, institutions that are presently in existence and institutions that are likely to come up are institutions of quality.

It is with this in mind that we have the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority Bill, which Shri Mehtab Ji referred to, one of the four legislations that are coming. What we are trying to do through that is that no institution in India, private or public, will be able to move forward unless they get an accreditation from that Authority. That accreditation will be based on parameters which are objective and will be evolved by experts in the subject, not by the Government. So, it will be an agency independent of the Government which will evolve parameters for accrediting institutions. That is how we take care of quality in terms of infrastructure, in terms of faculty and in terms of syllabi. That is one aspect.

Some distinguished Members raised the issue that what about those institutions which are issuing misleading and false advertisement everyday. Dr. Thambidurai Ji, distinguished and very experienced Member of this House, has raised this issue and it is a very vital issue. All kinds of misleading in advertisements are being put in place today. Children are being fooled into entering an institution by giving wrong advertisements. They think that they got into the institution which was advertised and they realise that the reality is entirely different. All kinds of monies are charged under the table. It is with this in the mind that we are bringing the other legislation, Shri Mahtab ji has again referred to the Education Malpractices. This is defined as a malpractice. A misleading advertisement is defined in that Bill as a malpractice. So, we will be able to deal with those institutions who give the misleading information.

At the moment, there is no legal framework in place. All

kinds of malpractices including Capitation fees will be dealt under that. I am waiting for distinguished Members of this House to debate on this vital issue. We cannot wait because institutions are mushrooming. All kinds of permission are being given and NOCs are being given. These NOCs are not being given by Central Government. Distinguished Members raised the issue. Shri Raghuvansh Ji raised the issue.

[Translation]

So many institutions are being set up, what will be their use, why they are required?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I said more is needed.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You said more is needed. But the Union Government does not permit it, only the State Governments permit. The Union Government does not give the number of engineering colleges or AICTE or regulatory authority etc. that should be there. Once NOC is obtained and institution is set up, then it goes to AICTE, submits application and asks to regulate it.

I would like to urge that first every state should assess the number of engineering colleges, medical colleges and architecture colleges required. When they assess, permission should be given accordingly. You are right, I agree with you. But the fact is that when permission is granted, it becomes a problem for us. If we do not give regulatory AICTE permission, they say that we are interfering and discriminating and when we permit them, then we are questioned, why are you permitting, there are lot of institutions.

[English]

I am just trying to explain the issue now. I will deal with all the issues that distinguished Members have raised. The point is that you have to deal with those malpractices and you have to ensure quality and you have to ensure that a critical mass of young people move into the university system for the creation of knowledge. And in the process, a large number of disputes are going to come up because if you have an accreditation authority, you will have a malpractice mechanism to deal with the malpractices. You have a large number of institutions because Shri Meghwal ji mentioned about this issue,

[Translation]

Private institutions will not suffice. The Government should set up, we also admit that the Government should do. But, if the Government sets up, then the economic growth should also be nine percent. For that, you should pass GST, we should support. When it is passed, India will grow economically and certainly we will have money and investment will increase. For the last some years, our growth rate has been eight-nine percent, we have established 16 more central universities, eight new IITs, seven AIIMS, ten new IITs, tripled IITs. We could do so because our economic condition was better. But the Government alone cannot do everything and the fact is that during the next ten years, our gross enrollment ratio will reach 30 percent and today 14 million children go to college.

15.00 Hrs.

If 40-45 million children go to colleges then we will have to establish higher-education institutes for 30 million children. You can think if today 560 universities are catering 14 million children then how many more universities would be required for 30 million children - around one thousand. Whether the Central Government or the State Government can establish or the State Government can establish one thousand universities, no, they cannot do it.

These are very serious issues, so we want your consent for the policies we are going to adopt. Today I have got we are going to adopt. Today I have got an amazing opportunity to interact with you, we are certainly going to adopt this policy that you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: You will get an opportunity even Afterwards...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You will always keep giving us opportunity. I mean to say that if we need to establish one thousand higher-education institutions then only private sector would do that. We need an expansion for that.

[English]

We must expand the education sector for the private sector to make more investment which means we must create an environment for more investment in the education sector. It also means that we must allow other institutions from outside also to invest in this country by way of twinning arrangements,

by way of joint collaborations, by way of setting up independent universities. Unless we use all possible avenues for investment, we are not going to get the number of institutions of quality that we require to meet the demands of the public. It is because at that point in time young students are going to say that they are passing class 12th, but where the institutions to go to.

[Translation]

Shailendra Ji, fortunately you have raised a good question regarding general education. Dhananjay Ji you too have raised a good question. We are trying to do the same. I am telling you today that I myself had already held meeting with all the state boards. We have created a core curriculum of science and all the state boards are with us. This core curriculum is being implemented and this core curriculum will be taught in state board, central board or some other school. Likewise core curriculum has been prepared for the commerce as well. We have prepared a same core curriculum for which you have correctly raised question, because we want that equal opportunity should be given to the children, no matter if they hail from village or from urban sector and equal opportunity cannot be given unless they get the same education. We have not done the same in humanities yet, because there is some difficulty in humanities, but we have already done this in science and commerce.

Then what we are thinking of, we have constituted many more committees. One is Ramaswamy Committee, which is headed by our secretary for Science and Technology.

[English]

He has prepared a Report after about a year's work. He has had extensive consultations throughout the country. That Report is suggesting a way forward in the context of the questions that have been raised by the distinguished Members of this House that there should be one examination in India for all students who want to enter into the university system. That examination should consist of two parts - one is the class 12th result and then an all-India examination covering every subject. It will be a kind of a SAT which does not test your domain knowledge, but tests your general attributes. Then you give a certain weightage to the class 12th marks and a certain weightage to that all-India test. Then you will have an all-India examination and each child would be entitled to choose the institution that he wants to go to on the basis of merit. There

will be no capitation fee. We will remove that possibility of capitation fee because it will be an all-India examination. We intend, I hope, that we could have that examination for the first time in 2013. This is my attempt.

[Translation]

Because until we give this opportunity to our children, such things will remain in the society that discrimination was done to them, I have to give 15 examinations and I have to pay fees everywhere. I have to pay security deposit also when I pay fee. When I fail to give exams and ask my deposit money back for the reason that I would not attend the exam then they do not return back the security deposit. When you will take an all India level exam then all these practices will end. We are moving ahead with this thinking...*(Interruptions)* Everybody will be covered in this, all of them will have to give exams....*(Interruptions)* All India merit list will be prepared, all the top meritorious students would like to go in the same institution....*(Interruptions)* They will have a choice. As they will go down then their choice will keep reducing as their merit is low, but he will also get admission into an institution as well.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Why cannot you take the Plus Two marks into account?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am only telling you what we are thinking of doing. There is an Expert Committee that has been set up. Tamil Nadu takes only the Plus Two marks. But the problem with taking only the Plus Two marks is that you do not test the other attributes of the child. Therefore, we need to do that. That is why we are changing the methodology of teaching even in schools. We need to do that.

So, this is the vision that we have and this is how we are moving forward. If India is going to be at the centre of the world and have its rightful place in the comity of nations it is only through education. There is no other way to do it. There will be issues.

[Translation]

You said about NIITs, Panda ji also said that local representation is less when we get on admission in NITs.

[English]

It is so on NITs that we have converted the engineering colleges into NITs. But the minimum State representation is 50 per cent. Those students in the State can also compete for the general quota, for the all-India seats. The minimum is 50 per cent, but if they compete for the all-India seats and they get their marks in the all-India list, they will be included. But of course the States can set up their own universities and give their preference to the students of the State.

[Translation]

Janardana ji has said very good things. He has studied abroad in USA. I want you to meet your leadership and tell these about one legislators, you have a good experience of it.

[English]

You have enormous experience and you know the positive aspects of the systems of education outside that we need to actually look at. So, the point you have raised is very valid. But this is of course only one aspect of the matter. The other aspect is the faculty, which distinguished Members have raised across the board. Bijuji has raised it. Puniyaji has made very valuable contribution.

Now the question is, we cannot create faculty overnight. If the expansion of the education sector has taken place at such a speed, it is impossible to create faculty overnight. So, what are we trying to do? I will share with you what we are trying to do. We have a scheme called the National Knowledge Network. The National Knowledge Network is going to connect every institution in this country through fibre optics, through an IT network. That means a student who is studying in a college in one part of the country can actually take a lecture from a lecturer in another part of the country. We are going to connect every village with fibre optics in the next two years.

15.10 Hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA IN THE CHAIR)

Every panchayat will be connected with fibre optics in the next two years, and then, with BWA to the home. How will that impact on education? Children will be able to receive lectures sitting where they are.

[Translation]

It is not so. See, there will be arrangement at the place where there is no electricity.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You have raised question in this matter as now a days I am looking after the work of information technology as well so I have directed the telecom to install telecom towers near the schools. There is no problem of radiation. They will have to work if telephone towers will be there and they keep extra power with them. This power would be used in schools as well. Since, you have raised the question and we are trying according to our vision.

[English]

We cannot control this overnight. In the meantime, we have improved the conditions of teachers exponentially.

[Translation]

The teachers who were earning 30 thousand rupees earlier are now earning Rs, 60 thousand rupees, it is going to go to the Cabinet. That will be introduced. Once that Bill is introduced and passed, then the setting up of a university aiming at world-class standards will be a reality. We are looking into all these aspects and working very hard on them. As you know, this is an area where even if we try, we cannot build the whole infrastructure of education throughout the country overnight. It cannot be built overnight. But our efforts are to move forward with a new vision. More important than that is the governance structure. That is even more important.

[Translation]

What is happening in Institutions now a days. Father is chancellor, son is Vice-Chancellor and the family is running the institutions. This is the reality. This will have to be changed. Because what will you teach to children unless you do not bring professionalism in education. Today these old private universities have academic council and executive council.

Shailendra Ji, you are aware of what is happening there? Dhananjay Ji is also aware of it this. There will be no change if we do not try to bring changes in governance structure of our own State. Central Government cannot do this. Central Government cannot even interfere and neither we like to interfere. We want this partnership with you. We are want to do partnership or collaboration is required. We will give complete support to you for bringing in changes you like to make. One more thing I would like to urge you is that all the political parties should come together for the sake of education.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Sir, please tell them about the letter I have given to you.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I cannot tell right now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I had mentioned something about reservation.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Stop this please.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now you have discussed about Delhi, reservation cut-off, judgement of Supreme Court. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We have discussed about all India. We have discussed about reservation in teacher eligibility test.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as teacher's is concerned, whom so ever will pass the eligibility test.

[English]

He will be entitled to teach...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

He who passes the eligibility test will get the job...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Right now I am not saying anything in this context. I am just saying that as of now who ever passes

the exam will get the job. You wish to reduce its standard on the basis of reservation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The Supreme Court has also given an order...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjay Singh, you may ask your question.*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have told you that whatever has been highlighted by the Supreme Court, we have accordingly conveyed it to the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University that 27 percent reservation will be given to backward classes in Delhi University and not even a single seat will go to the general category. We had given this direction to the Vice-Chancellor and yesterday the Supreme Court has given its judgement in our favour.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Many many thanks.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have put forth all the broad facts before you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): You have not answered my question...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will look into it. I will reply if you have any specific question...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: I had asked about the large states...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You have said that there should be two institutions...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: We cover one fifth populations. The population of Uttar Pradesh is twenty crore. You have provided only one NIT there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Dhananjay Sir, you have raised a good point. Today I would just like to tell you that our first aim is to establish NITs, where there is no NIT. There was no NIT in many States, Union territories and North East. So, our view point was to first establish NITs where there is no NIT. We have established ten NITs. Central Universities should be set-up where there is an IIT and vice-versa. Thus, we have established an equitable system...*(Interruptions)*

As soon as you support us to improve our economic condition, we will pass GST....*(Interruptions)* I am not talking about this, I am talking about economic reforms. Minister of Finance is sitting here. You may support him. You can ask for as many as institutions you want...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (BIKANER): Sir, we all support the educational reforms...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have said that you give support to the Minister of Finance and the he will give whatever you want...*(Interruptions)* I give assurance...*(Interruptions)* There should not be any obstruction in the Bill introduced by him

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: With these words I conclude and I am thankful to you all for your suggestions...*(Interruptions)* We have to pass the Bill, it is going to be half past three in the Clock...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Janardhana Swamy, if you do not want to ask question, I will call another Member.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: While initiating the discussion I had asked some very specific questions. My main question was relating to the principle being followed with regard to naming the institutes. It is very confusing to name the new institutes as the Indian institutes of Science. The only difference I find in the name is we are adding 'Education and Research' to the new Indian Institutes of Science. This is actually creating confusion because it implies as if there is no education and research in the present Indian Institutes of Science.

* Not recorded

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the Title of the Bill is going to be changed in the following way. It is going to be called 'National Institutes of Technology, Science, Education and Research' and that is a part of the amendment.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY : Sir, there are two things. One is NIT... *(Interruptions)* Sir, my question has not been answered... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Let me ask the question. It is a tradition. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, the hon. Minister has not spoken about the backward region of the country. In my speech I had requested the hon. Minister to talk about the backward region and I would like to listen something from him about our programme with regard to the backward region.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, if you look at the Central Universities that we have set up, whether it is in Koraput or Thiruvarur, these are all in the backward regions of India. So, as and when we set up more institutions those considerations will certainly be kept in mind. There is no question about it. This Government has always invested where the common man needs to benefit and we shall continue to do so.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Hon. Minister that he is a scholar. You have delivered your speech like an advocate and tried to make us understand. The letter I gave you, was handed over to me by a delegation of students along with the result. Considering seriously, you should take some step definitely as the matter is directly concerned with reservation. It is included in your law as well. It is also in the Constitution what is done by you. With these words I conclude.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I'll certainly consider the matter.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80 (i)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha insofar as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 3 to the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and , Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha insofar as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 3 to the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 1A Amendment of Long Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, *after* line 5, *insert,*

1A. In the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in the long title, for the words "certain institutions of technology", the words "certain institutions of technology, science education and research" shall be substituted.'. (3)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That new clause 1A be added to the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

New clause 1A was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of rule 80 (i)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha insofar as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 4 to the national Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and that this amendment may be allowed to the moved.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha insofar as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 4 to the national Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and that this amendment may be allowed to the moved.”

The motion was adopted.

New Clause IB Amendment of Section 1

Amendment made:

Page 1, *after* line 5, *insert*,

“**1B.** In section 1 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “ National Institutes of Technology”, the words “National Institutes of ‘ Technology, Science Education and Research” shall be substituted.’ (4)

(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That new clause IB be added to the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

New clause IB was added to the Bill.

Clause 2 Amendment of Section 2

Amendment made:

Page 1, *for* lines 6 to 8, *substitute*, -

“**2.** In section 2 of the principal Act, for the words “ the Schedule”, the words “the First Schedule and the Second Schedule” shall be substituted.’ (5)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“**That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill”**

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7 Insertion of new Section 11A

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 30, -

after “Government of India”

insert “or his nominee not below the rank of the Joint Secretary to the Government of India”. (6)

Page 2, line 36, -

for “three”

substitute “two”. (7)

Page 2, line 38, -

after “Institute is located”

insert “or his nominee not below the rank of the Joint Secretary to the Government of India”. (8)

Page 2, *for* lines 41 and 42, *substitute* -

“(i) two eminent scientists, to be nominated by the Council, having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of education, engineering or science, one of whom shall be a woman; and”. (9)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12 Insertion of new Section 30 A

Amendment made:

Page 3, line 41, -

for "five"

substitute "four". (10)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 Amendment of Section 37

Amendment made:

Page 4, line 24,-

for "2010"

substitute "2011". (11)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 Power to remove difficulties

Amendment made:

Page 4, line 50,-

for "2010"

substitute "2011" (12)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 17 Amendment of Schedule

Amendment made:

Page 5, for lines 8 to 10. substitute,-

'1' 17. (1) The Schedule to the principle Act shall be numbered as the First Scheduled and in the First Scheduled as so numbered after Sl. No. 20 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely:-

21 National institute of Technology,
Goa Society.

National Institute of Technology,
Goa

22 National Institute of Technology,
Puducherry Society
National Institute of Technology,
Puducherry.

23 National Institute of Technology,
Delhi Society.
National Institute of Technology,
Delhi

24 National Institute of
Technology Sumani (Srinagar)
Uttarakhand Society
National Institute of Technology,
Uttarakhand.

25 National Institute of Technology,
Sohra (Meghalaya) Society
National Institute of Technology,
Meghalaya.

26 National Institute of Technology,
Mizoram Society.
National Institute of Technology,
Mizoram.

27 National Institute of Technology,
Manipur Society.
National Institute of Technology,
Manipur.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,-

for "Sixty-first"

28 National Institute of Technology,
Nagaland Society.
National Institute of Technology,
Nagaland.

substitute "Sixty-second". (1)

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

29 National Institute of Technology,
Arunachal Pradesh Society.
National Institute of Technology,
Arunachal Pradesh.

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

30 National Institute of Technology,
Sikkim Society.
National Institute of Technology,
Sikkim.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I beg to move:

(2) After the First Schedule as so numbered, the following
Schedule shall be inserted, namely:-². (13)

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 **Short Title and Commencement**

15.28 Hrs.

[English]

CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2011

Amendment made:

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up Item No. 13.

Page 1, line 3,-

for "2010"

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

substitute "2011".- (2)

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

(Shri Kapil Sibal)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very small Bill. It is for amending Section 28 of the Customs Act with retrospective effect because in a recent judgement of the Supreme Court, it has been decided that the Customs Officers so specifically authorized can issue the notices to impose duty, short duty, non-duty, recovery and excess recovery. All these can be done by the officers who are specified for the purpose in the jurisdiction. Earlier, the interpretation was that those who are Custom

Officers, they can do it. DRI who are also Customs Officers and Central Excise Officers who are also discharging the duties of Customs Officers in the port area, all of them used to do it.

But with the judgement of the Supreme Court it appears that now each officer is to be specifically authorised and specified by the designation so that these specified officers can discharge these responsibilities. I am asking for the retrospective amendment and validation through this Bill because if we do not do so, then over the last 25 to 30 years all the charges which have been issued all those will become invalid and it will create a total chaos. As it is arising out of the judgement of the Supreme Court of February, 2011 there was no way by which we could have rectified this earlier and so I would request the House to consider it and to agree to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Now, the House will take up Private Members' Business.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, we may first pass this Bill... *(Interruptions)* We can pass this Bill in another two minutes time... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Well, if you want to speak, then we can take it up on the next day. But if you do not want to speak, then we can pass it today... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): How can you pass it in this manner, I have to speak on the Bill, so there should be discussion.

[English]

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Pumea): Sir, we would like to give our views. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, UP): It is being moved because of the Hon. Supreme Court. Otherwise, the prosecution by the Hon. Supreme Court will become null.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)*..*

* Not recorded

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Then we can take it up on Monday... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH : Otherwise, you give us 20 minutes now and we will finish it today... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, we will continue consideration of this Bill on Tuesday as Monday is a holiday.

15.32 hrs.

MOTION RE: NINETEENTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House would now take up Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions to the House on 18 August, 2011."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions to the House on 18 August, 2011."

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS - Introduced

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Supriya Sule—Not Present

Shri. D.V. Sadanand Gowda—Not Present

(i) COMMISSION FOR IMPARTING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND MEDICAL SCIENCES EDUCATION IN INDIAN LANGUAGES BILL, 2011*

* Not recorded

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a Commission for imparting science, engineering and medical sciences education in Indian languages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a Commission for imparting science, engineering and medical sciences education in Indian languages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce the bill.

15.34 hrs.

(ii) COW PROTECTION AUTHORITY BILL, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an Authority for the purpose of protection of cow and its progeny in the country and similar authorities at the State level and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an Authority for the purpose of protection of cow and its progeny in the country and

similar authorities at the State level and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce* the bill.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): My objection be listened to. He said that ‘be introduced’ while he should have said that ‘introduced’.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only introduction of the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

15.35 hrs.

(iii) CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011*

(Amendment of the Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : 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: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 19.8.2011

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

* Published in gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 19.8.2011.

15.35 1/2 hrs.

(iv) GUTKA AND PAN MASALA (PROHIBITION) BILL, 2011*

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the production, promotion and sale of gutka and pan masala.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the production, promotion and sale of gutka and pan masala.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.36 Hrs.

(v) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011*

(Amendment of Article 72)

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.36 1/2 hrs.

(vi) COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING BILL, 2011*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : I introduce the Bill.

15.37 Hrs.

(vii) NATIONALISATION OF INTER-STATE RIVERS BILL, 2011*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for nationalization of inter-State rivers for the purpose of equitable distribution of river waters among the States and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for nationalization of inter-State rivers for the purpose of equitable distribution of river waters among the States and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

15.37 ½ hrs.

(viii) SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES (FOR CHILDREN OF PARENTS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE) BILL, 2011*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special educational facilities to the children of parents living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special educational facilities to the children of parents living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith”.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : I introduce the Bill.

15.38 Hrs.

(ix) UNIVERSITY OF PATNA BILL, 2011*

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (NAWADA): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and maintain a teaching and residential university at Patna and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and maintain a teaching and residential university at Patna and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 19.8.2011.

15.38 ½ Hrs.

(x) GOVERNMENT SERVICES (REGULATION OF COMPASSIONATE APPOINTMENTS) BILL, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of appointments on compassionate grounds in offices under the control of Central Government and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of appointments on compassionate grounds in offices under the control of Central Government and for matters connected therewith”.

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 Hrs.

(xi) TELEVISION PROGRAMMES (REGULATION) BILL, 2011*

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the programmes telecast on television channels and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the programmes telecast on television channels and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 19.8.2011.

[Translation]

SHRI A.T. NANAPATIL (Jalgaon): Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 ½ Hrs.

(xii) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011*
(Insertion of new article 16A, etc.)

[English]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA : I introduce the Bill.

15.40 Hrs.

(xiii) SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES (RESERVATION IN POSTS AND SERVICES) BILL, 2011*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation in appointments or posts in civil services for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation in appointments or posts in civil services for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 19.8.2011

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce the Bill.

15.41 Hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009

(Insertion of new articles 275A and 371J)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav on the 11 March, 2011.

Shri Dara Singh Chauhan - not present.

Shri Arjun Roy.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak in support of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 introduced by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav. Bihar is an important state of the country from energy and historical point of view. Bihar has a glorious history and I think the role of Bihar in the making of the country has not been less at any level. Today Bihar is marginalized with compulsion and helplessness. A struggle is going on in Bihar to have a special status, a discussion was held last Friday on a Private Member's Resolution for giving Bihar a special status and today this discussion is going on for giving special economic assistance to Bihar. I would like to say that when federal structure was created in the country and the responsibilities were divided between the Union and the states, the most of the powers regarding finance and income were given to the Union while the responsibility of service sector was given to the states. It is unfortunate for the country and an issue of concern for us that today regional disparity is on the rise in the whole of the country.

15.44 Hrs.

(SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ IN THE CHAIR)

The Union should fulfill its responsibility in a manner so that regional disparity is lessened in the country and participation of all the states is almost equal. But the Government of India has not taken the steps which should have

been taken. I would like to say that in the year 2000 and prior to that when Bihar and Jharkhand were united, it was the richest in mineral wealth. Today, most fertile land is in Bihar. As I have been a student of Geography, I know that the basins of the rivers emerging from the folded mountain wells and the level areas formed by them are the most fertile areas and the Ganges Basin is the most fertile land in the world. This basin is located in Bihar.

But, the revolution in agriculture sector in Bihar and the progress in agriculture related industries has not been so as it should have been and as a result of misconceived economic policies, mismanagement and neglecting Bihar, it has remained at the lowest step in the agriculture sector of the country. The people of Bihar are considered to be the most hardworking not only in the country but whole of the world. Candidates from Bihar, whether they have studied in Bihar or somewhere else, out of Bihar, participate in competition examinations for all the services, be it Railway or SSC examination or UPSC or Public Service Commission or medical or engineering examination despite the fact that resources are scarce in Bihar, educational institutions are less in number in Bihar, academic scenario is not so good. The candidates from Bihar go for study to other places such as Kota, Rajasthan, Delhi, Allahbad and Bengaluru etc. and contribute significantly all over the country and the world. We have most fertile land, hardworking people, adequate water resources and 24 to 28 rivers coming from Nepal flow through Bihar and most of them are perennial. Today, all the facilities for development are present in Bihar, no source or resource of development is there which is not present in Bihar, but despite that, Bihar is at lowest step in the country in terms of development.

We have seen the figures from 1993-94 to 2005-06. Bihar is the last in terms of development. Sometime Punjab is leading, it is good. Sometime Maharashtra is leading, it is good. All the states of our country should develop. But if Bihar, which has so much energy, which has played the greatest role in the formation of the country, remains at the lowest step of the country in terms of development, not even second last or in the middle, remains at the last position, it is concerning for the country. It is concerning not only for Bihar but also for whole of the country and the Government.

Bihar gave democracy to the world, it gave middle path.

Bihar gave the country its first president and the biggest fight of freedom movement of the country, had begun from Bihar under the leadership of Gandhiji and today Bihar is in such a pitiable condition.

I would like to say that at present, the country's economic condition is not well. We are called a developing country. We are a weak country at world level. The big gap between rich and poor is concerning. The figures speak, various newspapers say that nearly 77 to 80 percent people of the country survive on an earning of Rs. 20 a day. But the country has 100 people who have one fourth of the total wealth of the country. The economic disparity where 100 people have one fourth of the total wealth of the country and 80 percent people survive on an earning of Rs. 20 a day, exposes the financial management in the country. What kind of economic system is this and what kind of financial management has the Government of India done? I raise questions on this.

The Government should ponder over why the people of the country moved when a person makes a call from outside or an issue is raised in the public but the people do not rise on any call by the Government or the House. The gap between rich and poor in the country is a food for thought. The committees formed by you have no uniformity, be it the Tendulkar Committee, The Saxena Committee or be it the Sengupta Committee. No uniform figures or information is coming, all the reports have different views. No concrete initiative is being taken either by the Government or the Planning Commission on the basis of divergence of views or the parameters which could bridge the large gap between rich and poor and the poverty could be lessened.

I would like to inform about Bihar. The Planning Commission says that 65 lakh families are below poverty line. When the Bihar government conducted a survey on the basis of the parameters prescribed, 1,40,00,000 families were found below the poverty line. When the Bihar government urged the Union Government to provide food grains to 1,40,00,000 BPL families under Antyodaya and Annapurna scheme, the Government denied. The Union Government led the people of Bihar on the verge of starvation. As per the statistics of the Government of India, per capita annual income in the country is Rs. 44,000-45,000 while in Bihar it is Rs. 11,000. Why we ask for special package. Why we ask for financial assistance?

[Shri Arjun Roy]

The reason is that we are at the lowest step in terms of poverty. Our financial condition is the worst. The Government of India has taken measures for poverty alleviation under SGSY, but they have failed, MGNREGA has failed. No scheme is functioning properly in Bihar.

As far as education is concerned, Bihar is nearing the bottom. In 2001, only 47 percent people were literate. I thank the Bihar government that it has made several initiatives and Bihar is nearing 63 percent as compared to 74 percent at national level. The Chief Minister of Bihar hon'ble Nitish Kumar brought in Cycle scheme, Balika Poshak Yojana and a scheme in which Rs. 10,000 are given to the children, particularly to girl students who pass the examination with first division. More than two lakh teachers were appointed. This has led to some improvements in the field of education. Still, we have to perform specific tasks in the field of education.

You will be surprised to know that there are eight districts in Bihar in which the scheduled castes literacy rate is around 10 percent. What kind of country is this? How a society can develop with merely ten percent literacy? We want special package so that education sector could be developed in Bihar. There was a point of infrastructure during the discussion on special status. There are nearly 33 lakh kilometers of rural roads in the country but Bihar has 87,000 km. only. We need nearly three lakh km. of rural roads. The country has nearly 66,000 km of national highways and in Bihar, merely 3,600 km. of national highways were built. As per the population ratio, 5,000 km should have been in Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are four-five more members from your party, so please be brief.

SHRI ARJUN ROY: You can give special package to Bundelkhand. You give special package to Bengal and Mumbai at the time of natural calamity but you did not give a single penny to Bihar when 23 districts were washed out in 2007.

In 2008, calamity was brought in by the river Kosi which was declared as national calamity by the Prime Minister. The chief minister had made a demand of Rs. 14,000 crore for rehabilitation which was rejected. How Bihar will develop in this way? If you want to develop Bihar, you should fulfill its demand, you should give its due.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude with this last point. I would like to urge the Government of India that time is running out and the question is of Bihar and it would not solve with debate and speeches only. As the debates and speeches go on, no heed is paid to them by the Government. Hence, resentment and mistrust spreads among the people and they misconceive that the Government of India does not wish to assist a particular area, a particular region. Bihar has a population of ten crore. It is a land of movements. If you do not give special status and a special package to Bihar, there would be a movement. A great movement will start from Bihar and only then you will listen to it.

Mr. Chairman, thanking you for the opportunity given to me to speak, I conclude. Thanks. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You give in writing, all the members would be associated.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Hon. Chairman, Dr. Ranjan Prasad Yadav has moved a good Constitution Amendment Bill. But Bihar Legislative Assembly gave unanimous proposal of 1 lakh 79 thousand crore rupees and now, they have come to 90 thousand crore rupees. Why the reduction, it should be amended. We support their amendment because their amendment is our need. All parties took a unanimous decision that Bihar should be given the package of 1 lakh 79 thousand crore rupees but they have reduced it to 90 thousand and thirty thousand rupees annually. Bihar has suffered from three partitions in hundred years. In year 1912, Bihar and Odisha got bifurcated from Bengal and in the year 1936-37, Odisha got bifurcated and third bifurcation took place on 15th November, 2000 in which Jharkhand was bifurcated from Bihar and now, rest has remained what is present Bihar. At that time also, discussion took place and we were on that side. A long discussion was held on it, we were against the partition of Bihar. The then Home Minister Shri Advani ji at that time promised that Union Government will give package to Bihar to compensate the loss suffered due to partition. We are trying to get the package but we are not able to get it... (*Interruptions*) The present Government should also consider it. At present year 2011 is going on and it is 11th year. We would like to ask the Union Government the reason for not fulfilling their promise. At the time of bifurcation, it was said they will be compensated by giving so and so.

All the industries, mines and minerals of Bihar have gone to Jharkhand and problems like flood, drought, water logging, erosion have remained in Bihar and public of Bihar is suffering from it. Every year Bihar suffers from flood of rivers of Nepal, seven districts of South Bihar suffer from drought, ten lakh hectare land get affected from water logging and erosion from rivers like Ganga, Gandak, Budhi Gandak, Bagmati, etc. Due to these four problems, we are in geographical disadvantageous position. Flood, drought, water logging and river erosion are four problems which Bihar faces every year.

16.00 Hrs.

It was promised that we will give package and help Bihar. Country faces many problems and the top most is regional disparity. Regional disparity has not been checked and if solution is not found, there can be a question mark on the unity of the country. Regional disparity should not remain for a long time. Therefore, efforts should be made in policy, programmes to remove regional disparity. Shri Arjun Roy was also talking about it. We would like to know what is being done regarding regional disparity. From the year 2000 to 2011, what was promised by the Union Government, was not fulfilled. Bihar did not get any assistance. People met hon. Prime Minister and at that time, Nitish Kumar ji was convener and Ranjan ji was co-convener but nothing happened. The fight is going on from that time. Before this, in 13th Lok Sabha, this question was raised three times, it was discussed for eight-eight hours. It was told that measures will be taken but nothing happened till date. What happened to our package? We would like to know what happened from the year 2000 to year 2011? The partiality meted out with Bihar in these eleven years and only one Bill was passed recently in the matter of Central Universities, education. Demand for Patna University to be made a Central University has arisen for long, but no heed was given to it. The State Government asks to set up a Central University in Champaran in Mahatma Gandhi's name but Union Government is not considering it. What is your policy to remove regional disparity? Central Universities are in backward areas, in North-East, every small state has Central University whose population is five to ten lakhs, but there is no Central University in a state whose population is ten crore.

Sir, I would like to ask what happened to our share of Central University? At least, there should be three Central

Universities in Bihar. Patna University already deserves status of Central University. There should be one university in Champaran and one more university there. At least, there should be three Central Universities here. Why is it not happening? You should consider, otherwise, we will do calculations that how many Central Universities are there in other states? Our population is ten crore. There is an MIT in Muzaffarpur, why is it not being upgraded to IIT? We opposed for BHU, it had traditional Engineering College and had its reputation. It was said that we should declare it of national importance. It has an Engineering College from the time of Madan Mohan Malviya ji. It was upgraded to IIT. I would like to know why MIT, Muzaffarpur is not being upgraded to IIT? MIT Muzaffarpur should become IIT. It is an old engineering college, has its reputation and it has all the necessary resources. There is not even a single IIM in Bihar. We would like to know why there is no IIM in Bihar? What is the policy of the Government and on what calculations your policies are formulated? For Management Studies, why are you not opening IIM there? I would like to ask from this Government what is the criteria of opening Central Schools? There are not enough central schools in Bihar. They say Bihar is lagging behind, we will give package, we will provide security and develop Bihar in the field of education. We should get the share of Bihar according to the criteria fixed for central schools. If we look from the point of view of medical colleges in each state regarding how many medical colleges are there in each state of the country, then, we will find there is no medical college in Bihar.

There is a shortage of doctors in our country. And on 9000-10000 people, there is one doctor available on an average. In Bihar, one doctor is available per 20,000 people. Therefore, a scheme for opening thirty medical colleges in Bihar should be formulated. There should be at least one medical college in big districts. There is a lack of engineering colleges too in Bihar. Students of Bihar go to megacities to study. Engineering College and Medical Colleges across the country have fifty percent students from Bihar. They go to Pune and other places to study. There are no educational institutions in Bihar, so where will the students study? Therefore, at least thirty engineering colleges should be opened...*(Interruptions)* You can have a look how many are there in Karnataka, in Maharashtra and can count in other states also. Therefore, institutions should be opened in Bihar irrespective of their being Government or

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

Private, but they must be quality institutions, in which intelligent students get education, study there and develop themselves and make their lives better. It will benefit society, country and region.

Sir, many hon. Members of Bihar are sitting here. Everyone knows that to each in a week, four-five patients come. When someone goes to Muzaffarpur or to Patna, they ask him to go to AIIMS. When comes to AIIMS, stumbling, dying, people at AIIMS say come in 2013. Then, he comes to us and tell us how people are treated in AIIMS, but we feel whether he will live for two-four days or he will die. People there are going from pillar to post there. Therefore, there should be at least five hospitals of AIIMS status. Why am I saying so? Sir, do you know there has been talk of opening new AIIMS in the country. It is a welcome step that- the first-one is likely to be set up in Uttarakhand. It has a population of lakh 85 lakh. There has been talks of upgrading one AIIMS in Jharkhand, its population is two crore. There are talks of upgradation of AIIMS in Chhattisgarh and its population is two crore and Bihar's population is 10 crore but there is not even a single upgradation. It has been seven years now when a new was opened the foundations of which was laid by Bhairon Singh Shekhawat in 2004. But don't know what happened to it. Five-seven people are always there around hon. Members. Someone is suffering from cancer while some other is having tumor, heart problems, valve dysfunctioning etc. Poor person suffers with heart valve dysfunctioning, while rich person has heart problem that requires by-pass surgery. All such patients come to AIIMS and face great difficulties. So, the Government of India has decided to upgrade 19 medical colleges and hospitals of the country in line of AIIMS, but why not even a single hospital of Bihar? Someone sitting in the Government may answer this. There is such a chaos and they are saying that they are bringing package and are also bringing an amendment in the Constitution. We are hearing about this package, but there is no one to provide the same. Some one may reply why not even a single hospital of Bihar is included in these 19 hospitals? We have seen the list. I am raising the question of upgradation hospitals, *i.e.*, Muzaffarpur medical college and hospital, Darbhanga medical college and hospital, Bhagalpur medical

college and hospital, Gaya medical college and hospital, IBMS Patna. Otherwise, the Government should tell why the upgradation has not been done in our place? Consideration has been given upon to these 19 hospitals, but there is no one to consider our state.

Sir, there is no industry and power in Bihar. There are BHEL factories in various states but not a single one is in Bihar. Private industries are also not in existence any more and only five to seven industries which were old, are running amongst the agro-based industry and all the remaining sugar mills have been closed. They say that these mills will start again, but why they will start...*(Interruptions)* Half of them are closed. So, what action has been taken by the Government to start them, whether they have looked into this matter. I demand BHEL factory should be set up in 1200 acres of land of Motipur sugar mill which is under rail head, adjacent to the East-West corridor. The State Government should also provide land. You are asking people to get the land allotted from the State Government also. Government of India should set up a BHEL factory there. In any case, industries should be established there. Nothing has been done, no investment has been made here. In agriculture sector, our farmers are producing wheat and paddy for MSP, but they do not even get minimum support price. There are no FCI shops. Farmers make distress sale. Farmers are forced to sale their produces at throw away prices, otherwise, how they would cultivate further. They do not even have storage place. So, they have to sell their yields. The Government should pay attention towards these problems. Farmers have food grains to sell but they are not getting fair prices of their produce.

There is acute shortage of power. Throughout the country, Bihar state is having the lowest electricity and per capita consumption is also very low, but the demand is very high. As compared to other states, Bihar is the highest demanding state, so Bihar is lagging far behind in terms of transmission, distribution, rural electrification, generation and transmission of electricity. In all these four aspects, Bihar is far behind, people are distressed for electricity. Supply is also negligible. Small transformers of only 16 kilowatt have been installed under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana Ranjan ji has asked for package, but what to talk of package, there is nothing.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon Members, the extended time allotted

for the discussion on this bill is over. I have still five more hon. Members who want to speak of this Bill. So, if the House agrees, the time for the discussion may please be extended by one more hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the time of the ongoing discussion is extended by another one hour. Yes, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji, now, please conclude.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, this is an important issue, that is why, Members are present in the House even on Friday. People are sitting enthusiastically.

Sir, power generation, transmission, distribution and rural electrification in every manner they say that they would install cable for poor only, not for others under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. He says that he will cut the wire itself. These are the problems in villages. Central Government should look into the matter for resolving all these issues. They are leaving everything on the State Government. State Government puts the responsibility on the Government of India. The State Government and the Government of India are passing the buck for this slackness. The native people are suffering between the tussel of both the Governments.

Sir, there is an issue of irrigation. Rivers like Ganges, Gandak, Budhi Gandak, Baghmata, Kamla, Balan, Punpun, Sone flow in Bihar. But there is no water management. There is no system to check floods, water and irrigation management. People are suffering there a lot due to soil erosion. No provision has been made there in this regard by the Government of India. There is time constraint, otherwise, I would have told you literally that where discrimination and wrongful things were done.

Sir, Shri Arjun Roy ji had raised a point about roads as well. When Shri Balu was the Minister of National Highways, four lane road of 990 kilometer was approved at that time, but it was cut down. Presently, on NH-28 from Muzzafarpur to Barauni, it is more than 15000 P.C.U, it deserves four lane, but it has not been done yet. Similarly, the stretch between Khagaria to Purnia also has about 15000 P.C.U, it has also been cut down from the four lane.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Then, Arah to Maliabagh, Maliabagh to Mohania, Patna to Gaya, all these are four lane roads, this is the policy of the Government to connect the golden quadruplet. On the other hand, from Bakhtiyarpur to Barahi. This is two lane road in the middle, Barahi to Ranchi, this is four lane road. So, all these roads should be four lane roads.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, during the second term of UPA rule, not even one kilometer road was sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Why such discrimination?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you may please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, this is the last point. You know about tourism. You are an expert in spirituality and have an spiritual inclination. The place of nirvana of Lord Buddha, birth place of Lord Mahavira, Sh. Guru Gobind Singh, all these places are historical heritage. But where is Buddha Circuit, Jain Circuit, Mahatma Gandhi Circuit, Ramayan Circuit, Jain Mahavir Circuit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. Many other Members have to speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: All these places are situated in Bihar. All of them are cultural and historical heritage, they have their mythological value. Tourism is also neglected in Bihar. Therefore, it has been neglected in all the matters. Bihar was bifurcated... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record now.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav ji has introduced a Bill in respect of Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many other Members are yet to speak. It would be nice if you speak in brief.

*Not Recorded.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, there is no boundation of party and time. I have not even yet started and you are asking me to be brief. I am looking at the business to be conducted. My time should not be reduced for this purpose. I, myself, will speak in brief. But I have not yet started and you are asking me to keep it precise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Four other Members of your party will also speak.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: There is no boundation of party. Are the people of other party not taking interest in Bihar?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everyone should get an opportunity.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: I have seen in this very House that discussions were continued for four to five days on a Bill. There is no boundation of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may start.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: On behalf of the Chair, you should be liberal towards Bihar. You are not the Government, you are in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please speak. Everyone has to speak. Everyone wants to speak.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: The Private Member's Bill introduced by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav regarding Bihar, which is under discussion, two articles of the Constitutions have been mentioned therein and by amending these two articles, the same should be inserted in this Bill along with the provision brought in the Bill by him. One is article 275-A and the second is 371-J. Now, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has said that they have demanded Rs. 189000 crore. Before that, the then Prime Minister, Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had announced Rs. 5000 crore. As regards the financial memorandum in the Bill, there are two articles and three clauses.

In the memorandum, first is of Rs. 90 thousand and as recurring yearly expenditure is rupees thirty thousand crore. Special provisions have been mentioned in clause three for the development of Bihar. Thus, it will also require thirty thousand crore rupees from consolidated fund. Thirty plus thirty is sixty, nine plus six comes to fifteen, it means one lac fifty

thousand crore rupees, if the Government accedes to this, then they will have to provide one lac fifty thousand crore rupees instead of Rupees ninety thousand. The situation regarding the amount declared by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi and our demand for Rs. 1,89,000 crore remains where it was. Package for special schemes also remain where they were.

MR. Chairman Sir, Shri Pranab Mukherjee is finance minister at present. The time when the memorandum regarding Bihar was given to him, he was Dy. Chairman of the Planning Commission. Perhaps, our present Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh was finance minister at that time. At that time, he had assured to consider the matter of Bihar. He had also assured to consider the proposal of amount by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Bihar may not have special status, but the discussion held on special package at that time must be given consideration. Today, Shri Pranab Mukherjee is finance minister and he says that the matter of Bihar is under consideration. This is the first article for relaxation in grant. There is Rajya Sabha unstarred question no. 79 dated 2nd July, 2009. In reply to the question, the Government had stated that the matter of giving special status to Bihar is under consideration. The Article 275, deals with providing the grant. Therein, the Government had stated that the allocation of general central assistance to the states with special status and non-special status is done in a ratio of 70:30. After giving a state special status, general central assistance is essentially given in the form of grant loan in a ratio of 90:10, while in case of non-special status states, the ratio is 30:70. The Government has given special status to 11 states and these include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand. Uttarakhand is yours, it was formed later. I have already said that we have no objection in Uttarakhand being given special status. Bihar had demanded for a special package. We have been demanding for special package since the time of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi but it has not been considered. Thereafter, a number of states under Article 371 have been considered. Article 275 deals with grant. The demand made by Prof. Ranjan Yadav for amendment in Article 371 includes Nagaland to Maharashtra as well. By amending the Article, you have provided special facilities by setting up autonomous boards in several areas of Maharashtra. Article 371 has been amended not only once, but several times. Special assistance has been

given to various states, special provisions have been made and special concessions have been given. Wherever autonomous board was set up under the states, provisions under the Article have been made. A special package has been demanded in the bill presented by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav. It is surprising that the Government says that there should be a separate provision for this special status.

Earlier it was not done when the Government gave special status to 11 states. After declaring 11 states as special states and providing them all the assistance, the Government started to speak about norms. Norms lay the condition of hilly and difficult areas so that Bihar is excluded. Earlier, Jharkhand was there, it was hilly and difficult, we had demanded at that time too but the Government did not concede. We had demanded Rs. 1.89 lakh citing hilly and difficult terrain, low population density and adequate tribal population, strategic location adjoining other countries, economic and infrastructural backwardness and unfeasible state. I would like to say that the Government had laid this condition through an executive order. The provision for concessions is contained in two Articles which have been presented by Prof. Rajan Yadav for amendment. Later, the Government made this provision through an administrative order so that Bihar could be excluded as Bihar has been demanding since the year 2000. They have been saying since 2009 in both the Houses as well as outside that the matter of Bihar is under consideration.

One more thing has been said by the Government, it has been stated in this Parliament that no memorandum is under consideration for special status except that of Bihar. When no state is demanding special status, no memorandum of any other state is under consideration, then why Bihar is being deprived, why Bihar is being denied? It has become your promise continuously. Therefore, the new criteria is gross injustice against Bihar. We have been saying repeatedly, our chief minister Shri Nitish, Kumar has said in Bihar Legislative Council that we do not demand money, we do not demand package, we should be given special status only.

It says that foreign capital is not being invested in Bihar. It has been said in the Bill. If new provision is made in the Constitution by amending both the Articles, then the foreign capital being invested in other states, will come in Bihar too and then we will encourage N.R.Is. in US and other countries

to invest in Bihar and it would lead to F.D.I. Giving special status to Bihar through amendments in both the articles means the entrepreneurs going to Bihar will get tax rebates. When there will be tax rebate, as is the case in Uttarakhand, then the people establishing factories in Bihar, will not have to pay taxes.

The present Bill talks about disparity, unemployment and poverty which are correct. The Government is aware that the literacy rate is the lowest in Bihar in India but Bihar has been faster than rest of the country in literacy spreading during the last decade. Earlier we were at 47 percent, now we are at 63 percent. The All India figure has increased by 10 percent from the earlier 75 percent. In one state, per capita income is Rs. 80 thousand, in other state Rs. 85 thousand, national figure is Rs. 45 thousand while in Bihar it is Rs. 15 thousand. We are at the lowest step. We are not getting capital investment. Shri Arjun Roy and other members have referred to the power generation. I think Prof. Ranjan Yadav might have said this in his speech at the time of introduction of the Bill. After partition of Bihar, the power generation has come to a halt and the power produced in Kahalgaon is taken into Central pool and then given to us, thus depriving Bihar. The construction of power plant at Barh is going on at a very low pace. Required power is not given to Bihar and the requirement for coal linkage plant and for power plant is not considered. I suggest that coal linkage should be given to us. I propose that we should be given facilities and assistance for self production. I also propose that we should be given assistance to create potential for irrigation. Our sugar industry has ruined, package should be given to us for its revival, but our request is not being considered. The Government does not give special status. I, therefore, would like to urge the Government to accept the Bill introduced by Prof. Ranjan Yadav and amend two Articles of the Constitution to make provisions for the proposed arrangements. The Government should save Bihar from being ruined by removing the imbalance. If Bihar is ruined, the Union Government would be responsible for it. The Union Government has always been treating Bihar step-motherly.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Hon'ble Chairman, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on the matter. I assure you that I would not repeat anything but it is my humble request that the time should be given for what I wish to say.

Sir, the problems have not surfaced after the partition of

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

Bihar. I am not talking anything new. I am discussing what the basic purpose of the amendment is. I am saying the Articles 275 and 371 needs to be amended. This amendment has been brought to fulfill the requirements of Bihar. After all, why Bihar is in trouble? If you think Bihar has become poor after its partition, then I would like to say that it is a wrong impression. Sir, the picture of Bihar which was drawn in the year 1929 before the Commission by contemporary leaders, has not changed so far. We were at the last step and we are at the last step. After bifurcation of Bihar and Jharkhand, I am not talking of partition of 1912 and 1935, I am talking about November, 2000 partition when Bihar and Jharkhand were separated. At the time of separation of Odisha, its per capita income was half of the income of Bihar and Jharkhand area. We had been doing a lot of work for our Bihari brethren of that tribal area, hilly area and forest area. Whatever amount was received for Bihar, major share thereof was spent on Jharkhand, which had half the income as compared to Bihar at the time of separation of Odisha and when separated from Bihar, its per capita income was double of that of Bihar, *i.e.* a prosperous region of Bihar, the area which had been a stronghold, was separated.

Sir, when it comes to package to take Bihar forward, it was a package of Rs. one lakh eighty thousand crore to take Bihar forward. Incidentally, we had done the job of taking forward the issue. To maintain the status as on partition day, Rs. one lakh eighty thousand crore had been demanded. With due respect, I would like to submit that this demand of Rs. one lakh eighty thousand crore was to maintain the status as on partition day and it was not to come at parity with other states of India. I would like to know why the proposal of Rs. ninety thousand crore now?

One lakh eighty thousand crore rupees curtailed to ninety thousand crore rupees. I would like to say one more thing. After partition of Bihar, we had given a unanimous representation to 12th Finance Commission. It was like unanimous representation made in 1929. The representation given to 12th Finance Commission had the signatures of former chief minister Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav, former chief minister Smt. Rabri Devi, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Nitish Kumar, *i.e.* brushing aside the political differences, we had given a unanimous representation. Our backwardness is historical. We

want to be equal to average people. We want equivalence with the leading state. Sir, one time grant of one lakh eighty thousand crore rupees has been conceded to. Our demand was not conceded to in the Finance Commission. We had approached the Finance Commission demanding one lakh eighty thousand crore rupees for maintaining status as in the year 2000 and thirty eight thousand crore rupees annually from the devolution. We need this amount for plan expenditure and not for revenue expenses.

Sir, in your presence, I would like to say in this House that our unanimous representation was not accepted by the Finance Commission and we have been raising special status demand with unanimity in the name of regional imbalance. Our voice raised for resolving the problems of Bihar is not being listened to. Most important thing I would like to say is that we had put a clear picture before the Finance Commission. If we wish to reach the level of other states within twenty years, then we need 15 percent growth rate and if within fifteen years, then we need 20 percent growth rate. Sir, Could there be an easier demand before the country? We are ready to wait for the next 15-20 years. We had a little demand of Rs. 38 thousand crore at the existing rate of year 2000. Today, it would be Rs. 50 thousand crore. I would like to amend the second thing which is regarding Rs. 30 thousand crore per year, that it should not be called a demand for Rs. 30 thousand crore as the people connected with all the political institutions of Bihar have been demanding Rs. 50 thousand crore. I also do not know whether we will receive Rs. 30 thousand crore or not? I do not know whether we will receive Rs. 50 thousand crore or not? But this amount is needed keeping in view the backwardness, poverty, illiteracy, human index in Bihar and our lowest step position.

Sir, the special status to Bihar is a separate issue. I think the time has extended a bit. I want to say that there is regional imbalance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: All senior members are present in the House. It is constitutional responsibility of the Government of India. There will be no place for regional imbalance in the country through the Finance Commission. If today Bihar is at the lowest step, it is result of Union Government not fulfilling its constitutional responsibility makes it mandatory for Planning Commission, the Parliament and the Constitution

to ensure equal growth of all the areas, states and people of the country. Sir, there is talk of inclusive growth of individual. Why not of a state like Bihar? I shall conclude after a brief mention of state of Bihar. I want to discuss this because people believed that we got huge amount from 12 Finance Commission. They said that Bihar received Rs. 80 thousand crore for five years. But I want to say that Bihar received Rs. 1838 per capita while other states of India received an average amount of Rs. 1895 per capita. We are poor. We are at the last step.

Other states get an average amount of Rs. 1895 to Rs. 1900 per capita while Bihar gets Rs. 1838. Naturally, we will lag behind. What was our condition at that time? Bihar's own revenue was Rs. 536 per capita while national average was Rs. 2856. They, whose revenue collection was Rs. 2856, got Rs. 1895 and they, whose revenue collection was Rs. 536, got only Rs. 1838. How can Bihar come at par with the others? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now conclude please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: I would like to say something more. It is said that Bihar is progressing very fast. I would not discuss it but I would like to say that as per the assessment of Eleventh Finance Commission, per capita revenue in Bihar was Rs. 2122 and all India per capita average revenue was Rs. 4488 *i.e.* per capita revenue in Bihar was 48 percent of the national average. But, during 2005-2010, while the per capita revenue in Bihar rose to Rs. 2364 from Rs. 2122, the national average rose to Rs. 6787 and we slipped from 48 percent of national average to 34 percent. After all, what is the outcome of investment in Bihar? What is source of investment in Bihar? Here we have fiscal federalism where the treasury of India is guarded by the Union Government and from there the money goes for the development of the states. The Planning Commission is the apex institution for uniform development of India. If both the institutions do not work, then how this injustice to Bihar will come to an end ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: I would like to say that at the national level, Odisha is above us *i.e.* we are lagging behind

even Odisha. I would conclude just after mentioning two points. Today, where national per capita income is Rs. 42 thousand, it is Rs. 14,654 or Rs. 15,000 in Bihar. Per capita income in Bihar is only 36 percent of the national average. Per capita income in Odisha is 80 percent of the national average. We are first lowest while Odisha is the second lowest. ...*(Interruptions)* If we try to reach at par with Odisha, we need more than Rs. 38 thousand crore annually. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: The water of the river Kosi does not reach our fields. We were denied the water from the Ganges. The water from the river Son was discontinued due to Vana Sagar accord. There is no irrigation in the area due to the breakage of the Kosi dam. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahabali Singh, you speak now.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Perhaps it will not be available for 10-12 years. We want its restoration, we want our share of the water and if the water from the Ganges is not given to Bihar, no thermal power stations would be installed, there would be no industry... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: We should be given adequate funds. Secondly, we should have share in our natural resources. Clearly, we take water from the rivers of Nepal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, whatever the hon. member says, will not go on the record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mahabali Singh ji, you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, several hon. members have discussed the Constitution Amendment Bill brought in by hon. Member Prof. Ranjan Prasad for giving special package to Bihar and during the discussion, all have said regarding backwardness of Bihar, they

* Not recorded

[Shri Mahabali Singh]

have talked about negligence of Bihar. I, therefore, do not want to reiterate. But, certainly I would like to tell one thing to the House that if the Government wishes to make India stand in the category of developed countries, it cannot be done by neglecting Bihar.

Sir, Bihar has a glorious history. Bihar has been the birth place of people like Mahavir and Lord Buddha whose sermon spread in whole of the world. A number of countries grew by going on the path they showed. This is the reason why today lakhs of people reach Bihar from many countries every year.

Sir, I would like to tell you that lakhs of people from Sri Lanka, China, Japan and Thailand reach Bihar to salute its land. It has been the history of Bihar. Bihar has Nalanda University where people used to come from across the world to get education. It has been its history. Bihar was looked upon with respect but due to step-motherly treatment by the Union Government, the prestige of Bihar has declined not only in the country but also in other countries.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to tell the Government and the House that today Bihar is proceeding to regain its lost prestige. It is regaining its lost prestige. If the Union Government cooperates, Bihar, which is proceeding to regain its lost prestige under the leadership of the Hon. Chief Minister Shri Nitish Kumar ji, it would do so in a faster manner. Today the prestige of Bihar has risen not only within the country but also in other countries. If the prestige of Bihar is rising, the prestige of the country is rising. If Bihar is disrespected, it would be disrespect to the country as the history and name and fame of Bihar is not limited within the country, it is also in other countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government and this House that if they want to take our country in the category of developed countries then they should stop neglecting Bihar. Just now all the hon. Members said that Bihar is being neglected. When Jharkhand was being separated from Bihar, Central Government had said that it will give special package to Bihar. Jharkhand got separated, but Central Government never gave special package to Bihar.

Sir, Bihar's structure is such that it has to face calamities every year. Northern Bihar remains affected with flood while

Central Southern Bihar are affected with drought. There is flood every year in Northern Bihar due to which thousands of villages get devastated and lakhs of people become homeless people are unable even to satisfy their hunger. During the last year whenever there was flood people become homeless on a large scale. Hon. Prime Minister visited the place on helicopter, he said that it's not flood it is calamity talked about giving package, giving relief to the affected people but Prime Minister did not fulfil what he said and did not provide any amount to the flood affected people. I am telling these things in the House so that it can come into notice why that Central Government is adopting discriminating attitude and neglecting Bihar.

Sir, it is Central Government's responsibility to construct the national highways in Bihar, but for the last almost seven years Central Government has not been providing money for constructing national highways in Bihar. The State Government has been utilizing its own funds to construct national highways in Bihar and thereafter when funds are being demanded from the Central Government, they deny.

Sir, I would like to tell the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been suspended for many years now in Bihar. Central Government says that they will connect all the villages of 1000 population with roads, but till date. Bihar is not getting any amount for that purpose. All the works are suspended because of this. Therefore through you, I would like to request the Government that they should stop neglecting Bihar because if Bihar is neglected, it would be disregard of the country. The Government will have to go to the people of Bihar again.

One crore and twenty five thousand people have signed and sent a petition to the Government for giving status of special state to Bihar. They should not be considered as only signatures, they are not signatures in ink rather they are signatures in blood. They signify people's respect, prestige and self respect. If something happens with respect, prestige and self respect of the people of Bihar then I would like to submit to the Government that they are the ultimate authority. They have seen their condition in Bihar, this is not the voice of a single person that Bihar should be given the status of a special state rather it is the voice of the people. If they don't do so then in the coming election of the year 2014 people of Bihar won't let them in.

I would like to request the Government through you that the Bihar is progressing under the leadership of hon. Nitish Kumar and thus getting respect in our country and foreign countries, the state should be given assistance, special package so that Bihar may flourish. With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhudeo Choudhary.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): Sir, first of all, I would like to have permission for speaking from this place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission Granted.

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to talk on Constitution Amendment Bill presented by Prof. Ranjan Yadav and I thank you from the core of my heart that you have given me time to speak.

Sir, for last several days till now almost 13 hon. Members have expressed their views in this regard out of which seven hon. Members who are not from Bihar too have expressed their views very seriously. They expressed their feelings about helplessness, unemployment, starvation, deteriorating health and lack of education in Bihar very painfully. I don't want to talk about the things on which the earlier speakers have talked. I want to take you to a little past.

When Bapu Gandhi returned to India from Africa, he met his teacher Gokhale in 1916 and told him that the youth of the country want to take part in freedom struggle. Gokhale was very surprised that Bapu returned from Africa just some months ago and wants to fight against that powerful empire where sun never sets. If it sets in India then it will be rising in Africa and if it sets in Africa then it rises in America. How he has the courage to revolt against such a powerful rule. Still he said to Gandhi that if he wanted to fight against British Empire for freedom then he should go and visit all the cities of India. If people have willingness, desire then freedom struggle can be fought. Respecting his teacher's orders Gandhi Ji travelled whole country.

After an year when Mahatama Gandhi was in front of Gokhale in 1917, his teachers, again then Gokhale asked in a humorous tone whether Gandhi still had the desire of freedom struggle. On this Mahatama Gandhi replied in a loud furious tone that his thought is firm and freedom struggle can certainly be fought. He told that he visited the whole country but when he set foot on the land of Bihar, champaran, youth power and

capability made me feel that freedom struggle can be fought. Today we are discussing the same Bihar.

Thousands of year, when a son got admission in Nalanda University his parents felt very proud that their son is being admitted to institute of knowledge in the field education. I am describing that with day with a painful heart when Jharkhand was not separated from Bihar, it was undivided Bihar. Central Government used to get half of country's wealth from there. Its iron, coal, mica was sent to other states, consequently other states got developed but Bihar's situation became bad to worst from what it was before 1947.

I feel pain that even today almost one crore of Bihar's youth who has stamina and capability, tossed about from place to place in Delhi, Panjab, Haryana, Gujarat etc. leaving behind their old parents, Kids and newly wed bride.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you would be surprised that 40 to 50 lakh youth of Bihar are suffering. In Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat even in Andaman-Nicobar islands almost 50,000 youth are working. Bihar does not have any scarcity of rivers. 63 years have passed after independence of the country. Except five years Congress party and party supported by it ruled for 58 years.

17.00 hrs.

I don't want to talk about those things. You would be surprised to know that natural and geographical condition of Bihar is very crucial from strategical point of view but unfortunately point of view but unfortunately it is suffering from due to extreme backwardness. The reason of Bihar's social backwardness is negligence by Central Government. I am not blaming Central Government but would like to say that Bihar is also a part of India and it is the duty of Central Government that all of our states which are hands, legs, eyes and spirit, Bihar is also one of these parts. Today if spirit of revolutionaries would be looking at other states of the country, it would be smiling but when these spirits would come to Bihar it must be wailing, crying that Bihar is still there, where it was before independence. But I am thankful to the Chief Minister of Bihar that he has taken Bihar to the path of development but the duty to accelerate the pace is that of Central Government. Central Government has a moral responsibility and political duty to give Bihar special package. Certainly Bihar has started moving ahead and enabling the state to accelerate the speed.

17.02 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *IN THE CHAIR*)

I would like to say humbly and remind that in the time of NDA there was a proposal for connecting rivers, it was a pleasant message. Today Bihar feels that the rivers of Bihar should be connected and their water must be preserved.

What is the condition of Bihar today, somewhere there is flood and somewhere there is drought. Half of the people are craving to get out of drought and the other half are suffering from starvation due to flood. Hon. Prime Minister also paid a visit to the flood affected areas in the recent past and what he said, has been discussed already.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would certainly like to say that Bihar needs your help. One crore are twenty five lakh people of Bihar have signed the document and each and every person of Bihar has expectations from you. Therefore, I demand from the Government that the Bill brought by Ranjan Prasad Yadav Ji should be passed.

I would like to tell about my area Jamui, the name of which frightens the people. If in any area of Bihar Jamui is discussed; people are frightened because Jamui is a Naxalite area. Not a single day passes when no incident occurs there. Unfortunately the ground water level of that area has gone down. Still people drink water from those rivers and tanks from which the animals drink water. Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to Jamui which is a sensitive area. If a central school, an engineering college, an ITI institute a medical college, a power-sub-station is set up there then the starvation, unemployment; helplessness and dependence can be overcome. With these words once again I heartily support the amendment Bill brought by Dr. Ranjan Prasad Yadav. I thank you for giving me time.

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN (Begusarai): Hon. Chairman, I am thankful to you. I rise to speak in support of the Bill presented here by Dr. Ranjan Prasad Yadav regarding Bihar.

Mr. Chairman Sir, a number of Hon. members have expressed their views on this important issue, and most of them were of other states and they agreed with the point and gave their consent.

Sir, I congratulate Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav to present

the burning issue of Bihar in the form of a private member Bill in the House, our learned Hon. Members have expressed their valuable views. I will not repeat those points because I know there is paucity of time and before you give me any indication, I would conclude now.

Sir, Shri Nitish Kumar took oath as the Chief Minister of Bihar on November 24, 2005. After that he evaluated the position of state exchequer. He felt that need of special status for Bihar to fulfill the dreams of Biharis as well as develop the Bihar at the desired pace. Since then, he has been seeking appointment with the Hon. Prime Minister to discuss the issue of special status. I am saying this because the centre should try to overcome the existing hatred and partial attitude towards Bihar. Even after 64 years of Independence, Bihar has not moved a single step on the path of development. Bihar has talents, healthy population and potential to guide the world. History is an evidence that Bihar has enlightened the world. Scholar like Mandal Mishra had to prove his eruditeness. Shankaracharya Ji also had to come into the court of Mandal Mishra. Nalanda and Vikramshila Universities are example of it. Just now we were discussing that Bihar needs atleast 10 universities and AIIMS like institutions. A number of universities have been proposed in Bihar. There was a provision of Aligarh University in Bengal, Aligarh University in Kerala and Aligarh University in Bihar. Since Shri Pranab Mukerjee belonged to Bengal, the state got the university and in Kerala also got one. But Bihar did not get. I would like to thank the Chief Minister of Bihar for allocating 280 acre land for establishing Aligarh Muslim University in Kishanganj, but the centre has turned a blind eye to it and does not want to consider the issue. The Government raises the issues of the poor, minorities, backwards and dalits during the elections, they are used to raise slogans and make posters, but, after election, the Government changes its stance on the issue of sharing power and development with them. This can be the most burning example of step-motherly treatment of Union Government.

My dear friends have expressed their views on the condition of electricity, road and other things in Bihar. Today there is one leader in Bihar who is not only showing path to Bihar but the whole country. Today many are doing politics on the name of minorities dalit, backward etc. but skill development programme and post-matric scholarship to minorities, revival of Maulana Madani Ulhaque University and Nalanda University

has been done by the present Government. Bihar was lagging behind in the field of education, today Bihar Government has revived Nalanda University and former president Dr. Abdul Kalam has been appointed as visitor. Today universities like Chanakya Law University, National Institute of Fashion Technology and Chandragupt Institute of Management have been opened in Bihar. Bihar is developing in the leadership of Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar.

So, I would like to assure the House whatever funds be provided to Bihar, will be properly utilized and a lump sum demand for 90 thousand crore and a demand for 30,000 crore rupees per annum Dr. Ranjan Prasad Yadav Ji, are fully justified. That is why country is in the situation of dilemma.

Today whole country supported Shri Anna Hazare because Government is involved in corruption totally. So, I would like to say that whatever funds be provided to Bihar, will be properly utilized. Regarding giving special status to Bihar it was seen that thousands and lakhs of people supported it and reached here and 16 crore people gave their signature. The Prime Minister met our leaders and also assured to take up the matter in National Development Council (NDC) also. It has never been before that Prime Minister take up any matter in NDC and it has not been approved. So, if it is approved, it will be the best things but till then, I strongly urge the House that the Bill presented by Dr. Ranjan Prasad Yadav Ji may kindly be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees the proceedings of House may be extended till the conclusion of the Bill.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I just want to say one things about Bihar. There have been may leaders from Bihar in this country and you are one of them. At present you are ideal, you are chairman. I would like to say that leaders of Bihar have made Biharis a labour class, who is responsible for this plight of Bihar? I would ask those leaders to answer now who claim to have done so much for Bihar. They should see the condition of Bihar. I feel ashamed to say that poor small children are working as labour in fields, in construction sites etc. They travel in trains. There have been so many Ministers, and Chief Ministers also. I would like to know what they have done for Bihar? I would like to ask through you as to why the matter regarding university of Bihar has not been materialised? Why it is not established?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, the Bill moved by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav proposes to insert Article 275A after Article 275 and Article 371J into the Constitution of India with the objective of providing special financial assistance to the State of Bihar for accelerated development of the State. Sixteen hon. Members have participated in the debate. I am grateful to them for their valuable suggestions and observations.

Sir, before I come to the specific replies to the questions raised by hon. Members, I would like to state that Bihar receives sufficient Central assistance through the Finance Commission grants in Plan assistance and from various Central Ministries. As the hon. Members are aware, the Finance Commission transfers are made to States on the basis of recommendations made by the Finance Commission on assessment of each States' requirement. The Finance Commission normally finalises their recommendations after consultations with the States. At present we are in the 13th Finance Commission award period which runs from 2010 to 2015.

The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a total devolution for the State of Bihar amounting to Rs. 1,72,944 crore during this award period between 2010 to 2015 as against Rs. 75,646 crore under the 12th Finance Commission award period between 2005-10. This is an increase of 129 per cent. The 13th Finance Commission has also recommended State-specific grant of Rs. 333 crore to Bihar for inter-linking of rivers for prevention of floods. Under the National Disaster Response Calamity Fund, the 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant which is double the share of Bihar from Rs. 592 crore in the period between 2005-10 to Rs. 1386 crore in the period between 2010-15. In connection with the Kosi floods, cyclonic disturbances and drought, funds have also been provided to the State of Bihar from National Calamity Contingency Fund now known as the National Disaster Response Fund for immediate relief in recent years. The grant of Central assistance to support the State Plan of Bihar amounted to Rs. 12,992 crore in the period between 2005-10. The Central assistance of Rs. 4815 crore was provided for State's Annual Plan for 2010-11 as a grant from the Ministry of Finance alone.

A provision of assistance of Rs. 7,119 crore has been made to support the Annual Plan for 2011-12. In addition:

[Shri Namu Narain Meena]

- a. Substantial Central assistance is released to the States under Central Sector Schemes and Centrally-Sponsored Schemes by various Central Ministries/ Departments for employment generation and creation of assets. I have been informed that the total releases from Central Government to Bihar for various Centrally Sponsored and State Sector Schemes amounted to Rs. 12,206 crore in 2009-10, which increased to Rs. 20,000 crore in 2010-11. This is again an increase of about 65 per cent over one year alone.
- b. Specific assistance has been provided to mitigate the impact of floods in Bihar. The Flood Management Programme, which is a State Sector Scheme, covers flood protection works. Central grant of 75 per cent is provided for projected selected by the States under this Programme. Under this programme, Central assistance of Rs. 544 crore has been provided to Bihar in the 11th Plan so far. I hope that this will reassure Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav, Shri Adhir Chowdhury, Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar and Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi, Shri Mahabali Singh and others who had expressed particular concern regarding the flood situation in Bihar.
- c. Further, the State has also been accessing external aid for infrastructure development. In 2010-11, Bihar received external assistance, comprising both grant and loan, of Rs. 941 crore, while a provision for Rs. 2,550 crore of similar assistance is there for 2011-12.

Special Central Assistance for a new Special Plan for Bihar was included in the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana in 2003-04. The original cost of all the projects under the Special Plan for Bihar was estimated at Rs. 5,568 crore. RSVY was subsumed in the Backward Regions Grant Fund Scheme in 2006-07 and the Special Plan for Bihar was brought within its ambit, with a provision of Rs. 1,000 crore per year. In 2011, enhanced support of Rs. 8,753 crore was approved for the Special Plan for Bihar, with the balance amount of Rs. 3,468 crore to be released during 2010-11 and 2011-12 of which Rs. 2,000 crore was released in 2010-11. An amount of Rs. 1,470 crore has been provided in 2011-12. Projects under the Special Plan for Bihar include strengthening of sub-transmission systems,

renovation and modernization of thermal power stations, renovation of a major canal, development of State Highways, etc.

Under the new Integrated Action Plan for identified districts, seven districts of Bihar were provided a grant of Rs. 25 crore each in 2010-11 to meet assessed development needs for social sector services and rural infrastructure. This provision has been increased to Rs. 30 crore per district in 2011-12, against which Rs. 10 crore per district has already been released.

Now, I would like to address some of the issues raised in the debate. A request was made by Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Mahabali Singh, Shri Arjun Roy and several other hon. Members also to categorise Bihar as a Special Category State. Any change in the categorisation of States for Central Assistance would require a decision of the National Development Council, which accorded Special Category status to the eight North-Eastern States and the three hill States.

Planning Commission has informed that, in the case of Bihar, two of the important criteria for classification as a Special Category State, hilly and difficult terrain and low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, do not apply. Further, it receives substantial Central Assistance and is not debt-stressed. Therefore, it has not been accorded Special Category status. As such, Additional Central Assistance is being provided for State Plans on a case to case basis considering State-specific problems.

Sir, here I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members, mostly from Bihar and others also that Bihar had made a request for Special Category State status again last month and an Inter-Ministerial Group is being constituted by the Planning Commission to look into this request.

Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi and other Members raised the issue relating to the poor power situation of the State. The Ministry of Power has given the following information:

The Government of India is concerned with planning and policy formulation for overall development of power sector in the country. Government of India supplements the efforts of

States by establishing generating units for supply of power to States/ Union Territories in the Central Sector through concerned Central Public Sector Companies. Bihar has been allocated from 1727 to 1773 MW from the Central Generating Stations, which is the highest among the States of the Eastern Region. Bihar is expected to get additional allocation of 1637 MW from the future projects of NTPC in the State at Muzaffarpur and Nabinagar. Bihar is also expected to get allocation from Barh-I and Barh-II Thermal Power Projects as per prevailing guidelines for allocation of power.

The Government of India has also launched two schemes, that is, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for rural electrification and the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) for strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system in the country, including Bihar.

Under the Special Plan for Bihar, assistance is being extended for renovation and modernisation of Barauni and Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Stations.

Hon. Members Shri Adhir Chowdhury, Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi and other hon. Members also referred to Bihar's irrigation needs. During the Eleventh Plan, so far, Central grant amounting to about Rs.305. crore has been released to support irrigation projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme under Bihar's Annual State Plans.

Sir, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab pointed out that more powers have devolved on the Union of India under the Constitution and that the Union needs to give attention to under-developed States to correct the regional imbalance.

I would like to tell the hon. Member that a wide range of schemes, including BRGF Scheme, are being implemented with this objective. He had also asked that special attention to be given to Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput region that covers eight districts of Odisha. I would like to inform Shri Mahtab that a Special Plan for this region is being funded with 100 per cent Central grants under the BRGF Scheme with Rs.130 crore being released every year. In addition, 15 districts in Odisha, including seven out of eight KBK region districts are covered under the Integrated Action Plan.

Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar has raised the point that States of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh

also require Special Packages. Several States are seeking Special Packages. Their requests would be best considered through existing mechanism of the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission in the interest of equity. Shri Adhir Chowdhury had brought out details of critical debt situation in West Bengal, which has necessitated intervention by the Centre. The issue of Bihar's high debt was also raised and it was stated that the Centre needs to intervene.

The Government of India is monitoring the debt situation of all States. Bihar is managing its debt quite well. West Bengal is a highly debt-stressed State. The request for a Special Package from West Bengal is still under consideration.

Shri Semmalai suggested amendments in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution and made various demands for Tamil Nadu during the discussion. The suggestions are outside the scope of discussion. As such, Tamil Nadu is in a comfortable fiscal situation.

Shri Arun Roy has raised about the Special Category Status, which I have already answered. For education, State-specific needs of Bihar are being met through the 13th Finance Commission. Sir, Rs.4,018 crore for elementary education is being provided. I have covered about Kosi floods.

Sir, you have raised the issue of Special Package. Bihar is a very poor State with regional disparity. You have also mentioned that regional disparities are addressed through the Backward Region Grant Fund and the Integrated Action Plan. When you were the Minister this was introduced and you know about this. I have already discussed power problems. The Government of India is making all out efforts to help Bihar.

About irrigation issues, I would like to say that during the last year, under the AIBP scheme, a provision of Rs.700 crore was made but only Rs.230 crore was drawn. During the current year also Rs.700 crore has been allocated. It is a question of State Government utilising the funds provided by the Centre.

Shri Mangani Lal Mandal raised the issue of Special Package, which I had already answered. Along with Shri Yadav, Shri Mandal has raised the issue of insertion of Article 371J. Other hon. Members have also raised, including Prof. Yadav. Sir, the existing Articles 371 to 371 (I) contain enabling provisions for preservation of religious and social practices and customs, law and order. Provisions relating to representation

[Shri Namu Narain Meena]

on committees and strength of Legislative Assemblies, special responsibility of Governor are also defined in some of these provisions. The purposes of new Article 371 (J) proposed to be inserted through this Bill are entirely different from the existing Article 371.

Therefore, if it is inserted, it would not be in keeping with the convention. The insertion of the proposed article relating to implementation of schemes for a wide range of developmental activities in Bihar would be discriminatory to other States. However, adequate mechanism already exists for transfer of resources to Bihar. The State is receiving substantial funding through the constitutional mechanism of the Finance Commission Awards and through various sources of the Plan funds. Therefore, insertion of Article 371J is not justified.

Sir, Shri Jagadanand Singh has made a demand for financial assistance to the State of Bihar to achieve higher growth rate. Under the 13th Finance Commission Awards, Rs. 1,72,000 crore has been awarded to Bihar. Bihar is the second fastest growing State as mentioned by Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav himself. He referred to inclusive growth, There is funding under Backward Region Grant Fund and Integrated Action Plan.

Shri Mahabali Singh mentioned about the rich cultural heritage of Bihar and its tourism potential. The 13th Finance Commission Award includes Nalanda Heritage Development Plan for Rs. 50 crore and another Rs. 50 crore for 29 more archaeological sites.

Shri Bhudev Choudhury has raised the issue of inter-linking of rivers to prevent flood and drought. I have already mentioned in my speech that the 13th Finance Commission Award of Rs. 33 crore is being provided to Bihar for interlinking of rivers for prevention of floods.

Sir, some hon. Members have raised issues that are not relating to Bihar. They have raised relevant and pertinent issues regarding the development needs of their own States. As I have already stated at the beginning, there are two routes through which States receive funds. It would be appropriate to raise these issues before the Planning Commission during the Annual Plan discussions and also during consultations with the Finance Commissions.

There already exist adequate mechanism for transfer of resources to Bihar. Therefore, there appears to be no need for the present Bill for providing special financial assistance to the State of Bihar through an amendment of the Constitution. In Bihar's case, there is an additional substantial assistance flowing through the special plan under the Backward Region Grant Fund. The proposed mechanism would be outside the present constitutional mechanism of the Finance Commission and the time tested mechanism of the Annual Plan finalised by the Planning Commission. The proposed Bill seeks to bring Bihar into a category by itself with assured recurring funding in addition to the existing funding. It does not factor any estimation of the fund requirements of other States or the resources available with the Centre. Evidently the Bill is discriminatory against other States.

Sir, in the end, in view of the above facts and circumstances and the reasons that there exists adequate channels for transfer of funds to the State to support their development needs, I would request hon. Member Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav to kindly withdraw the Bill.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Hon. Chairman Sir, I want a clarification from the hon. Minister before Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav makes his point...*(Interruptions)* I want clarification on one point only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav has right to reply

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, Government has replied one issue. Hon. Minister has said that Planning Commission has mentioned about three parameters for backward state. Less population density, remote hilly area and majority of tribals. He said that Bihar does not come under these three categories. Then he said that Group of Ministers has been constituted to look into the matter. I would like to know from the Government that on one hand Government has accepted the amendments and said that a GOM has been constituted for the supervision. I would like to know that if there is constitutional provision, then in which article it has been mentioned or in which scheduled it has been mentioned or the parameter which has been issued by the Government through

Government order or whether the Planning Commission has taken approval of its' decision.

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before giving answer to the discussion on the Bill presented by me, I would like to thank all the Members including Hon. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav ji, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Ramashanker Rajbhas, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, Shri S. Semmalai, Shri Vishu Mohar Kumar, Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Shri Arjun Rai, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad, Shri Mangani Lal Mandal, Shri Mahabali Singh, Shri Bhudeo Choudhary and Shri Hasan, who have participated in the discussion on the Bill and presented their views before the House by which we can say that there is general consensus in all the parties in the Parliament over giving special package to Bihar.

I know that my Bill cannot be passed without the support of the Government, my objective behind bringing this Bill is to present the problems of Bihar after its division in front of the people and measures to solve these problems should be brought before the House and the population of state and the country must be made aware of the thoughts of Central Government in this respect.

Sir, you just said that financial or economical condition of Bihar is not bad, discussed it. I would like to tell you that when Bihar was undivided, it had fifty four districts whose area was one lakh seventy nine thousand square kilometer. It was the second largest state, but after its division, forty six percent area of the state went into Jharkhand which has eighteen districts, total mineral resources, complete forest but population only one and a half crore. On the other hand, there are 38 districts, almost 54 percent area, almost nine and half crore of population is in Bihar and of that seventy percent is flood prone area. There are 13 large rivers which have also been discussed. The twenty seven percent of the remaining area is drought prone. This is a very serious matter. Besides that, the financial condition of the state is not very good. In Bihar, per capita revenue is only 536 rupees, while the average per capita revenue of other parts of the country is 2856 rupees. It means that if the whole revenue of the state is spend on development works only, still there will be a lack of per capita 1700 rupees in comparison to other states. It shows that how scarce is the

resource base of the state and due to these reasons, we need aid from Central Government.

Sir, the second point is that Bihar has to face a kind of partiality. Bihar has very less share in the subsidized loan given by banks to other states for agriculture and industrial development. It means that the money of people of Bihar which is deposited in bank is spend on the development of other states.

Sir, the third point is that the state is facing heavy loss due to the Special Economic Zone policy of the Central Government. It has more benefit for the states where infrastructure is already developed. These kinds of infrastructures are not established in the backward states like Bihar. The tax relief given to these areas by the Central Government, causes scarcity in the revenue shares of other states.

I am happy that this Bill has got the support from all sides. There is no doubt that development of today's Bihar state is not possible without special economical help. Today, the law and order condition in the state is quite better. The condition of roads has also become better. But economical development can happen only when Central Government gives it special economical help.

Sir, in the year 2000, three states were divided- Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh. Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh and was given special status. Chhattisgarh was made out of Madhya Pradesh and its condition is also good. Before that in the year 1953, Madras was separated and Andhra Pradesh was made. There has been good development. The division was equal. In the year 1960, Maharashtra and Gujarat were created out of Bombay. They were equally divided. See, what is the condition of those three today? In the year 1966, Haryana was carved out of Punjab. Then, Himachal Pradesh was separated from Punjab. You gave special status to Himachal Pradesh also. In 1969, Meghalaya was carved out of Assam and the other seven sister states- Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, you divided them and gave them status of special state. But in 2000, when Bihar was divided and the land it got and the conditions prevailing, its condition has become worse. Please take it seriously.

Sir, therefore, in my Bill, I have demanded 90,000 crore of rupees at once and 30,000 crore of rupees per year to be

[Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav]

allotted for complete development of Bihar state besides the yearly allocation given by Finance Commission and any other financial aid given by the Government of India to this state. You discussed that this fund, that fund whatever is given to other states, will be given to you too. I have talked to give one time package in the form of extra grant besides this. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. Minister again to assure the House, that state will be given economic development aid at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA : Sir, I appreciate the concern expressed by the hon. Member. I have replied to most of the queries that he has raised but I would like to tell one or two things.

As I mentioned in my reply, an Inter-Ministerial group would be constituted by the Planning Commission. Everything will be discussed and the hon. Member will be able to represent to it but finally the National Development Council will need to endorse the recommendations.

Shri Yadav has raised the issue of CD. Ratio. Since I am dealing with the banks, I agree with him that CD. Ratio in Bihar is one of the lowest. There are many other States also. But, as you know, the financial inclusion programme is going on. We are expanding the network of the banking facilities. Our banks would be able to give more and more loans to the entrepreneurs so that more money can be utilized in the States. Similarly, I have mentioned that several schemes are there, and funds are being sent but they should be utilized timely and fully.

Sir, I appreciate the views expressed by several Members about the history, religion, heritage and the role of the people of Bihar in the development of the nation. We cannot think India without Bihar. We understand that. I can assure you that your concerns will be looked into. I have noted them, and we will see to it that Bihar, along with other States, should get more funds under various schemes. As you know, several schemes are going on.

Shri Mahtab raised about the BRGF funds. The BRGF funds are going to Bihar more than any other States. It is better to utilize these funds for better schemes.

[Translation]

SHRI. ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): The Bringing of CD ratio at national average is on your hand.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: First we will do in your state as it is low in your state also.

[English]

Along with the Finance Minister, I went to Bihar and discussed the issue with all the Chief Ministers of the Eastern States including Bihar. We had a meeting in Patna. This issue was again raised by the hon. Chief Minister of Bihar, and the Finance Minister asked the bank CMDs to look into this matter. We want to improve the CD. Ratio of the backward States.

With these remarks, I would against request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

[Translation]

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra) : You have given assurance, isn't it so?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA : We are making whole of it for you.

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV : I withdraw this bill on the assurance of hon'ble Minister.

Sir, I propose that leave be granted to withdraw a bill further to amend the constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is:

"that leave be granted to withdraw a bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Motion was adopted.

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Sir, I withdraw the bill.

17.56 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010
(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Item No. 31 - Shri Satpal Maharaj.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Thank you, Hon. Speaker for allowing me to speak.

I am introducing this Bill for the amendment in the Constitution for the inclusion of Garhwali and Kumaoni languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Sir, I propose :

“that Bill further to amend in the Constitution of India may be considered.”

‘Vaidiki’ was the ancient language of Uttarakhand. ‘Rishis-Munis’ have written ‘Sanhitas’ in this ‘vaidiki’ language. In approximately 500 B.C. ‘Panini’ had refined it and formulated rules of grammar for this language. It was called as ‘Vaidik Sanskrit’. Brahmangranths, Aranyakas and Upanishads were written in this Vaidik Sanskrit. Maharishi Panini called it Bhashya or Bhasha. Later on, the vaidik Sanskrit was transformed as Prakrit Bhasha. Kalidas used this language in his plays. Three forms of this prakrit language were prevalent during the period from 500 B.C. to 1000 A.D. Pratham Prakrit language was called Pali. It was used in Baudh Shila lekhs. The unrefined form of Pali was called Dwitiya Prakrit. This language had taken many forms like Shauraseni Prakrit, Paishchi Prakrit, Magdhi Prakrit, Maharashtri Prakrit, Magdhi, Ardhamagdhi, Brachad, Kaikay, Khus etc. These languages had been used for the purpose of literature. Over the period of time, these languages had changed their form and they were called Apbhrasht or Apbhransh. From the Apbhransh of Shauraseni, Shauraseni Prakrit was originated and from this Shauraseni Apbhransh, Paschimi Hindi, Rajasthani, Gujarati and languages of Central Hilly group were originated. In this group, Garhwali and Kumaoni languages were originated and it has an important place in this group of languages. Along with these languages, Nepali is originated as eastern hilly language and Himachali originated as western hilly language. In this sequence of Laukik Sanskrit - Pali Prakrit apbhransh (Shauraseni) Garhwali, the development of Garhwali language has taken place.

Maharaja Ajaypal had conquered smaller states and 52 forts and established Garhwal state and Garhwali was used as language in this state. This is Devbhasha. The Himalaya Mountain, which is called head of India, where Kedamath, Badrinath and four pilgrimages are situated, is the home of

this language. Where Panch-Badri, Panch-Kedar, Panch-Prayag are located, 33 Crore deities live there, the language of that Uttarakhand is Garhwali and Kumaoni.

Many Jagars are performed with Dholsagar. According to Shri Pritam Bharatvaan as per Purans it is said that the knowledge of tune and sound was given to Devrishi Narad in this Devbhumi by Lord Shiva in his fierce form. In Devotee in dholsagar again and again refer to Auji, in which lengthy play with lyrics, tune, rhythm is performed and Guru Kheddas is invoked with mantras.

In the jargon of plays it is believed that Devtas became happy with dance, therefore to get good and to root out evil there is a tradition of dancing of devtas. In Jagar Dhol Damo, Hudka, Thali musical instruments have a special significance. When jagar is organized with musical instruments like Dhol Damo, Hudka etc, Devtas give blessings from the sky and Gandharv throws petals. This is written in Dholsagar.

At present also we have a tradition of Jagar in Uttarakhand. When we sing Jagar then the Devtas give appearance and make dialogue with the people. As such, Garhwali and Kumaoni languages are Devbhashas and I am demanding that these languages should be included in the Eighth Schedule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your speech will be continued. Please take your seat.

18.00 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 2011.”

*Laid on the Table

I also lay on the Table the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 19th August, 2011.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The house stands adjourned till Eleven of the clock on August 23, 2011.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August, 23, 2011/ Bhadrapada 1, 1933 (Saka).

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