

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol.XVIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. XVIII, Eighth Session, 2011/1933 (Saka)

No. 18, Friday, August 26, 2011IBhadra 4, 1933 (Saka)

| SUBJECT | COLUMNS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | |
| *Starred Question Nos. 341 to 346 | 2-39 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | 44-663 |
| Starred Question Nos. 347 to 360 | 44-92 |
| Unstarred Question Nos. 3911 to 4140 | 92-663 |
| PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE | 664-666 |
| MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND | |
| BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA | 667 |
| STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY | |
| Statements | 667-668 |
| STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| (i) 21st and 22nd Reports | 669 |
| (ii) Statements | 669-670 |
| DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 | 680-709 |
| (i) Steps taken by Government of India for relief and resettlement of Tamils in Sri Lanka | 680-698 |
| Shri S.M. Krishna | 680-698 |
| (ii) Jan Lokpal Bill | |
| Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal | 709-711 |
| MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 | 698-709 |
| (i) Need to accord approval to the proposal of State Government of Kerala for sanction of funds for construction and repair of roads in the State | |
| Shri P. C. Chacko | 699 |
| (ii) Need to construct dwelling units for those people who have lost their houses due to flood and incidents of fire in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh | |
| Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando' | 699-700 |
| (iii) Need to restore examination system in CBSE schools and to do away with automatic promotion system | |
| Shri Anto Antony | 700 |

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (iv) | Need to stop the smuggling of fireworks and put a ban on its sale in the country to protect the interests of indigenous fireworks industries particularly that of Sivakasi | |
| | Shri Manicka Tagore | 700-701 |
| (v) | Need to provide safe drinking water in the country | |
| | Shri Bhakta Charan Das | 701-702 |
| (vi) | Need to make river Sariswa passing through East Champaran District in Bihar, pollution free | |
| | Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal | 702 |
| (vii) | Need to fix quota of admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas for children with deceased father and children of State Government employees | |
| | Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve | 702-703 |
| (viii) | Need to include Dumka, Godda, Deoghar, Jamtara, Pakur and Sahibganj districts of Jharkhand under Integrated Action Plan for naxal hit districts | |
| | Shri Nishikant Dubey | 703 |
| (ix) | Need to deploy 'Fire Watcher' and 'Guards' for safety of forests and crops in Himachal Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme | |
| | Shri Virender Kashyap | 704 |
| (x) | Need to construct a rail overbridge at level crossing in Matakutta, district Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh | |
| | Shri Ramkishun | 704-705 |
| (xi) | Need to set up a 'Handicraft Museum' at Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh showcasing the artefacts made by artisans of the city | |
| | Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq | 705 |
| (xii) | Need to augment passenger facilities at Nalanda Railway Station in Bihar | |
| | Shri Kaushalendra Kumar | 706 |
| (xiii) | Need to set up a rubber Research Institute in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu | |
| | Shrimati J. Helen Davidson | 706-707 |
| (xiv) | Need to release funds to provide educational facilities to people in Yavatmal-Washim Parliamentary Constituency in Maharashtra | |
| | Shrimati Bhavana Patil Gawali | 707 |
| (xv) | Need to formulate a comprehensive scheme for development of naxal-affected States in the country | |
| | Shri Kameshwar Baitha | 707-708 |

(xvi) Need to run Kalingautkal Express (Train Nos. 18477 and 18478) from Cuttack to Chakradharpur via Keonjhar-Banspani - Padapahar-Chaibasa

Shri Madhu Koda 708-709

MOTION RE: 20th REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS 711-712

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS 712-767

(i) Special status to the State of Bihar

Shrimati Putul Kumari 712-717

Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav 717-723

Shri Kaushalendra Kumar 723-725

Shri Sanjay Nirupam 725-731

Dr. Monazir Hassan 731-735

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal 735-738

Shri Umashankar Singh 738-740

Shri S. Semmalai 740-743

Shri Maheshwar Hazari 743-745

Shri Rajendra Agrawal 745-746

Shri Jagdambika Pal 746-748

Shri Ashwani Kumar 748-753

Dr. Bhola Singh 753-757

Resolution - withdrawn 757

(ii) Special economic development package for desert regions of the country

Shri Harish Choudhary 757-767

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions 791-792

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 792-800

ANNEXURE - II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions 801

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 801-804

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 26, 2011 | Bhadra 4, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MAMAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Question Hour.

Question No. 341. Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : This is not appropriate. It is not appropriate to show posters like this in the House.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : It is not done in the House. Why are you standing please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal) : Today is the day to offer Namaz. It is the festival of Muslims and it should have been a and holiday. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Members are already standing from that side and you are also standing. Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Absolutely nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : What are you doing? Allow the Question Hour to be run conducted. Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Question No. 341. Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu – not present;

Dr. Jyoti Mirdha – not present. Shri Ramkishun.

... (Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Cases of Corruption in Banks

†*341. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any institutionalized mechanism exists to inquire into cases of alleged irregularities, complaints and corruption charges leveled against senior officials / Board Level appointees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature and number of complaints received against Board level appointees and other senior officials of PSBs including Central Bank of India and Punjab National Bank for alleged irregularities, mis-conduct and other malpractices since 2007-08, bank/year-wise;

(d) the follow up action taken thereon along with present status of such complaints /irregularities;

(e) whether Reserve Bank of India has issued any guidelines for prevention of incidents of corruption and other irregularities in the PSBs; and

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

[Translation]

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) Yes Madam.

(b) The institutionalized mechanism is prescribed in the Vigilance Manual of the Central Vigilance

* Not recorded

† Since shri Navjot Singh Sindhu was not present Hon. Speaker allowed Shri Ramkishun to ask supplementary question.

Commission (CVC). Anti-corruption measures of the Central Government are the responsibility of (i) Administrative Vigilance Division [AVO] in the Department of Personnel & Training; (ii) Central Bureau of Investigation; (iii) Vigilance units in the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, Central Public Enterprises and other autonomous organisations; (iv) the disciplinary authorities; and (v) the Central Vigilance Commission. In addition, a Special Investigation Cell in the Department of Banking Supervision. (DBS) in RBI and a Group of Officers in the Cabinet Secretariat, also examine complaints received against Board level appointees of Public Sector Banks.

(c) Nature of complaints against Board Level appointees of PSBs includes allegations relating to graft in sanction of credit proposals, compromise settlements, wirt off, take over accounts from other banks, irregularities in grant of advances, abuse of official position, possessing disproportionate assets, etc

Number of complaints received in CVC against Bank Officers of the level of Scale -V and above during the year 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (January-July) are 83, 116, 101, 107 and 48, respectively. Year/Bank-wise detail is given in the enclosed Annexure.

(d) Such complaints are enquired by the Chief Vigilance Officers/Direct Inquiry Officers in CVC/Central Bureau of Investigation and appropriate action is taken against the delinquent officials as per their Conduct and Disciplinary Rules.

Many complaints received in CVC, are found to be anonymous, pseudonymous or frivolous in nature. Such complaints are filed in the first instance or sent to concerned CVO for necessary action. Remaining 235 complaints were taken up by CVC for verification of facts/ allegations. Status of such complaints is as under:

| S.No. | Status | No. of cases |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Recommended for closure | 175 |
| 2. | Recommended for major penalty | 6 |
| 3. | Recommended for administrative action | 6 |
| 4. | Under various stages of examination | 48 |
| Total | | 235 |

During this period (2007 to 2011), CBI has investigated 62 cases out of which charge sheet filed in 37 cases, Regular Departmental Action (RDA) recommended in 3 cases, recommended for closure in 4 cases and 18 cases are under investigation.

(e) and (f) RBI has issued various circulars for prevention of frauds and malpractices in banks. Some important circulars are as below:-

- (i) DBOD circular dated 25.8.1992 on recommendation of the committee to enquire into various aspects relating to frauds and malpractices in banks.
- (ii) DOS circular dated 1.11.1996 conveying recommendations of the Working Group on internal controls and inspection of audit systems in banks.
- (iii) DBS circular dated 20.9.2004 on strengthening of internal vigilance machinery in banks and financial institutions.
- (iv) DBS circular dated 16.9.2009 on fraud prevention and management function.
- (v) DBS circular dated 31.5.2011 on findings of forensic scrutiny-guidelines for prevention of frauds.

Banks are required to submit report on each fraud to RBI. RBI may discuss these matters in the structured meetings held between the banks and RBI.

Annexure

Year/Bank-wise details of complaints received in CVC against Bank Officers of the level of Scale -V and above during the year 2007 to 2011

| S.No. | Name of Banks | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | Allahabad Bank | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| 2 | Andhra Bank | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | Bank of India | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 4 | Bank of Maharashtra | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 5 | Bank of Baroda | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Canara Bank | - | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 | Central Bank | 2 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 5 |
| 8 | Corporation Bank | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 9 | Dena Bank | 2 | 2 | 5 | - | 2 |
| 10 | Indian Bank | - | - | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 11 | Indian Overseas Bank | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - |
| 12 | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| 13 | Punjab National Bank | 5 | 18 | 8 | 20 | 4 |
| 14 | Punjab & Sind Bank | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| 15 | State Bank of Indore | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| 16 | State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | State Bank of India | 6 | 12 | 24 | 19 | 5 |
| 18 | State Bank of Hyderabad | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 19 | State Bank of Mysore | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| 20 | State Bank of Patiala | 2 | - | - | 5 | 2 |
| 21 | State Bank of Travancore | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 22 | Syndicate Bank | 13 | 12 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | UCO Bank | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| 24 | Union Bank | 12 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 5 |
| 25 | United Bank of India | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 26 | Vijaya Bank | 1 | 3 | - | - | 2 |

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to submit that provision for educational loan to students has been made for higher education. The Government gave an assurance of not charging interest from students during their education. It has been reported that banks are charging interest on loans given to students even during their education period.

I would like to know from the Government ceiling of interest free educational loan? Further, if the Government is giving any rebate on loan to students during their education?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, the education loan scheme for students introduced by the Government of India is ongoing and approximately Rs. 41 thousand crore have been disbursed by various banks. The hon. Member is referring to exemption in interest during the moratorium period. This scheme is of the Ministry of H.R.D under which the interest charged from students pursuing technical education will be paid by the Ministry of H.R.D. It is payable to students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 4,50,000 per annum. It is being disbursed and the students should apply for loan during the period so that they may get exemption.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not speak so loudly. You have raised your question.

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Madam Speaker, how many officers appointed by the State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India and other public sector banks against whom action has been taken so far after the inquiry for complaints received?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam, complaints are received against the bank officers and there is a mechanism for it. I have also stated it in my reply that inquiry is held against such persons. I have last four years' data according to which approximately 1322 persons have been suspended, 991 persons have been dismissed and criminal cases have been registered against 453 persons. All cases are of banks.

*342. †SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL :
DR. SANJAY SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed ombudsman for the financial sector, including banking, insurance and income tax sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the responsibilities and functions of the said ombudsman;

(c) the number of complaints received and settled by the ombudsman of each of the said sectors during the last three years and the current financial year, bank-wise and sector-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to dispose of all the complaints expeditiously?

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

Statement

(a) and (b): The Ombudsman Schemes have been notified for Banking, Insurance and Income-Tax sectors. For Banking Sector, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated the Banking Ombudsmen (BO) Scheme, 2006 as an alternate grievance redressal mechanism for speedy and hassle-free resolution of complaints of banks' customers against banks for deficiencies in banking services offered by them, in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. Banking Ombudsmen are empowered to award compensation up to Rs. 1 lakh in the case of credit card related complaints taking into account the loss of time, expenses incurred, harassment and mental anguish, etc. Further, the Banking Ombudsman can pass an award directing payment of an amount equal to the actual loss suffered, or 10 lakh rupees, whichever is lower.

The Insurance Ombudsman Scheme was notified by the Government for quick and in-expensive disposal

2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto June, 2011) are as follows:

| Sector | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| | Received | Disposed | Received | Disposed | Received | Disposed | Received | Disposed |
| Banking Ombudsman # | 75,009 | 65,579 | 88,699 | 83,336 | 76,638 | 72,023 | Not Available | Not Available |
| Insurance Ombudsman## | 12,812 | 11,417 | 17,459 | 15,190 | 23,334 | 17,239 | 11,727 | 5,263 |

Financial year for Banking Ombudsman is 1st July to 30th June.

includes the number of complaints carried over from the previous year.

of the grievances of the insured customers and to mitigate their problems involved in redressal of post grievances. The powers of Insurance Ombudsman are restricted to insurance contracts of value not exceeding Rs. 20 lacs.

The details of the number of complaints received and disposed of by the offices of Income Tax Ombudsman during the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto-July, 2011) are as follows:

| Sector | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12\$ | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Received | Disposed | Received | Disposed | Received | Disposed | Received | Disposed |
| Income-Tax Ombudsman | 3,616 | 2,855 | 3,494 | 2,924 | 4,466 | 3,953 | 2,746 | 2,286 |

\$ Upto July, 2011.

The Government has also notified Income-Tax Ombudsman Scheme by Notification of the Income-Tax Ombudsman Guidelines, 2006 for satisfactory resolution of the complaints / grievances of tax-payers against the Income-Tax Department, to suggest remedial measures and to report the findings of the Income-Tax Ombudsman to the Government for appropriate action against erring officials.

Presently, 15 offices of the Banking Ombudsman, 12 for the Insurance Sector and 12 of the Income-Tax Ombudsman have been established across the country.

(c) The details of the number of complaints received and disposed of by the offices of Banking Ombudsman and the Insurance Ombudsman during the financial years

The data reporting system of RBI does not generate information of Bank-wise and sector-wise disposal of complaints. However, the Banking Ombudsman Offices disposed of 94% of the complaints received during the year 2009-10 as against the disposal of 87% of complaints received during the previous year, indicating promptness in disposal of cases at all the Banking Ombudsman Offices.

(d) The disposal of cases at the Offices of Banking Ombudsman is monitored by RBI. Periodical review meetings are also held with Nodal Officers of banks and Banking Ombudsman to ensure that there is no slippage in the rate of disposal of cases. For the purpose of monitoring of disposal of cases, RBI has installed a Complaint Tracking Software which provides accurate information about various stages at which complaints are

lying. The rate of disposal of complaints despite the rising number of complaints is an indicator of the efforts being made by banks and RBI in this regard.

The Insurance Ombudsman furnishes a report every year containing a general review of the activities of the office of the Ombudsman during preceding financial year to the Central Government and such other information as may be considered necessary by it. In the Annual Report, the Ombudsman will make an annual review of the quality of services rendered by the insurer and make recommendations to improve these services.

As regard the Income-Tax Ombudsman, detailed Guidelines have been issued specifying the procedure for speedy redressal of grievances. All the Income Tax Ombudsman are required to furnish monthly progress reports of grievances/complaints received and status of disposal.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : Madam Speaker you are aware that Lokpal has become a not topic for discussion. Ombudsmen are functionary at present in three sectors one in Banking, in Insurance and the third one in income tax. In regard to the reply given by the hon. Minister in regard to the three Ombudsmen, I would like to add that 70 to 80,000 complaints are received by the banking Ombudsmen 2 to 3,000 complains are received by the Insurance Ombudsman and 1500-2000 complaints are received in the Income Tax Ombudsman's office. R.B.I has 18 offices. However, there are 15 Lokpal currently functioning. Similarly there are only 12 Ombudsmen in the insurance sector and 12 income tax sector. I would like to ask the hon. Minister in regard to the ATM transactions since ATM card is used by almost all the hon. Members here. Most of the complaints received in regard to ATM are of the failed transactions. When such complaints are addressed to the Banking Lokpal it is informed that they cannot take out any technical solution of the failed transaction since the switch Report received through JP Log (a journal, printer) installed

inside the ATMs are mere recordings of transactions. Even if the person visits the Lokpal with complaints of failed transaction there is no redressal for two three months (Interruptions) Hence, my question is that would Lokpal try to find out a solution of failed ATM transaction?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Hon. Speaker, I would like to tell the hon. Member that a large number of complaints are received (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Let us have order in the House.

..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: As per the RBI transactions, that money has to be refunded for faulty transactions within one week. There are approximately 80,000 ATMs installed across the country. Whenever there is any fault in the ATMs the executives of the company which has installed are summoned and then the places at which the cheating cases are identified so that the accused could be caught.

Ombudsman is looking into such cases where money is being debited from accounts of persons without their knowledge. Apart from this each bank has its own mechanism to deal with such matters. There is vigilance officer, CMD, Regional Officer, Branch Manager for monitoring of such cases. Hence a number of measures are being taken in order to address problems of customers.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, my question has not been answered. I asked as to whether there is any provision made in the Lokpal to address the cases where money is being debited from account of persons without their knowledge. Further, whether there is any mechanism in the Government machinery in this regard? There are JP Log and Switch Report Software but there is no technical remedy. This question has not been answered.

Madam, through you, I would like to ask another question. The scope of complaints which may be considered by the Banking Ombudsman is very comprehensive. Banking Ombudsman, Insurance Ombudsman and Income Tax Ombudsman was introduced in the year 2006. I would like to know as to why a person who takes bank loan and advance from bank has been covered under the jurisdiction of Lokpal?(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Please maintain silence.

.... [Interruptions]

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon'ble Member that Ombudsman receives complaints in respect of delay in providing loan or rejection of loan application and they examine the case and issue notice to the banks concerned (Interruptions) These issues are addressed.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: These interruptions will not go on record. Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply .

..... (Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Such mechanism is available. Ombudsman is an alternate grievance redressal mechanism.

[Translation]

A number of grievances have been addressed through this mechanism. This is one of them. Banking Division has made such an alternate system. The RBI and Banks have their individual vigilance mechanism wherein Regional Officers have been made accountable and welfare of customers are given priority in all these matters.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I would request the hon. Member to

confine his questions to the Ombudsman. Ombudsman is an institutional mechanism for the grievance redressal mechanism. The entire credit policy, the branch expansion policy address the problems caused sometimes by fraudulent operation of ATM. He has referred to many other areas. That is not within the scope of this Question. Many mechanisms are there in operations starting from Reserve Bank's permission, audit, etc. A series of operations are there. Ombudsman is one of such mechanisms. Therefore, the question must be related to Ombudsman mechanism where the credit is lacking. When the complaint comes, the Ombudsman sends it to the authorities concerned within the limited power which has been stated in the Statement which has been laid in response to the Question. But if he has any specific questions or suggestions in respect of improving the mechanism of Ombudsman, we will be too glad to receive these suggestions from the hon. Member.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Sanjay Singh - not present

Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao - not present

Shri Shailendra Kumar - not present.

Shri S.S. Ramasubbu.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Madam, the Ombudsman System was formulated by the Reserve Bank of India for the redressal of grievances of the customers in three sectors: Banking, Income-tax and the Insurance. It was introduced for the redressal of grievances of the customers. In the Banking Sector, the customers are paying the amount through Cheque or Demand Draft.

Now a days, computerization has been introduced in the banking sector. The RTGS system is introduced for making payment. Businessmen and others pay through this system. When the computer fails, in such a circumstance, customers incur loss or put to inconvenience. Does the failure of RTGS system come under the ambit of Ombudsman? I would like to know the reply of the hon. Minister on this.

* Not recorded

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: As hon. Finance Minister has already stated, this is an alternate grievance redressal mechanism. There are other mechanisms also in place. Whenever such things happen, the Real Time Gross Settlements are there. Sometimes this type of problem takes place but we are getting over this problem and customers are given their due.

Child Protection

*343. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of physical and sexual abuse and other evils which a child is subjected to;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to protect the children;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the schemes/projects for child protection during the last three years and the current year and the current year, year-wise;

(d) whether the children in institutional care like observation homes, shelter homes, children's homes have access to counsellors and psychologist; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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) and b) The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has conducted Study on Child Abuse, in thirteen states, in 2007. Out of 12,447 children interviewed for this study, more than fifty-three percent (53 %) reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse, nearly two thirds of the children (69 %) reported

having been physically abused and almost every second child (48.4 %) reported facing emotional abuse.

To create a safe and secure environment for children in the country, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations *inter-alia* for providing care and rehabilitation services to children such as orphan, abandoned, surrendered and working children etc. as well as children living on the streets. ICPS also seeks to reduce vulnerabilities of children through non institutional care, *i.e.* adoption, foster-care and sponsorship.

In addition, to address the issue of sexual offences against children the the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011 in Rajya Sabha on 23.03.2011. The Bill provides for stringent punishment for sexual offences, particularly when the perpetrator is in a position of trust or has authority over the child. The Bill further provides for child friendly procedures to be adopted while dealing with such cases.

To protect, promote and defend child rights, the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (CPCR Act) provides for setting up of a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commissions (SCPCR) in all States/UTs. The NCPCR was set up on 5th March 2007 and twelve (12) SCPCRs have also been set up.

(c) Prior to 2009-10, the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing four child protection schemes namely, (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice; (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children; (iii) Scheme for Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) to promote In-Country Adoptions; (iv) Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection. The first three Schemes have been merged in ICPS.

Year-wise details of amounts sanctioned under ICPS and the aforesaid Schemes during the last three years and the current financial year (up to 23.08.2011) are at Annexure.

(d) and (e) Rule 46 (6) of the Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides that every institution set up and managed by the State Governments/UT Administrations, either by themselves or through voluntary organisations, shall have

the services of trained counselor, or collaboration with external agencies such as child guidance centres, psychology and psychiatric departments or similar agencies, for specialized and regular individual therapy for every child in the institution. The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Homes which *in-er-alia* includes salary of one counselor for a Home of fifty (50) children.

Annexure

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (Up to 23.08.2011) |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1. | Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) | — | 42.63 | 115.15 | 18.75 |
| 2. | <i>A Programme for Juvenile Justice*</i> | 21.11 | 7.93# | — | — |
| 3. | <i>An Integrated Programme for Street Children*</i> | 11.47 | 3.56# | — | — |
| 4. | <i>Scheme for Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) to promote In-Country Adoptions *</i> | 1.88 | 1.82# | — | — |
| 5. | Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection | 8.37 | 9.50 | 10.19 | 0.93 |

* These Schemes have been merged into ICPS from 2009-10

Only reimbursements for period prior to 2009-10. But no fresh allocations were made, ICPS having come into effect

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA : Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the following: Is it a fact that the Union Government took four years to approve the Integrated Child Protection Scheme, the first ever Centrally-sponsored Scheme for protection of children trapped in difficult situations? Is it also a fact that several States/UTs are yet to initiate the process of rolling the scheme and are yet to sign MoUs with the Centre? If yes, would the hon. Minister provide details of these States and the main reasons for such reluctance? What steps

are taken or being taken by the Union Government to pressurize these States to initiate this Scheme at the earliest?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform that the hon'ble Member has asked the question in respect of street children and other children and that a survey was conducted in the year 2007 wherein 12447 children were interviewed and

percentage of children was found to be different therein. Further, I would like to state and probably the hon'ble Member would like to know as to what action is being taken for the welfare of orphen, abandoned and surrendered children. The Government has introduced ICPS. Integrated Child Protection Scheme recently wherein all kind of facilities are provided to these children. All the states have signed MOU except Jammu & Kashmir. Jammu & Kashmir has its own 'Act'. Constant dialogue is being made with the states which have signed MOU.

Madam, I would like to state in respect of Integrated Child Protection Scheme that three schemes have been covered under it namely - Juvenile Justice, Street Children Programme and Children Home. Now I would like to state that one of the benefits of ICPS is that the street children, abandoned, surrendered or orphan children under the ICPS have been covered and that the issue of child protection is being considered seriously as never before. The ICPS was introduced in the year 2009-2010 wherein assistance is being provided to State for construction of children Homes and welfare of street children. Besides, such open shelter homes are being constructed for sponsorship foster care and for the children who are abused by their parents or father is addicted to alcohol and child cannot live with parents in such environment and the scheme has proved beneficial for these children.

[English]

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA : Madam Speaker, I would like to mention that the Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal for sanction for the setting up of a District ICDS Cell in the newly created Yadgir District of Karnataka in November, 2010. This Yadgir District is coming under my Parliamentary Constituency, Raichur of Karnataka. This proposal is still pending in the Ministry. This is one of the most important proposals pertaining to my Parliamentary Constituency and it needs immediate clearance. Keeping this in view, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Union Government has considered the proposal of the Government of Karnataka.

If so, what are the main reasons for delay in clearing this proposal and by what time the same is likely to be cleared?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform that the hon'ble Member has asked the question in respect of ICDS. However it is ICPS. The issue of ICDS is totally different.

[English]

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL : Madam, in different Acts, the age of the child is defined differently. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to define the age of a child so that there may be uniformity in all the Acts with regard to the definition of children.

Secondly, I would also like to know the total number of persons apprehended for trafficking of children in the last three years and the total number of children rescued from them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform that the hon'ble Member has asked whether children aged 0-18 have been covered under the scheme and the number of children provided assistance during the last three years? Police Department has provided incomplete information in this regard. I will send written reply to the hon'ble Member after obtaining complete information from the Police Department in this regard.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE : Madam, child abuse has now become more important these days. We hear of violation of child rights everyday. We keep hearing of violation of child rights in various forms, be it in the reality shows, be it in the hotel business, be it in day-to-day life. They are abused everywhere. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any firm measures are being taken to prevent violation of child rights.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Member of Parliament said that children become victim of Violence and are subjected to various types of abuses i.e. Social abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse etc. Such children are brought to the Home constructed under Integrated child protection scheme. We have implemented ICPS scheme to provide safe and secure environment to the children. As I said earlier the states are being asked to set up dedicated delivery structure under this scheme and we continuously follow up it with the states. So far as the increasing sexual offence against children is concerned, till now there was provision in ICPS in this regard. but a detail draft of law has been prepared in this regard which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Various sexual offences committed against children have been defined in the protection of Children from sexual offence Bill. Provision of harsh punishment has been made in ICPS especially when such offences are committed by the relatives, guardians, teachers of school and home superintendent etc. or by those officers entrusted with the responsibility of taking care of children.

Inadequate attention by doctors

[English]

*344. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the World Health Organisation (WHO) report on "World Medicines Situation 2011" which inter alia states that on an average, doctors in the developing countries spend less than 60 seconds in prescribing medicines and explaining the regimen to their patients;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for this inadequate attention of doctors towards the patients;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue an advisory to all the Government/private doctors in regard to regimen of prescribed medicines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The World Medicines Situation Report 2011 brings together new global data in a consolidated manner on 24 key topics relating to pharmaceutical production and consumption, innovation, regulation and safety. Topics also include rational use, standard treatment guidelines and pricing of medicines. The chapter on "Rational Use of Medicines" describes the problem of irrational use of medicines and the harmful consequences in terms of morbidity, mortality and impact to health cost.

The doctor population ratio being not very favourable in our country, there is tremendous pressure on the doctors serving in the public sector which may possibly be a major reason for the patients getting less than adequate time for consultation. Nonetheless, irrespective of the report, which anyway is not India specific, enhancing human resources for health particularly in the rural areas is one of the focal areas of the Government. It has been taking measures like relaxing norms for opening new medical colleges, providing central assistance for upgrading and strengthening of existing state medical colleges, multi skilling of doctors to overcome shortage of specialists and providing incentives to serve in rural areas and augmenting human resources in health to improve the overall health delivery system in the country.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to issue an advisory to the Medial Council of India (MCI)

to disseminate appropriate instructions among all registered medical practitioners in this regard.

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN : Madam, I would like to know the doctor-patient ratio in our country and in other parts of the world. Do the doctors give enough time to look into the ailments of patients? What steps the Government has taken to increase the number of doctors in the country?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, the WHO Report 2011 has shown its concern that world-wide the doctors are giving less than 60 seconds per patient to understand the ailments of the patients and to prescribe the medicine, which is too less. It is in this context, I think, the hon. Member has asked this question. This is directly connected with the doctor and population ratio across the world as well as in India.

I must admit that in our country, there is a huge shortage of doctors, whereas elsewhere in the world, particularly in developing countries, the shortage is not to that extent. I do not have the figures of the entire world, but I have some figures of countries like Egypt where the doctor-population ratio is one doctor for 353 patients; France, one doctor for 286 patients; in Germany, this ratio is 1:283, whereas in India it is quite huge, it is 1:1,667. In Indonesia, it is much worse, it is 1:3,449; in Iraq, it is 1:1,449; in Pakistan, it is 1:1,235, much lower than ours; in Sri Lanka, it is 1 :2,041; in the United Kingdom, it is 1:365 and in the USA, it is 1:375.

Madam, the hon. Member has asked about the doctor-population ratio in our country. In so far as the southern part of our country is concerned, it is well-off. The shortage of the doctors comparatively is far less than the rest of the country. That is why in Jharkhand, it is one doctor for 16,000 patients; in Chhatisgarh, it is one doctor for 10,000 patients; in Bihar it is one doctor for 4,761 patients; in Uttar Pradesh, it is one doctor for 3,125 patients; in Madhya Pradesh, it is one doctor for 2,439 patients.

Madam, now I would like to touch upon some of the southern States. In Karnataka, it is one doctor for 666 patients; in Kerala, it is one doctor for 877 patients; in Maharashtra, it is one doctor for 740 patients; and in Tamil Nadu, it is one doctor for 769 patients ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: What about West Bengal?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: In West Bengal, it is one doctor for 1,408 patients. In Bihar, there is one doctor for 4,761 population *(Interruptions)* In Andhra Pradesh, there is one doctor for 1,315 population. In Rajasthan, there is one doctor for 2,173 population *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down .

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Madam, let me reply to the second part of the question *(Interruptions)*

I do not have the figures of Gujarat State. I am not giving the figures of all the States; I am only giving the figures for the States about which the Ministry has the information, both domestically and internationally. The second part of the question is this *(Interruptions)*

I am just replying to the second part of the question asked by the hon. Member. In this backdrop, we are having the acute shortage of doctors in the country. The Ministry through the MCI has taken some path-breaking initiatives during the last two years. It is for the first time, in two years time that these new 35 medical colleges have come up. This is again for the time that an additional 8,000 MBBS and about 8,000 MD seats have been increased. We have given a number of incentives to the entrepreneurs to open more medical colleges across the country, particularly, in the North-Eastern States, hilly States and backward States of the country.

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN : Is there any additional use of medicine in our country in comparison to others? I would like to know the steps that the Ministry has taken to deal with the additional use of medicines.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: It is a part of the Report, which the hon. Member has referred to in his Question and also cited the World Medicine Situation Report, 2011. The Report says that there is an irrational use of medicine across the globe. The WHO has come to the conclusion - this Report is for the entire globe and not for any specific country that more than half of all the medicines are prescribed, dispensed or sold inappropriately. This is very alarming. 50 per cent is a very big in number.

It is also said that half of the patients fail to take them correctly. It is further said that the overuse, under-use or misuse of medicines result in wastage of scarce resources and widespread health hazards. Examples of irrational use of medicine include: use of too many medicines per patient ("poly-pharmacy"); inappropriate use of antimicrobials, often in inadequate dosage, for non-bacterial infections; over-use of injections when oral formulations would be more appropriate; failure to prescribe in accordance with clinical guidelines; inappropriate self-medication, which most of us do and non-adherence to dosing regimes. It has been seen that this problem is world over. In so far as, our country is concerned, we have taken some initiatives. Last August, 2010, a Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General, Health Services.

The recommendations are very good. The recommendations are to make a change in the Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and thereby to regulate sale of antibiotics, curtailing the availability of Fixed Dose Combinations, colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restricting their access only to tertiary care hospitals, development of standardised Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing methodology and development of detailed Standard Operating Procedure.

Now, this is in the last stage. These recommendations have been cleared and sent to the Law Ministry.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY : Madam, we understand that there is an acute shortage of doctors in

the country. The main problem appears to be more acute in the Government sector, especially in the Government hospitals.

The shortage of doctors is due to poor infrastructure, bureaucracy and low wages. That is the reason why, the doctors are not attracted to serve in the Government hospitals. So, I would like to know from the Minister as to what exactly the Ministry is doing to address this problem.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: Madam, I have already said in my previous answer, but for the benefit of the hon. Member I can say that there is an overall shortage of doctors in the country. When there is a shortage of doctors, naturally the private hospitals would try to attract the doctors by paying them more emoluments.

I have the record of the last three years. During the last three years, 3,660 doctors - these doctors are mostly specialists and super-specialists - have gone outside India. So, this figure is a huge figure. In the United States of America, the registered number of doctors who have gone from India is as big as 61,000 and the unregistered number of doctors is almost 20,000. So, about 80,000 doctors of the Indian origin are working in the United States of America. There might be about 30,000 to 40,000 doctors of the Indian origin who are working in the United Kingdom. There might be another 20,000 to 30,000 doctors of the Indian origin who are working in the Gulf countries and elsewhere.

As a matter of fact, it seems whatever number of doctors that we are producing, they are for the entire world. Now, we sat with the Medical Council of India and asked them to find a solution as to how we can stop this exodus of doctors from our country to rest of the world. There is also exodus of doctors within the country, from Government hospitals to the private hospitals.

The only answer to this problem is to increase the number of seats in our medical colleges. As I said, we have taken path breaking initiatives in this regard during the last two or three years.

DR. TARUN MANDAL : Madam, this Question is regarding inadequate attention to patients by doctors. Madam, the doyens of medicine of India - Dr. Nilratan Sirkar, Dr. B.C. Roy and Dr. Kumud Shankar Roy - set a very good standard in medical practice. It is unfortunate that the medical practitioners are blamed today almost in every corner of the country for medical negligence and non-attention to patients.

Madam, I do believe that this is due to general degradation in social ethics and moral values. Doctors are no exception and they are also victims of the same system.

Madam, I have gone through the reply given by our hon. Minister. I do not fully agree with the reply that he has provided. The other day, our Minister was saying that our country is producing 41,000 medical doctors in modern medicine annually. We are already having seven lakh modern medical doctors. Similar is the number in Ayush.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : You ask your question

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL : I am just asking my question.

Actually, in the Government sector, the number of posts of doctors is very less. In the entire country including the State Government hospitals, the number of doctors' posts is less than 40,000. So, only these 40,000 doctors are serving the entire one billion plus population who have no other place to go.

My question to the hon. Minister is, to solve this problem of inadequate attention of doctors, whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is going to increase or create more posts of doctors in the near future, may be at least, to the tune of 2 lakh. That would only solve this problem. No other measurers can solve this problem.

SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD: Madam, he has asked two questions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please answer only one.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: He has asked about the degradation in ethics and moral values. Well, that is not confined only to the health sector, that is there across everything. But unfortunately, it is there. Everyday, we receive complaints from across the country, particularly from private hospitals because they tend to make more money and give irrational medicines, which we were just discussing. For that, we have already brought a legislation, namely, the Clinical Establishment Regulation Bill, last year. The rules have been prepared and sent across the States. So, this Bill will take care of irrational use of medicines or overcharging for operations and medicines.

But insofar as his question of increasing the number of posts of doctors is concerned, yes, we have to increase this number. Why only two lakh, I would be too happy to increase this number to three lakh. In this very House, it is more than half a dozen times that I have spelt out all the measures that have been taken by the Government of India during the past two years including the incentives. Wherever we wanted to make changes in the rules of the Medical Council of India, through the direction by the Government of India, we have brought sweeping changes there. Earlier, the maximum cap of intake of MBBS students was 150. That cap has been removed; and now, the cap is 250 students. For the construction, some changes have been brought from the backward areas; some changes have been brought from the North-East areas. It is because of this only that for the first time an increase of 8,000 MBBS doctors and 8,000 MD seats has taken place in the past 65 years.

Offshore Mineral

*345. SHRI K. SHIVKUMARALIAS J.K. RITHEESH : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey/study has been undertaken to assess the offshore mineral potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether phosphatic sediments have been found in the outer shelf and upper continental margin of Kallam in Kerala by RV Samudra Manthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any parametric survey has been carried out within the territorial waters of Porto Novo and South Karaikal in Tamil Nadu; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Geological Survey of India [GSI], an attached office with the Ministry of Mines has undertaken studies to assess the economic mineral bearing areas within the Exclusive Economic Zone [EEZ] and the Territorial Waters [TW] of India. The details are given in Annexure.

(c) and (d) Geological Survey of India [GSI] has undertaken surveys onboard Research Vessel [RV] Samudra Manthan during Field Season [F.S.] 2009-10, at water depths between 50 meters to 2500 meters, in the outer continental shelf and upper continental slope region of Kollam in Kerala for search for possible occurrences of phosphatic sediments. But, the economic prospect of such occurrence does not appear to be encouraging from the preliminary results obtained as major part of the area is blanketed by sandy sediments with varying amount of clay. Clay content is negligible in the eastern part of the surveyed area and it increases towards west. The sand in the eastern part contains more terrigenous minerals whereas towards western part the sand is calcareous and further west, it is clay and silty clay. Chemical analysis of the sediments and carbonate

concretions in the sediments show phosphate (P_2O_5) content less than 0.5%. The sediments dominated by terrigenous component in the eastern part show P_2O_5 content less than 0.1%. Clay minerals have P_2O_5 content around 0.2%. Calcareous sediments in the middle part of the area have upto 0.45% of P_2O_5 content.

(e) and (f) GSI has carried out parametric (magnetic and bathymetric) surveys onboard RV Samudra Kaustubh in the year 2009-2010 [F.S. 2008-09]. The surveyed area is within the territorial waters of Karaikal, Tamil Nadu. The survey was carried out covering an area of 800 sq. km between Karaikal - Nagapattinam in the bathymetric zone of 12 to 300 meters. Seabed mapping was carried out between Porto Novo and Karaikal in the region off Uppanar to Coleroon River mouths. An area of 800 sq km was surveyed for seabed mapping by 233 line km of bathymetry and shallow seismic survey and 230 line km of magnetic survey, 20 sq km of swath bathymetry along with collection of 60 sediment samples and water samples at 3 stations. The sediment type in general is coarse to fine sand in the shelf zone upto 37 m isobath and further the silt and clay content increases. Fine sized heavy minerals occur near the palaeo-strands. Coral debris is abundant near the 87 m ridge.

GSI have delineated economic mineral bearing areas within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of India including the Territorial Waters. The findings of the surveys are given below:

- Heavy mineral sands comprising ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, monazite and garnet found off East coast (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh).
- Similar heavy mineral sands comprising ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, monazite and garnet have been found off West coast (Kerala - Tamil Nadu).
- Heavy mineral sands comprising ilmenite and magnetite also have been found off Ratnagiri in the West coast.

- Oolites and calcareous sands have been found in the continental shelf off Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat coast.
- High grade of lime mud occurrences is found in water depth of 100 - 200 m off Andhra coast.
- High grade lime mud deposit found in water depth of 180 - 1200 m off Gujarat.
- Phosphatic sediment (17 - 19% P₂O₅) found in water depths of 100 - 200 m South East off Chennai.
- Phosphatic sediments (15 - 20% P₂O₅) found in water depths of 200 - 1000 m off Gujarat coast.
- Reconnaissance Survey, for identification of potential areas for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) and occurrences of construction grade sand has been carried out off Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Potential areas of occurrences of construction grade sand off Kerala coast have been identified.
- Occurrence of micro-manganese nodules has been identified, within a wide area west of Lakshadweep, at water depths ranging from 2800 meters to 4300 meters. The chemical composition of these nodules are as follows: Manganese: 5% - 41 %, Iron: 0.3 - 5.3%, Copper: 530 - 900 parts per million [ppm]; Lead: 230 - 1600 ppm; Zinc: 790 - 4800 ppm; Nickel: 700 - 1000 ppm; Cobalt: 80 - 300 ppm; Ferromanganese encrustations has also been located in the Andaman sea off Satti Malva.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH .
Madam, mining is one of the best resources to develop the economy of our country. So the Government should take effective steps to do the mining survey all over the country.

My question is whether any survey has been undertaken to assess the off shore mineral potential. If so, the details thereof.

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Through the question asked was related to phosphorite as to whether the exploration has been undertaken or not? Exploration has been conducted for this? However it is not available in the required quantity. That is why efforts have been made to purchase new vessels. It will be delivered in the year 2014. Only then exploration will be carried out in deep water. Hon'ble Member has asked whether exploration is carried out in our country? Minerals are explored in three phases. In the first phase coal and lignite are explored which is handled by the Ministry of coal; in the second phase atomic minerals are explored and in third phase metallic and non-metallic minerals are explored. Third phase is handled by the Department of mines(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House please.

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: There are so many good things here. As many as 87 minerals are found in our country. Out of these asbestos, bauxite rubi ore, copper ore, gold, iron ore, lead magazine ore, precious stones, zinc ore and important ones. The reply I have given is a long one- I would like to tell hon'ble Member of Parliament that I will sent the reply to him if he desires so.

MADAM SPEAKER: Call him in your office, have tea and hand over the reply to him.

[English]

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J. K. RITHEESH: I want to know whether phosphatic sediments have been found in the outer shelf and under continental margin of Kollam in Kerala by RV Samudra Manthan.

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: I have already told hon'ble Member that efforts have been made in your area. He has asked about the phosphorite. It is not found in as much quantity as it is required. The depth at which we want to explore, we cannot do it with this vessel. The Ministry has taken the permission to procure the vessel. It will be delivered in the year 2014. We can carry out exploration in deep water only after 2014. At present we are working at a depth of 4300 meters. After the procurement of vessel we shall be able to dig up to 6000 meter. In our country phosphorite is mostly used in animal food. It is also used in human food wheat, bakery and perfume. Only 40 percent of the required quantity of phosphorite is found in our country. It is found in Rajasthan. It is found on land not in the sea. Efforts are being made to extract it from the sea. We import 60 percent of our requirement. India imports phosphorite from Morocco. After import what percentage of phosphorite is to be used in fertilizer is used in it. But it is found on land only in Rajasthan and only 40 percent of the required quantity is found. What hon'ble Member is asking, efforts are being made for this.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Madam this house has discussed theft of minerals in India in various States for a very long period. We are all aware of the great wealth that is being taken away. Madam, as you may be aware, India is probably one of the few countries in the world today which permits export of ores. Crude ore is being taken out straight. We know that in the gates and the check systems that the State Governments and the Union Government have put in place, there is a lot of corruption. Trucks and trains do carry the ores straight through to the ports. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any proposal that the Government has thought of like in Brazil they do.

In Brazil, when the ore is exported and is loaded on to a ship, the London Metal Exchange price is charged to the exporter. But we are charging much less than the

international price. Is the Government preparing or proposing to charge the exporter the international price? It is because this is also a huge corruption issue and today corruption is bothering all of us. Is the Government having any proposal to charge the exporter the international price when the ore is loaded on to the ship? In that way, wherever, whichever gate the ore passes through, it can still be checked and the nation will not lose billions of dollars worth minerals.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Is the Government having any such proposal ?

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Madam, though the question has been asked about illegal mining, the question which has been asked to me is regarding the exploration of phosphorite. It is not related to that never the less I say that(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. It is not in the ambit of the Original question .

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister is replying. Please keep quiet.

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: The Government is trying to make provision in the MMDR Rule 2011.(Interruptions)

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Madam Speaker, I want to know from hon'ble Minister what kind of action he is likely to take regarding the illegal mining being carried out especially in Dhar Jhabua, Katni etc. tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh. The tribals even do not know that the land on which illegal mining is carried out, belongs to them.

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: I have said in the reply of the first question that the question is not related to illegal mining.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

*346. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meetings of the District Coordination Committees and the Chief Secretaries of States regarding implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana are being held regularly in all the States;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken corrective measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved as a result thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statment

(a) and (b) The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) programme is being implemented in 27 States. As informed by the States, States have constituted State level Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Commissioner and District Level Committees as per Section 166(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003. The details of meetings of State level Coordination Committee and District Level Committees compiled on the basis of information supplied by States are at Annexure-I & II respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been impressing upon the State Governments to hold regular

monthly meetings of State level Coordination Committee and District Level Committees.

Annexure-I

Status of Meetings held in the States under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries / Principal Secretary / Commissioner regarding Implementation of RGGVY.

As on 31.07.2011

| Sl.No. | State | No. of Meetings held |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 3 | Assam | 3 |
| 4 | Bihar | 7 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 4 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 0 |
| 7 | Haryana | 0 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 9 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 12 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 11 |
| 12 | Kerala | 1 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 0 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 2 |
| 15 | Manipur | 0 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 9 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 3 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 1 |
| 19 | Odisha | 12 |
| 20 | Punjab | 0 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 4 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 2 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 12 |
| 24 | Tripura | 0 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 0 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 2 |

Annexure-II*Status of District Level Co-ordination Committee Meeting*

As on 31.07.2011

| Sr. No. | State | No. of Districts under RGGVY | No. of meetings held |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 22 | 39 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 3 |
| 3 | Assam | 23 | Meetings are held every month in each of the districts |
| 4 | Bihar | 38 | 4 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 14 | 21 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 25 | 35 |
| 7 | Haryana | 18 | Meetings are held regularly |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | Meetings are held regularly |
| 9 | Jammu and Kashmir | 14 | 20 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 22 | 29 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 25 | 428 |
| 12 | Kerala | 7 | 12 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 32 | 66 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 34 | 8 |
| 15 | Manipur | 9 | 4 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 7 | 44 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 8 | 10 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 11 | 4 |
| 19 | Odisha | 30 | 100 |
| 20 | Punjab | 17 | Meetings are held regularly |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 33 | Meetings are held every week in each of the districts |
| 22 | Sikkim | 4 | 7 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 26 | 14 |
| 24 | Tripura | 4 | 12 |
| 25 | Uttarakhand | 13 | 40 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 65 | 74 |
| 27 | West Bengal | 17 | 17 |

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, there is a serious disparity in the power distribution through the country under which the people in the cities are getting electricity with ease where as the people living in the villages are unable to get electricity even for 12 hours due to which the living standard in rural areas is deteriorating and the irrigation facilities for farming are not arriving on time. The Government wrapped up all the earlier rural electrification schemes and brought them under the name of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna from April 2005. Only the nomenclature got changed but there was no change in the works due to which electricity reached 28135 villages in Uttar Pradesh but 33047 villages are yet to be electrified. Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidtyikaran Yojna, all the villages are to be electrified by the year 2012. The scheduled Tribe Category is to be provided electricity free of cost which has not happened. Only 70 percent of the target fixed under this scheme throughout the country has been achieved and only 14500 villages have got electricity which is like a drop in the ocean.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is providing any assistance by setting up camps to provide benefits of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna to the large number of People in villages and what the reaction of the Government in this regard is.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is the flagship programme of the UPA Government, which will give electricity access to the rural households of India. As far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, during 10th Plan, 64 projects for rural electrification in 65 districts were sanctioned to provide electricity to 30,802 villages, intensive electrification of 33,287 villages and to provide 11.21 lakh electricity connections to BPL households at an estimated cost of

Rs.2,719.51 crore. Fifty-six projects are implemented. I know, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, there are also 66 additional supplementary projects submitted to the Ministry from Uttar Pradesh, costing around Rs.8000 crore. Now, the Planning Commission has given sanction for Rs.6000 crore.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down, let the Hon. Minister finish his reply.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: The priority goes to the projects which are left out in the 10th Plan. After that, we are thinking to include some of the projects of Uttar Pradesh also in this Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Jaiswal Ji, you please ask the second supplementary question.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL : Madam Speaker, what are the targets fixed under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna alongwith the reasons for not achieving these secondly please tell the time by which the second phase of this scheme is likely to start.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Madam, I have already replied to that. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing?

* Not recorded

[English]

Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) ...*

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Madam, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has already submitted projects located in 65 districts as supplementary projects. We are already giving priority to the districts which are left in the first phase of the project. After that, we will take the projects from Uttar Pradesh also. We will think about taking projects of Uttar Pradesh also. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Chandrakant Khaire.

(Interruptions) ... *

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

You please ask. You please sit down.

....(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell our hon. Minister Sushil Kumar Shindeji that the work under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna is moving at a snails pace in Maharashtra and.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Regarding the details of meeting of the officers of electricity departments electricity divisions with the Public Representatives given by the Hon. Minister, I would like to tell that it did not take place in Maharashtra but I regularly hold meetings every month. Most of the Members of parliament hold meetings in this regard but the Departmental meeting which should take place at the Ministry level is never held. This should be on regular basis.(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Let him ask the question.

.... (Interruptions)*

* Not recorded

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: This Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna should reach very village. What provision is likely to be made by the Hon. Minister in these meetings? Hon. Minister Sir, when we hold meetings in Maharashtra the details of the report goes to Mumbai but it does not have any impact. The meeting take place and the report is sent. Through you, I would like to say that the meetings held by the Member of Parliament should produce result.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Time is short. Hon. Minister you please sit down .

.... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen. Please listen to the reply. Why do you leave your seat, let him reply.

.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. You please sit down.

(Interruptions) ... *

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE : Madam Speaker, my colleague is replying today for the second time in the House. When he replied for the first time, he had replied very well in this House and the second time also, he is replying properly. If there is any difficulty, I will reply.

First if all, his language is not Hindi. He always speaks in English. So, you please understand the situation. If there is anything difficult, I will answer.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why are you standing? Please sit down, let him reply.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: For monitoring the RGGVY, there are two committees, one at the State level

* Not recorded

and another at the district level. The State level committee is chaired by the Chief Secretary while the district level committee is headed by the District Collector. Then, the committees ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Do not get so much agitated. You please also sit down.

.....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Well, half an hour discussion in this regard is scheduled on Monday.

.....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Don't get so much angry. Please sit down. Discussion is scheduled on Monday. I also understand that we all are concerned and thinking as to how should the provision of electricity be made. This is a problem prevailing in all the constituencies. Discussion in this regard is scheduled on Monday, then it will be debated at length.

Now only one minute is left. Hukamadeo Narayan Yadav Ji, ask your question and recite a poem also.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam Speaker, when you have told that this matter is scheduled to be discussed I will not speak much.

MADAM SPEAKER: Will you not recite any poem.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, I will only say that please stop selling dreams to the village people regarding electricity. Secondly, the frequency of power-cuts is more than its normal supply. The supply is also very erratic. So, please fix some time limit for power cut and its supply.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, the Mungerilal's dream of electricity is not Bihar specific only, it is Pan-India dream.*(Interruptions)* UPA Government has taken a decision in this regard.*(Interruptions)* Listen now, one Lakh four thousand.*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Calculation of WPI and CPI

*347. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the commodities included for monitoring the Wholesale Prices Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the year in which the commodities were included in the indices;

(b) the criteria for selection of commodities for the said purpose;

(c) whether there has been a reduction in the WPI and CPI during the last few months;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the extent of decrease registered in WPI and CPI during 2011 month-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in the periodicity of data compilation and method of calculation of WPI and CPI to make it more rational with the prevalent market scenario; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (f) The current series of WPI at base 2004-05 constitutes 676 commodities and 5482 quotations. These items in the index basket are as representative as possible, and efforts are made to include all the important items in the economy during the base year. The importance of an item in the market depends on its period value and Gross Value of Output (GVO). At wholesale level, bulk transactions of goods and services are sought to be captured. As services are not yet covered so far, the WPI basket mainly consists of items from goods sector. In the absence of single source of data on traded value, the selection procedures followed for

agricultural commodities and non-agricultural commodities are also different.

There are three consumer price indices (CPIs) traditionally released at the national level to reflect the fluctuations in retail prices of goods and services pertaining to specific segments of population in the country. The basket of CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) based on 2001 included 120-360 items over 78 centres, CPI for Agriculture Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI

for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) both with base year 1986-87 included 260 items among 600 sample villages in 20 states. In addition there is now the new series of **CPI-(U+R) based on 2010=100** for both rural and urban areas and also combined has been introduced from January 2011 and includes 456 items and 1114 quotations from 310 towns and 1180 villages. The weighting diagram is derived from Consumption Expenditure Survey (2004-05). Price indices and inflation rates for 2011 are given in table below:

| | WPI 2004-05= 100 | | CPI(IW) 2001 =100 | | CPI(AL) 1986-87 = 1 00 | | CPI(RL) 1986-87 =100 | | CPI- (R+U) Combined 2010=100 | |
|--------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Inflation (%) | Index | Inflation (%) | Index | Inflation (%) | Index | Inflation (%) | Index | Inflation (%) |
| Jan-11 | 148.0 | 9.47 | 188 | 9.30 | 589 | 8.67 | 588 | 8.69 | 106.0 | NA |
| Feb-11 | 148.1 | 9.54 | 185 | 8.82 | 584 | 8.55 | 584 | 8.55 | 105.0 | NA |
| Mar-11 | 149.5 | 9.68 | 185 | 8.82 | 585 | 9.14 | 584 | 8.96 | 106.0 | NA |
| Apr-11 | 152.1 | 9.74 | 186 | 9.41 | 587 | 9.11 | 587 | 9.11 | 106.2 | NA |
| May-11 | 152.4 | 9.56 | 187 | 8.72 | 592 | 9.63 | 592 | 9.63 | 107.1 | NA |
| Jun-11 | 153.0 | 9.44 | 189 | 8.62 | 598 | 9.32 | 597 | 9.14 | 108.8 | NA |
| Jul-11 | 154.0 | 9.22 | - | - | 604 | 9.03 | 604 | 9.03 | 110.4 | NA |

NA: Not available, it would be available from January 2012, when the indices for one year are available.

Note: WPI and CPI-(R+U) data for June and July 2011 are provisional and CPI-IW for July 2011 would be release on 30th August 2011.

There is no proposal under consideration to change the monthly periodicity and methodology in terms of compilation of indices. However, there is a proposal to revise CPI-IW current base 2001 = 100 to a more recent base year, preferably, 2011=100.

IT Overseas Units

*348. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALJAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for selection of the countries for setting up of the Income Tax (IT) overseas units;

(b) whether India has opened Income Tax overseas units as a part of its efforts to unearth black money:

(c) if so, the details thereof and unitwise cases of black money detected since establishment, year-wise;

(d) whether it is also proposed to set up an Exchange of Information (Eol) cell to facilitate effective exchange of information to curb tax evasion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The selection of countries for setting up of the Income-tax Overseas Units (ITOU) has been made on the basis of trade, investment and its importance from the point of view of effective exchange of information for tax purposes and tax treaty related issues.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) India has opened up ITOUs in ten countries, namely, Cyprus, France, Germany, Japan, Mauritius, Netherlands, Singapore, UAE, UK and USA. At present, ITOUs are operational in Mauritius and Singapore. Officers have also been selected by the Finance Ministry for posting in the remaining 8 ITOUs.

The information given by Government of Mauritius and Government of Singapore in response to requests under the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) and India-Singapore Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) are under examination and any information exchanged are treated as secret and governed by the provisions of Articles on Exchange of Information of the DTAC and DTAA.

(d) and (e) A dedicated Exchange of Information (Eol) Cell has been created in the foreign Tax and Tax Research Division of Department of Revenue. Officers have already been posted to facilitate effective exchange of information to curb tax evasion.

Tourism Parks

*349. SHRI P. KUMAR:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the potential of tourism parks in promoting tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up tourism parks on the pattern of Sentosa Theme Park, Singapore in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the criteria/norms adopted by the Government to set up these parks; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for promotion of tourism parks?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to develop a concept paper for establishment of Tourism Parks in the country on the pattern of similar parks in other countries. The criteria/norms to be determined will take into consideration, *inter-alia*, location of the park, area required, role of Union Government, State Government, Private Sector and local community, etc.

(d) The setting up of Tourism Parks is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territories (UTs) Administration. The location of the Tourism Parks will be identified in consultation with States/UTs. MOT would provide the services of consultants and financial assistance under its Plan Schemes as per the scheme guidelines.

(e) The MOT has been sensitizing the State Governments/UT Administrations and other Stakeholders about Tourism Parks through regional conferences and other fora.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate Among Tribe Women

*350. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the low level literacy amongst Scheduled Tribe women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the districts in the country where the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe women is low, as compared to the national average;

(d) the details of the schemes undertaken to improve the literacy rate in these districts;

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the said period for the purpose, year-wise; and

(f) the number of ST women benefitted therefrom during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(b) Literacy rate among Scheduled Tribe female as per 2001 Census is 34.8% compared to the national female literacy rate of 53.7%.

(c) As per the information received from the Registrar General of India, a list of 439 districts where the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe female is less than the national female literacy rate of 53.7%, is enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) This Ministry is implementing the scheme of 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts' in 54 districts where the literacy rate of ST female is less than 35% as per 2001 Census. This scheme covers districts with ST population more than 25%. This scheme is being implemented through NGOs / VOs / Autonomous Societies of State Governments and aims at bridging the

gap in literacy levels between the general female population and that of tribal women.

(e) The State Governments are not given grant under this scheme.

(f) The number of ST women benefitted there from during the last three years and the current year, state-wise and year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Districts | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | Kupwara | Baramula |
| | | Srinagar | Badgam |
| | | Pulwama | Anantnag |
| | | Doda | Udhampur |
| | | Punch | Rajouri |
| | | Kathua | Leh |
| | | Kargil | Jammu |
| 2. | Himachal Pradesh | Chamba | Hamirpur |
| | | Una | Sirmaur |
| 3. | Uttaranchal | Hardwar | Dehradum |
| | | Garhwal | Champawat |
| | | Nainital | Udham Singh Nagar |
| 4. | Rajasthan | Alwar | Dhaulpur |
| | | Sawai | Jodhpur |
| | | Madhopur | |
| | | Jaisalmer | Barmer |
| | | Jalor | Sirohi |
| | | Pali | Ajmer |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Tonk Bundi |
| | | Bhilwara Rajsamand |
| | | Udaipur Dungarpur |
| | | Banswara Chittorgarh |
| | | Baran Jhalawar |
| | | Ganganagar Hanumangarh |
| | | Bikaner Alwar |
| | | Bharatpur Karauli |
| | | Dausa Jaipur |
| | | Sikar Nagaur |
| | | Kota |
| 5 | Uttar Pradesh | Bijnor Rampur |
| | | Saharanpur Jyotiba Phule Nagar |
| | | Meerut Baghpat |
| | | Gautam Mathura Buddha Nagar |
| | | Shahjahanpur Lucknow |
| | | Aligarh Hathras |
| | | Agra Firozabad |
| | | Etah Mainpuri |
| | | Budaun Pilibhit |
| | | Kheri Sitapur |
| | | Hardoi Unnao |
| | | Rai Bareilly Farrukhabad |
| | | Mahrajganj Gorakhpur |
| | | Varanasi Sonbhadra |
| | | Kannauj Auraiya |
| | | Kanpur Dehat Kanpur Nagar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|-------|---------------------------------|
| | | Jalaun Jhansi |
| | | Hamirpur Mahoba |
| | | Banda Fatehpur |
| | | Pratapgarh Kaushambi |
| | | Allahabad Baranbanki |
| | | Faizabad Ambedkar Nagar |
| | | Sultanpur Bahraich |
| | | Shraswati Balrampur |
| | | Gonda Siddharth Nagar |
| | | Basti Sant Kabir Nagar |
| | | Kushinagar Deoria |
| | | Azamgarh Mau |
| | | Ballia Jaunpur |
| | | Ghazipur Chandauli |
| | | Sant Ravidas Mirzapur Nagar Bha |
| 6 | Bihar | Pachim Purba |
| | | Champanan Champanan |
| | | Sheohar Sitamarhi |
| | | Darbhanga Muzaffarpur |
| | | Samastipur Aurangabad |
| | | Gaya |
| | | Madhubani Sapaul |
| | | Araria Kishanganj |
| | | Purnia Katihar |
| | | Madhepura Saharsa |
| | | Gopalganj Siwan |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Saran Vaishali |
| | | Khagaria Bhagalpur |
| | | Banka Munger |
| | | Lakhisarai Shekhpura |
| | | Nalanda Bhojpur |
| | | Buxar Kaimur (Bhabua) |
| | | Rohtas Jehanabad |
| | | Nawada Jamui |
| 7 | Sikkim | West |
| 8 | Arunachal Pradesh | Tawang East Kameng |
| | | Lower Tirap |
| | | Subansiri |
| | | West Lower Kameng Subansiri |
| | | Upper West Siang Subansiri |
| | | East Siang Upper Siang |
| | | Dibang Valley Lohit |
| | | Changlang |
| 9 | Nagaland | Mon Tuesang |
| 10 | Manipur | Senapati Tamenglong |
| | | Chandel |
| 11 | Tripura | Dhalai South Tripura |
| | | North Tripura |
| 12 | Meghalaya | West Garo South Garo Hills Hills |
| | | Jaintia Hills |
| 13 | Assam | Kokrajhar Bongaigaon |
| | | Barpeta Nalbari |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | | Darrang Marigaon |
| | | Sonitpur Lakhimpur |
| | | Dhemaji Golaghat |
| | | Karbi Anglong North Cachar Hills |
| | | Karimganj Hailakandi |
| 14 | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri Uttar Dinajpur |
| | | Daksin Maldah Dinajpur |
| | | Murshidabad Birbhum |
| | | Bardhaman Nadia |
| | | North Twenty Hugli Four Pargana |
| | | Bajkura Puruliya |
| | | Medinipur South Twenty Four Paragana |
| | | Darjiling Koch Bihar |
| | | Haora |
| 15 | Jharkhand | Garhwa Palamu |
| | | Chatra Hazaribagh |
| | | Kodama Giridih |
| | | Deoghar Godda |
| | | Sahibgani Pakaur |
| | | Dumka Dhanbad |
| | | Bokaro Lohardaga |
| | | Paschimi Purbi Singhbhum Singhbhum |
| | | Ranchi Gumla |
| 16 | Orissa | Bargarh Debagarh |
| | | Kendujhar Mayurbhanj |
| | | Baleshwar Bhadrak |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|----------------|------------------------|
| | | Kendrapara Cuttack |
| | | Jajapur Dhenkanal |
| | | Anugul Nayagarh |
| | | Khordha Ganiam |
| | | Gajapati Khandhamal |
| | | Baudh Sonapur |
| | | Balangir Naupada |
| | | Kalahandi Rayagadh |
| | | Nabarangapur Korapur |
| | | Malkangiri Jharsuguda |
| | | Sambalpur Sundargarh |
| | | Jagatsingha Puri |
| 17 | Chhattisgarh | Korba Kawardha |
| | | Bastar Dantewada |
| | | Surguja Jashpur |
| | | Raigarh Janigir-Champa |
| | | Bilaspur Raipur |
| | | Mahasamund |
| 18 | Madhya Pradesh | Sheopur Morena |
| | | Gwalior Datia |
| | | Shivpuri Guna |
| | | Tikamgarh Chhatarpur |
| | | Panna Sagar |
| | | Damoh Satna |
| | | Rewa Umaria |
| | | Shahdol Sidhi |
| | | Neemuch Mansaur |
| | | Ratlam Dewas |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Jhabua Dhar |
| | | Indore West Nimar |
| | | Barwani East Nimar |
| | | Rajgarh Vidisha |
| | | Sehore Raisen |
| | | Betul Harda |
| | | Hoshangabad Katni |
| | | Dindori Bhind |
| | | Ujjain Shajapur |
| | | Bhopal Raisen |
| | | Jabalpur Narsimhapur |
| | | Mandla Chhindwara |
| | | Seoni Balaghat |
| 19 | Gujarat | Kachchh Banaskantha |
| | | Surendra Jamnagar |
| | | nagar |
| | | Porbandar Anand |
| | | Kheda Panch Mahal |
| | | Dohad Vadodara |
| | | Patan Mehesana |
| | | Sabarkantha Ahmedabad |
| | | Junagadh Amreli |
| | | Bhavnagar Narmada |
| | | Bharuch Surat |
| | | The Dangs Navsari |
| | | Valsad |
| 20 | Daman and Diu | Daman |
| 21 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Dadra and Nagar Haveli |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22 | Maharashtra | Nandurbar Thane Raigarh Dhule Jalgaon Buldana Washim Amravati Gadchiroli Chandrapur Yavatmal Nanded Hingoli Parbhani Jaina Aurangabad Nashik Pune Ahmadnagar Bid Latur Osmanabad Solapur Ratnagiri |
| 23 | Andhra Pradesh | Adilabad Nizamabad Karimnagar Medak Rangareddi Mahbubnagar Nalgonda Warangal Khammam Srikakulam Viziana- garam Visakha- patnam Guntur Prakasam Nellore Cuddapah Kumool Anantapur Hyderabad East Godavari West Godavari Krishna Chitoor |
| 24 | Karnataka | Belgaum Bagalkot Bijapur Gulbarga Raichur Koppal |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Kodagu Chamaraja- nagar Bidar Gadag Dharwad Uttara Kannada Haveri Bellary Chitradurga Devangere Shimoga Chikmagalur Tumkur Kolar Bangalore Mandya Rural Hassan Mysore North Goa South Goa |
| 25 | Goa | |
| 26 | Kerala | Wayanad Kozhikode Malappuram Palakkad |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | Thiruvallur Kanchee- puram Vellore Dharmapuri Erode Coimbatore Ariyalur Cuddalore Theni Ramanatha- puram Dharmapur Tiruvan- namalai Viluppuram Salem Namakkal Erode The Nilgiris Dindigul Nagapattinam Thiruvarur Pudukkottal Sivaganga Virudhunagar Thoothukkudi |

Statement-II

State wise no. of beneficiaries covered during 2008-09 to 2011-12 in strengthening Education among scheduled Tribe Girls in low literacy districts

| S.No. | Name of the State | Year 2008-09 | Year 2009-10 | Year 2010-11 | Year 2011-12 (as on 23.08.2011) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 12705 | 7771 | 6265 | - |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 | - | 330 | 100 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 180 | 180 | 180 | - |
| 4 | Gujarat | 4517 | 200 | 505 | 205 |
| 5 | Jharkhand | 100 | 50 | 100 | - |
| 6 | Maharashtra | - | 142 | 100 | - |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 1811 | 722 | 1587 | 120 |
| 8 | Orissa | 6550 | 11449 | 5900 | 310 |
| 9 | Rajasthan | 309 | 632 | 400 | - |
| Total | | 26272 | 21146 | 15367 | 735 |

[English]

Report on Non-Communicable diseases

*351 SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the first global status report of the World Health Organisation (WHO) which states that Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) cost India 9 billion dollars in 2005;

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

(c) the reasons for the high prevalence of NCDs which has rendered a number of patients impoverished on account of distress borrowing and distress selling of assets in the country;

(d) whether the policy on Non-communicable diseases in the country was reviewed recently;

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

(f) the follow-up action taken/proposed by the Government to control the rising cases of NCDs and provide affordable and cost effective treatment to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has taken note of the World Health Organisation (WHO) report on the Global Status on Non-communicable disease, 2010. The estimated loss in National Income from Heart Disease, Stroke and Diabetes in India in the year 2005 was about 9 billion US Dollars.

(c) Unhealthy lifestyle is major reason for increase in Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). The four major

risk factors which are directly or indirectly associated with the causation of chronic non-communicable disease are as follows:-

- (i) Tobacco use (smoking & chewing)
- (ii) Alcohol use
- (iii) Physical inactivity
- (iv) Unhealthy diet.

In addition to above, urbanization and longevity has been associated with increase in NCDs.

(d) to (f) Government of India has reviewed the ongoing programmes of NCDs in 2010 and launched a new integrated programme, the national programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the 100 selected districts in 21 States. There is a proposal to cover the entire country under this Programme during the 12th Five Year Plan.

The Central Government has also initiated health check up for hypertension and diabetes in urban slums in 7 selected metro cities namely Delhi, Kolkata, Bangaluru, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. The population above 30 years of age and pregnant women of all ages would undergo this health check up. Glucometer, Glucostrips and Lancets have been provided from the centre while the manpower and other logistics would be taken care by the respective municipalities and State Governments.

[*Translation*]

*NAME OF THE MINISTRY IN

Vaidyanathan committee report

*352: SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Vaidyanathan Committee on Revival of Short and Long Term Credit Cooperative Structures (STCCS and LTCCS) has submitted its reports;

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations

alongwith the implementation status of such recommendations;

(c) whether the Government has received requests from various State Governments including Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh for revival of LTCCS in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of such requests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) To strengthen the Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions, the Government of India had constituted a Task Force in 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan. The Task Force on Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) broadly recommended for (i) a financial package for STCCS covering accumulated losses and assistance to bring all Cooperatives, including PACS (Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies) to minimum Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 7%, (ii) Technical assistance to cover the cost of training and capacity building to improve the financial management skills, (iii) computerization and (iv) legal and Institutional reforms.

The Government of India had formulated a Revival Package for STCCS based on the recommendations of Prof. Vaidyanathan Task Force. 25 States have signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for implementation of this Revival Package. Under this Package, an amount of Rs.9,846.70 crore (Rs.8,992.36 crore as Government of India's share and Rs.854.34 crore as State Government's share) has been released to recapitalize 54,549 STCCS entities in sixteen States to wipe out their accumulated losses as on 31.03.2004 and to provide them funds to have a minimum CRAR of 7%. Training and capacity building Programmes for STCCS functionaries have been undertaken. 21 States have amended their respective State Cooperative Societies Acts.

The recommendations of Prof. Vaidyanathan Task Force on the Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) inter-alia recommended allowing the Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) to access the deposits of and provide loans to its members, to borrow from any regulated Financial Institution including federal units of STCCS, to retire the State equity, to stipulate a minimum CRAR of 7% to be increased to 12% in five years.

Consultations were held with the State Governments on the report of the Task Force on LTCCS. A reference has been received from the Chief Minister, Maharashtra on the revival package for LTCCS. The Revival Package on LTCCS is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Shortage of Power in North-Eastern region

*353. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power situation in the North-Eastern Region, is far away from satisfaction;

(b) if so, the details of peaking and nonspeaking power position in the Region, State-wise;

(c) whether the mandatory ten per cent of budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Power, for North-Eastern Region is being expended in the Region;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of power in the Region especially in rural areas of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) During 2011-12 (upto July), the North-Eastern Region faced energy shortage of 9.6% and the peak shortage of 13.5%. The details of power supply position in the states of North-Eastern Region in terms of energy and peak power during 2011-12 (upto July) are given below:

| States | Energy (April-July, 2011) | | | | Peak (April-July, 2011) | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| | Requirement | Availability | Surplus/ Deficit (-) | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Surplus/ Deficit(-) | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 184 | 168 | -16 | -8.7 | 100 | 94 | -6 | -6.0 |
| Assam | 2,044 | 1,936 | -108 | -5.3 | 1,095 | 986 | -109 | -10.0 |
| Manipur | 182 | 163 | -19 | -10.4 | 102 | 97 | -5 | -4.9 |
| Meghalaya | 635 | 479 | -156 | -24.6 | 319 | 262 | -57 | -17.9 |
| Mizoram | 129 | 113 | -16 | -12.4 | 77 | 67 | -10 | -13.0 |
| Nagaland | 196 | 173 | -23 | -11.7 | 100 | 90 | -10 | -10.0 |
| Tripura | 314 | 296 | -18 | -5.7 | 192 | 184 | -8 | -4.2 |
| NER | 3,683 | 3,328 | -355 | -9.6 | 1,920 | 1,660 | -260 | -13.5 |

(c) and (d) The details in regard to Budgetary Estimate for Ministry of Power, allocation for and

expenditure in respect of North-Eastern States during the last two years and current year are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Financial Year | Budgetary Estimate for Ministry of Power | Allocation for North-Eastern Region | Expenditure for North-Eastern Region |
|--------|----------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2009-10 | 9230.00 | 923.00 | 966.79 |
| 2. | 2010-11 | 10630.00 | 1063.00 | 1222.25 |
| 3. | 2011-12* | 9642.00 | 964.20 | 60.64 |

* As on 23.08.2011

It may be seen from the above that the expenditure in the North Eastern Region during the last two years has been more than ten percent of the budgeting allocation of Ministry of Power.

(e) Electricity being a concurrent subject in the Constitution of India, supply and distribution of electricity in a State comes under the purview of the concerned State Government/Power Utility. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power projects and transmission systems through Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).

Major steps taken by the Government to meet the

shortage of power in North Eastern Region are:

- (i) Capacity Addition: During the 11th Plan, a capacity addition of about 663 MW was planned in the North Eastern Region as per mid-term appraisal of the 11th Plan carried out by the Planning Commission. A capacity of 126 MW is likely to be commissioned during the 11th Plan. Tripura GT of 21 MW, which is not included in the target as per mid-term appraisal, has been commissioned during 11th Plan so far.
- (ii) The following projects in North Eastern Region are under construction for likely benefits during the 12th Plan:

| Sl. No. | Name of Projects | State | Developer | Sector | Capacity (MW) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|---------------|
| Hydro | | | | | |
| 1 | Pare | Arunachal Pradesh | NEEPCO | C | 110 |
| 2 | Kameng | Arunachal Pradesh | NEEPCO | C | 600 |
| 3 | Tuirial | Mizoram | NEEPCO | C | 60 |
| 4 | Subansiri Lower | Arunachal Pradesh | NHPC | C | 2000 |
| 5 | New Umtru | Meghalaya | MeECL | S | 40 |
| Sub-total (Hydro) | | | | | 2810 |
| Thermal | | | | | |
| 1 | Tripura gas | Tripura | ONGC | C | 726 |
| 2 | Monarchak | Tripura | NEEPCO | C | 100 |
| 3 | Namrup CCGT | Assam | APGCL | S | 100 |
| 4 | Bongaigaon (Unit 3) | Assam | NTPC | C | 250 |
| Sub-Total (Thermal) | | | | | 1176 |
| Total (Hydro+Thermal) | | | | | 3986 |

(iii) In addition, following steps have been taken by the Government to meet shortage of power in the country including North-Eastern Region:

- Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for 12th Plan.
- Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Medical Insurance

*354. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the medical insurance policies issued by the insurance companies alongwith the amount claimed by the customers therein during the last three years and the current financial year, company-wise;

(b) whether the said insurance companies have hiked the premium by fifty per cent of the last paid premium if the claim is settled;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the said medical insurance policies customers oriented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The medical insurance policies pertaining to general insurers alongwith the amount claimed by the customers therein is maintained year-wise by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) from 2009-10 onwards. The year-wise details from 2009-10 are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) As per IRDA, the health insurance policies are generally issued on the basis of declaration. As a part of underwriting practices the insurers revise the rates including the premium on renewability by analyzing the loss trends of the portfolio performance carried out on a periodic basis. However, all such revisions are required to be filed with the IRDA for approval.

(d) IRDA has issued detailed instructions on renewability of Health Insurance Policies vide IRDA Circular dated 31.3.2009 and in terms of the said circular, it is essential to intimate revisions in the premium structure or terms of the policy to all the policyholders well in advance i.e. at least three months prior to the date of renewal of their cover.

Statement

*Company Wise Premium & paid claims in Health (mediclaime)
during the year 2009-10*

(Rs. Lakh)

| | No. of Policies | Premium Rs. | No. of Claims | Amt Claims Rs. |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Apollo Munichre | 287589 | 11829.15 | 20646 | 5139.27 |
| Bajaj Allianz Gen. | 444584 | 24401.99 | 83,660 | 17067.10 |
| Bharti Axa | 10651 | 3905.28 | 1348 | 317.48 |
| Cholamandalam | 29921 | 14950.11 | 15126.55 | 96,044 |
| Future Gen. | 7253 | 6499.95 | 24274 | 5951.21 |
| HDFC Ergo | 129836 | 26235.67 | 372097 | 17894.62 |
| ICICI Lombard | 304916 | 85676.30 | 57,48,915 | 76522.49 |
| IFFCO Tokyo | 46522 | 16189.07 | 23,154 | 15393.84 |
| L&T | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Max Health | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| National Ins. | 1133274 | 107296.57 | 273462 | 100817.92 |
| New India | 1335457 | 153864.23 | 612492 | 197233.23 |
| Oriental Ins. | 717677 | 105362.61 | 208924 | 69236.84 |
| Reliance General | 450422 | 20646.37 | 95,101 | 25122.53 |
| Royal Sundaram | 259044 | 12547.04 | 22415 | 5450.23 |
| SBI Gen. | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Star Health | 522322 | 95770.95 | 313554 | 77180.88 |
| United India. | 3629356 | 126102.23 | 455554 | 146565.00 |
| Universal Sompo | 36184 | 1740.64 | 9,344 | 1964.86 |
| Total | 9345008 | 813018.16 | 8360984 | 776984.04 |

Source: IRDA

*Company Wise Premium & paid claims in Health (mediclaim)
during the year 2010-11*

(Rs. Lakh)

| | Total | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | No. of policies | Premium Rs. | No Claims | Amount Claims Rs. |
| Apollo Munichre | 472814 | 26621.30 | 30319 | 8151 |
| Bajaj Allianz Gen. | 396871 | 28505.45 | 89729 | 17697 |
| Bharti Axa | 22215 | 5278.29 | 8472 | 4631 |
| Cholamandalam | 25407 | 14807.33 | 79065 | 8443 |
| Future Gen. | 13017 | 9674.65 | 46871 | 7300 |
| HDFC Ergo | 333986 | 32033.51 | 142081 | 16561 |
| ICICI Lombard | 299950 | 128130.08 | 7500392 | 107626 |
| IFFCO Tokyo | 35449 | 17674.19 | 16394 | 18232 |
| L&T | Not available | | 60 | 2 |
| Max Health | 26232 | 2321.27 | 437 | 162 |
| National Ins. | 1412698 | 157611.02 | 309824 | 135972 |
| New India | 1540339 | 198183.28 | 379280 | 196847 |
| Oriental Ins. | 867032 | 132351.83 | 256827 | 96294 |
| Reliance General | 195705 | 21789.53 | 75032 | 28050 |
| Royal Sundaram | 218704 | 15618.31 | 30116 | 7879 |
| SBI Gen. | 6 | 11.86 | 0 | 0 |
| Star Health | 803728 | 122006.09 | 611617 | 116431 |
| United India | 3751569 | 170807.00 | 716341 | 166425 |
| Universal Sampo | 42995 | 2348.88 | 11681 | 2812 |
| Total | 10458717 | 1085773.88 | 10304538 | 939515.93 |

Source: IRDA

* The above figures does not include Tata AIG

Anganwadi Workers Training Centres

355. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Workers Training Centres operational at present, in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the Anganwadi Workers Training Centres in the country;

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

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

(e) the steps taken to make the Anganwadi Training Centres more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNATHIRATH) : (a) to (e) Anganwadi Workers' Training Centres (AWTCs) are opened by the States/UTs, with the approval of the Central Government, depending on their training requirement looking to the backlog as well as the number of newly recruited Anganwadi Workers/Helpers.

A total of 498 AWTCs are operational as on 30 June 2011 in States/UTs. Details are given in the enclosed Statement. Two proposals to open 10 new AWTCs - 6 in Assam and 4 in Jharkhand, have been received in May, 2011.

The number of Anganwadi Workers to be trained every year is proposed by the States/UTs in their Annual State Training Action Plans (STRAPs). During the current financial year, 2,87,778 Anganwadi Workers and 2,18,098 Anganwadi Helpers are proposed to be trained through the existing AWTCs.

In order to ensure effective functioning of the AWTCs, regular visits are made by the State Government officials

as well as the faculty from the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) to monitor and inspect these centres. Also, State Governments undertake periodic review meetings with the AWTCs to review the progress of the training courses against the targets approved under the STRAPs.

Statement

State-wise details of Anganwadi Workers' Training Centres operational as on 30.06.2011

| S. No. | State/Union Territory | Number of operational AWTCs |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 63 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 5 |
| 3 | Assam | 25 |
| 4 | Bihar | 60 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 15 |
| 6 | Goa | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 19 |
| 9 | Haryana | 10 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 4 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 17 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 15 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 21 |
| 13 | Kerala | 13 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 25 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 35 |
| 16 | Manipur | 4 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|
| 18 | Mizoram | 1 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 1 |
| 20 | Orissa | 26 |
| 21 | Punjab | 9 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 21 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 1 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | * |
| 25 | Tripura | 5 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 66 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 7 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 22 |
| 29 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 1 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 31 | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 32 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 5 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 498 |

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

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

Advances to Agriculture Sector

*356. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled commercial banks are required to set aside 18 per cent of their total advances for Agriculture Sector;

(b) if so, the details of the advances made during the last three years and the current year thereof, State-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the action taken/being taken against the banks which failed to achieve the said target?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. Within this, a Sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector. The bank-wise details of the targets achieved by public sector and private sector banks during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. State-wise details are not available with Reserve Bank of India.

The domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector, which fail to achieve the priority sector targets/sub-targets, are required to deposit the shortfall to the extent of corpus of funds announced by the Gol into Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) set up with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and other funds set up with the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and National Housing Bank (NHB).

Statement

| Public Sector Banks | (A/cs in Lakhs, Amount in Crores) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|--|
| | 2009 | | | | 2010 | | | | 2011 | | | | |
| | Name of the Bank. | ANBC/OBE | | Total Agriculture | ANBC/OBE | Total Agriculture | | ANBC/OBE | Total Agriculture | | ANBC/OBE | Total Agriculture | |
| | | Whichever is Higher | | | | Whichever is Higher | | | Whichever is Higher | | | | |
| | No. of A/cs | Balance O/s | Total of Agri Advance to ANBC/OBE | No. of A/cs | Balance O/s | Total of Agri Advance to ANBC/OBE | No. of A/cs | Balance O/s | Total of Agri Advance to ANBC/OBE | | | | |
| SBI | 378265.00 | 70.18 | 69279.00 | 18.31 | 461939.00 | 79.45 | 83239.00 | 18.02 | 568101 | 90.51 | 94228 | 16.59 | |
| S B B J | 25329.89 | 4.81 | 4827.56 | 19.06 | 30091.21 | 5.67 | 6038.72 | 20.07 | 35563.15 | 6.37 | 7245.44 | 20.37 | |
| S B HYD | 36048.36 | 9.16 | 6647.64 | 18.11 | 44087.02 | 10.82 | 8516.45 | 18.47 | 53351.09 | 12.44 | 10210.31 | 18.59 | |
| SB INDORE | 18356.22 | 2.92 | 3343.40 | 18.21 | 21738.55 | 2.80 | 4119.76 | 17.78 | | | | | |
| S B MYSORE | 21314.00 | 3.76 | 3838.86 | 18.01 | 25881.00 | 4.39 | 4123.20 | 15.93 | 29883.00 | 2.72 | 5319.43 | 16.80 | |
| S B PATIALA | 36724.00 | 3.21 | 5040.00 | 13.72 | 43960.81 | 3.29 | 8058.00 | 18.33 | 47028.00 | 3.37 | 6851 | 14.57 | |
| S B TRACORE | 33058.35 | 10.29 | 2813.36 | 8.51 | 33058.35 | 3.68 | 3130.00 | 9.47 | 39375.41 | 6.98 | 5579.8 | 14.17 | |
| TOTAL 'A' | 549095.82 | 104.33 | 95789.82 | | 660755.94 | 110.10 | 117225.13 | | 773301.65 | 122.39 | 129433.98 | 16.74 | |
| ALL 'BAD BANK | 49720.47 | 10.43 | 9568.00 | 19.19 | 58801.00 | 12.76 | 11567.41 | 18.68 | 71604.87 | 11.78 | 13386.59 | 18.20 | |
| ANDHRA BANK | 34556.42 | 13.09 | 6833.84 | 19.78 | 44427.60 | 12.87 | 8824.80 | 19.86 | 56784.00 | 13.51 | 9808.37 | 17.27 | |
| B O BARODA | 84503.31 | 11.77 | 16964.20 | 16.89 | 109283.00 | 12.71 | 21617.30 | 16.70 | 131643.62 | 13.64 | 24529.22 | 17.53 | |
| B O INDIA | 88513.00 | 11.55 | 16301.00 | 18.15 | 116290.00 | 13.58 | 18256.00 | 15.70 | 131623.35 | 16.06 | 21135 | 16.06 | |
| B O MAHARASHTRA | 29798.00 | 3.42 | 5143.99 | 15.18 | 34817.28 | 3.89 | 6107.22 | 14.52 | 40526.56 | 4.29 | 4482.57 | 11.06 | |
| CANARA BANK | 105952.36 | 26.50 | 20144.00 | 19.01 | 151053.00 | 29.40 | 25052.00 | 16.58 | 160508.00 | 31.18 | 29656 | 18.48 | |
| CENTRAL BANK | 73619.00 | 11.68 | 13639.04 | 16.50 | 85935.00 | 13.20 | 18306.06 | 17.85 | 106146.00 | 13.60 | 19008.62 | 16.93 | |
| CORPN BANK | 39185.57 | 1.96 | 5292.20 | 11.05 | 48512.16 | 2.39 | 6585.82 | 12.26 | 63202.56 | 2.64 | 4270.46 | 6.76 | |
| DENA BANK | 23381.16 | 2.33 | 3850.73 | 15.46 | 29185.36 | 2.27 | 4826.22 | 15.83 | 35721.00 | 2.81 | 6389.38 | 16.20 | |
| INDIAN BANK | 38204.08 | 15.99 | 7597.93 | 19.89 | 48812.02 | 13.58 | 9091.27 | 18.63 | 59481.65 | 14.31 | 10985.97 | 18.47 | |
| I O B | 57005.00 | 15.98 | 10817.03 | 18.74 | 67104.36 | 18.00 | 12597.05 | 18.77 | 73411.12 | 20.86 | 16056.18 | 21.83 | |
| O B C | 54565.83 | 3.90 | 8564.81 | 13.34 | 68500.37 | 4.46 | 11032.23 | 13.93 | 83489.30 | 4.77 | 12412.71 | 14.83 | |
| PNB | 120722.00 | 19.51 | 23806.42 | 19.72 | 152679.00 | 22.02 | 29820.97 | 19.53 | 181363.00 | 23.83 | 35054.15 | 19.30 | |
| P & S BANK | 18409.01 | 1.33 | 2969.20 | 14.07 | 24698.10 | 1.43 | 5063.42 | 18.23 | 32748.67 | 1.45 | 5992.84 | 15.01 | |
| SYNDICATE BANK | 58694.30 | 11.94 | 10795.71 | 18.39 | 71297.03 | 12.79 | 12911.94 | 18.11 | 79210.11 | 14.11 | 15142.77 | 18.61 | |
| UNION BANK | 74934.47 | 12.54 | 13233.20 | 15.99 | 96959.49 | 13.77 | 17701.28 | 15.54 | 117272.69 | 10.72 | 20253.82 | 14.14 | |
| UNITED BANK | 28152.00 | 5.61 | 3869.00 | 12.96 | 35727.00 | 4.95 | 4758.00 | 11.96 | 42756.00 | 5.57 | 5712.2 | 13.10 | |
| UCO BANK | 49774.00 | 6.55 | 10207.00 | 18.34 | 49774.00 | 7.25 | 13629.46 | 20.94 | 72145.00 | 7.58 | 11353.72 | 15.74 | |
| VIJAYA BANK | 32019.00 | 3.03 | 4513.18 | 14.04 | 35875.00 | 3.48 | 5375.68 | 14.56 | 41935.00 | 3.63 | 4969.31 | 11.85 | |
| TOTAL 'B' | 1061708.98 | 189.11 | 194110.48 | | 1329730.77 | 204.81 | 243124.13 | | 1581572.50 | 216.33 | 270599.88 | 16.88 | |
| TOTAL 'A+B' | 1610804.80 | 293.44 | 289900.30 | | 1990486.71 | 314.91 | 360349.26 | | 2354874.15 | 338.72 | 400033.86 | 16.90 | |
| IDBI BANK LTD. | 82632.54 | 0.24 | 8311.00 | 10.06 | 113888.52 | 0.30 | 12128.63 | 10.53 | 138624.56 | 0.59 | 14957.42 | 10.27 | |
| TOTAL 'A+B'+C | 1693437.34 | 293.68 | 298211.30 | | 2104375.23 | 315.2 | 372477.9 | 1 | 2493498.71 | 339.31 | 414991.28 | | |

Source: RBI

Private Banks Agriculture data

(A/cs in Lakhs, Amount in Crores)

| Name of the Bank. | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | 2011 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|--------|
| | ANBC/OBE Whichever is Higher | Total | | ANBC/OBE Whichever is Higher | Total | | ANBC/OBE Whichever is Higher | Total | | | | |
| | | Agriculture | | | Agriculture | | | Agriculture | | | | |
| | | No. of A/cs | Balance O/s Total of Agri Advance to ANBC/OBE | | No. of A/cs | Balance O/s Total of Agri Advance to ANBC/OBE | | No. of A/cs | Balance O/s Total of Agri Advance to ANBC/OBE | | | |
| Bank of Rajasthan Ltd | 7529.17 | 0.21 | 962.37 | 6.46 | 7780.75 | 0.24 | 1454.13 | 8.37 | 4544.51 | 1.52 | 891.41 | 19.62 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd | 3362.92 | 1.25 | 680.85 | 18.39 | 3719.70 | 1.01 | 669.49 | 18.00 | 6911.85 | 1.75 | 1178.66 | 17.0.5 |
| City Union Bank Ltd | 4575.22 | 0.75 | 406.04 | 8.87 | 5686.22 | 1.13 | 672.84 | 11.83 | 3672.59 | 0.86 | 773.12 | 16.29 |
| Development Credit Bank Ltd | 4105.24 | 0.03 | 769.67 | 15.33 | 5970.60 | 1.65 | 916.78 | 12.38 | 5040.94 | 1.24 | 914.74 | 18.15 |
| Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd | 2146.03 | 1.08 | 458.26 | 21.34 | 3231.61 | 1.11 | 759.55 | 18.31 | 27635.00 | 1.37 | 3588.15 | 12.98 |
| The Federal Bank Ltd | 18905.00 | 0.88 | 2475.03 | 13.09 | 22392.00 | 0.88 | 2851.25 | 12.73 | 22240.33 | 4.79 | 5888.11 | 20.13 |
| Yes Bank | 9430.27 | 4.34 | 2254.77 | 22.77 | 12446.86 | 1.27 | 3968.53 | 23.87 | 124660.48 | 3.49 | 22817.33 | 14.81 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd | 64032.00 | 0.95 | 13375.85 | 13.52 | 99039.30 | 0.85 | 17131.52 | 10.94 | 103931.96 | 6.31 | 15414.07 | 14.02 |
| ICICI Bank Ltd | 135317.28 | 21.60 | 31375.56 | 19.04 | 122263.00 | 40.09 | 30664.79 | 18.67 | 20550.59 | 1.90 | 3406.09 | 16.25 |
| IndusInd Bank Ltd | 12795.00 | 7.58 | 3034.70 | 20.24 | 15571.00 | 6.02 | 3201.42 | 18.19 | 18510.82 | 0.64 | 2500.61 | 12.89 |
| Ing Vysya Bank Ltd | 14649.55 | 0.85 | 1690.60 | 9.55 | 16751.00 | 0.79 | 1968.61 | 11.75 | 20082.88 | 1.01 | 2897.46 | 12.53 |
| Jammu & Kashmir Bank | 16756.16 | 1.03 | 1886.33 | 11.26 | 18412.05 | 1.10 | 2272.45 | 12.34 | 14751.67 | 1.30 | 1974.19 | 13.11 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd | 11102.02 | 0.51 | 1145.15 | 8.57 | 12122.97 | 0.89 | 1590.26 | 11.71 | 13675.00 | 3.32 | 2501.23 | 18.29 |
| Karur Vysya Bank Ltd | 9568.58 | 1.81 | 975.95 | 10.20 | 10563.01 | 2.51 | 1592.40 | 15.08 | 21183.43 | 0.79 | 4185.82 | 19.51 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Lt | 15729.15 | 0.41 | 2587.71 | 16.45 | 16959.21 | 0.56 | 3586.44 | 19.53 | 6350.10 | 1.86 | 1181.19 | 18.60 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd | 3860.99 | 2.15 | 798.78 | 20.69 | 5319.51 | 2.01 | 980.26 | 18.10 | 1288.42 | 0.10 | 276.40 | 20.50 |
| Nainital Bank Ltd | 994.86 | 0.09 | 193.92 | 19.49 | 1131.46 | 0.09 | 226.93 | 19.25 | 891.69 | 0.08 | 227.72 | 22.97 |
| Ratnakar Bank Ltd | 617.07 | 0.08 | 98.57 | 14.4 7 | 699.20 | 0.08 | 110.01 | 14.57 | 207.98 | 0.00 | 50.31 | 24.19 |
| SBI Comm & Inter Bank Ltd | 363.75 | 0.00 | 39.11 | 5.46 | 315.34 | 0.00 | 33.33 | 5.63 | 15970.05 | 6.78 | 3418.33 | 21.40 |
| The South Indian Bank Ltd | 10754.36 | 3.45 | 1767.80 | 16.44 | 12144.86 | 5.37 | 2647.10 | 21.80 | 8383.07 | 2.97 | 1669.65 | 19.92 |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd | 5431.20 | 2.41 | 1002.40 | 18.13 | 6666.87 | 3.07 | 1447.94 | 21.72 | 93077.14 | 2.09 | 16380.98 | 15.20 |
| Axis Bank Ltd | 54517.58 | 1.36 | 8082.53 | 14.83 | 71953.89 | 5.39 | 12219.66 | 14.64 | 533560.50 | 44.19 | 92135.57 | 15.75 |
| TOTAL | 406543.40 | 52.82 | 76061.95 | 15.94 | 471140.41 | 76.10 | 90965.69 | 15.52 | | | | |

Source: RBI

*[Translation]***Control of Blindness*****357 SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE :**

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

(a) the number of blind persons in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds earmarked and provided for the control of blindness in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has recently issued any directions for the utilization of the said funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) As per the Survey-2001-04 conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare here are around 12 million blind persons (Visual Acuity <6/60) in the country. A statement-I showing State/UT-wise distribution of blind persons in the country is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II showing the funds earmarked and provided to States/UTs in the form of grant-in-aid for the control of blindness in the country during each of the last three years and current year (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (as on 23.08.2011) is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Funds provided to States/UTs for control of blindness are utilized as per the approved pattern of assistance under NPCB during the 11th Five Year Plan. Implementing agencies in States/UTs are reminded regularly for utilization of the allotted funds as per the approved norms under the programme.

Statement - I**Estimated Blind Persons in India 2001-04**

| S. No. | State /UTs | Estimated Blind Persons (Visual Acuity <6/60) |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 3919 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1075331 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 24877 |
| 4. | Assam | 812471 |
| 5. | Bihar | 646455 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 9099 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 334815 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2359 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 1691 |
| 10. | Delhi | 155748 |
| 11. | Goa | 20429 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 541388 |
| 13. | Haryana | 398468 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 42541 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 162126 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 379423 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 938664 |
| 18. | Kerala | 178296 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 667 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 700467 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 919146 |
| 22. | Manipur | 32963 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 17065 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 6950 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------|--------|-------|---------------|----------|
| 25. | Nagaland | 20881 | 31. | Tamil Nadu | 484465 |
| 26. | Orissa | 513897 | 32. | Tripura | 24572 |
| 27. | Pondicherry | 7596 | 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 1560897 |
| 28. | Punjab | 245322 | 34. | Uttaranchal | 47486 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 875333 | 35. | West Bengal | 954632 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 3513 | Total | | 12143952 |

Statement - II

*Central assistance in the form of Grant-in-aid
released to States/UTs under National Programme
for Control of Blindness*

(Rupees in lakh)

| MAJOR STATES | Release 2008-09 | Release 2009-10 | Release 2010-11 | Release 2011-12 (as on 23.08.2011) |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1836.801 | 2049.46 | 1560.02 | 1775.55 |
| Bihar | 420.38 | 278.56 | 819.82 | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 926.66 | 167.30 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Goa | 97.05 | 0.00 | 65.20 | 100.22 |
| Gujarat | 1414.98 | 1888.63 | 1530.76 | 1212.79 |
| Haryana | 229.80 | 294.97 | 306.39 | 617.79 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 186.40 | 57.82 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 16.65 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 332.69 |
| Jharkhand | 431.72 | 350.97 | 253.90 | 356.54 |
| Karnataka | 1179.92 | 1173.90 | 1189.01 | 816.78 |
| Kerala | 259.49 | 729.20 | 267.00 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1256.97 | 1286.78 | 1000.00 | 1620.44 |
| Maharashtra | 1797.31 | 2341.59 | 774.77 | 1301.33 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Orissa | 1109.38 | 1559.63 | 565.93 | 321.42 |
| Punjab | 138.30 | 286.42 | 656.20 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 1460.24 | 873.73 | 862.62 | 709.5 |
| Timil Nadu | 2325.39 | 2478.00 | 2189.00 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 4125.54 | 3630.91 | 2877.54 | 875.57 |
| Uttaranchal | 200.65 | 319.66 | 0.00 | 277.66 |
| West Bengal | 1146.00 | 1170.64 | 926.50 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 20559.63 | 20978.17 | 15844.66 | 10318.28 |
| NET STATES | | | | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 162.60 | 139.20 | 154.58 | 116.06 |
| Assam | 1167.34 | 885.73 | 1203.93 | 0 |
| Manipur | 106.47 | 67.39 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 196.30 | 140.04 | 125.54 | 173.47 |
| Mizoram | 261.50 | 302.80 | 363.55 | 413.98 |
| Nagaland | 159.60 | 207.55 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Sikkim | 183.35 | 157.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Tripura | 24.35 | 418.29 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 2261.51 | 2318.00 | 1847.60 | 703.51 |
| U. T. | | | | |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 33.65 | 42.43 | 30.00 | 0 |
| chandigarh | 19.00 | 64.80 | 47.74 | 0 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 6.65 | 42.00 | 63.58 | 0 |
| Daman and Diu | 26.65 | 11.90 | 31.72 | 0 |
| Delhi | 181.06 | 82.89 | 412.03 | 0 |
| Lakshadweep | 6.65 | 000 | 9.22 | 0 |
| Pondicherry | 91.88 | 15.00 | 120.18 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 365.54 | 259.02 | 714.77 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL | 23186.68 | 23555.19 | 18407.03 | 11021.79 |

[English]

**Agricultural Debt Waiver and
Debt Relief Scheme**

*358. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008, in ameliorating the condition of farmers, including Scheduled Castes(SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) community;

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

(c) whether certain deficiencies were noticed in the implementation of ADWDR Scheme;

(d) if so, the corrective follow-up action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for waiving off loans upto rupees twenty five thousand for borrowers belonging to the SCs and STs Communities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) Govt. of India had advised National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to undertake an external evaluation study on the impact of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 by an independent agency of national repute. Accordingly, NABARD has entrusted the study to National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM), Pune. The report is awaited.

(e) and (f) The Government of Kerala had sent a letter dated 1.7.2009 to the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, stating that the Government of Kerala had announced a scheme for writing off loans upto

Rs.25,000 to SC/ST loanees and requested the Government of India for assistance "for undertaking this venture and also for waiving off all loans to the State-level Institutions." This request is not covered under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008. No action is presently under consideration on the above request.

The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was implemented in the country. The Debt Waiver portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2008. The Debt Relief portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2010. The Scheme was applicable to all farmers eligible under the Scheme and there was no discrimination against any section of farmers.

PRIs in North-Eastern States

*359. SHRI PREM DAS RAI : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state: .

(a) the number of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and other forms of local governance, in the North-Eastern States, State-wise;

(b) whether the mechanism of Gram Sabhas is being used actively in these States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether women actively participate in the non-Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRADEO) : (a) : As per available information, the number of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the North-Eastern States is as under:-

| S.No. | State or Union Territory | District Panchayats | Intermediate Panchayats | Gram Panchayats |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Assam | 21 | 185 | 2202 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 16 | 161 | 1779 |
| 3 | Tripura | 4 | 23 | 511 |
| 4 | Manipur | 4 | NA | 165 |

In Assam, Panchayati Raj Institutions do not exist in 6 districts covered under Autonomous Councils. These 6 districts are Karbi Anglong, North Cachar, Baksha, Kokrajhar, Chirang and Udalguri. The whole of Arunachal Pradesh is covered by Panchayati Raj Institutions. The areas under Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council (TAADC) do not have Panchayati Raj Institutions but they have Elected Village Committees. Rest of Tripura has Panchayati Raj Institutions. In Manipur, the hill areas consisting of the Districts Senapati, Churachandpur, Ukhrul, Tamenglong and Chandel are not covered under Panchayati Raj Institutions. Rest of Manipur has PRIs. Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram do not have PRIs. However, Mizoram has elected Village Councils.

An Inter-Ministerial Team (IMT) with the initiative of Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been holding consultation with these States for furthering the process of decentralized governance where PRIs do not exist. The issues taken up by the IMT include constitution of Gram Sabha and reservation for women.

(b) and (c) Gram Sabhas actively function in the areas with PRIs. The District Councils in Mizoram in Sixth Schedule areas have passed legislations in July and August, 2011 to recognize Gram Sabhas, and make the Village Councils accountable to them.

(d) and (e) In Tripura, 50% of the seats in Village Committee is reserved for women. In Sixth Schedule areas of Mizoram, the District Councils have legislated for having one woman member in each Village Council to begin with. They have also legislated that at least two of the nominated members in the District Council shall be women. Sixth Schedule areas of Assam and Meghalaya do not have elected Village Councils. There is no reservation for women in Village Councils of Nagaland and Village Authorities of Meghalaya.

Health Insurance for Senior Citizens

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

(a) the details of the mediclaim policies/special policies for senior citizens offered by the Public Sector Insurance Companies;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints against the Public and Private Sector Insurance Companies for treating senior citizens as ineligible for mediclaim policies;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year, Company-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received requests from various quarters including senior citizens to change the norms for their coverage under such policies;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) All the Public Sector General Insurance Companies have specially designed policies for senior Citizens at the entry level in the age bracket of 60 to 80 years namely "Varishtha Bima Yojana" by National Insurance Company Limited, "Health of Privileged Elderly (DOPE)" by Oriental Insurance Company Limited and "Senior Citizens Mediclaim Policy" by New India Assurance Company Limited and United India Insurance Company Limited. As in the case of regular mediclaim insurance policies, there is no age limit for renewals of these policies and are continued throughout the life-time of the assured.

(b) and (c) The details of the complaints received from senior citizens are given in the enclosed Statement. Reasons for refusal to renew health insurance policies, *inter-alia*, include age-limit, break in insurance due to belated renewal, dishonor of renewal premium cheque by bank etc.

(d) to (f) There were many concerns with respect to availability of health insurance for senior citizens. In this connection, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) had constituted a Senior Citizens Committee in 2007. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the IRDA had instructed insurers in April, 2007 to allow entry in health insurance policy at least till 65 years of age. In August 2008, IRDA mandated establishment of a separate channel to address health insurance related grievances of senior citizens. Further, *vide* instructions issued in March, 2009, IRDA instructed that apart from the entry age of 65 years, the denial of health insurance to senior citizens on any grounds should be in writing with reasons furnished and recorded and the premium charged to senior citizens should be fair, justified and transparent and duly disclosed upfront. As the most recent initiative, IRDA, while approving health insurance products, advises all general insurers to ensure that there is no exit age in the policy which ensures that no one is denied health insurance merely on grounds of age.

Statement

Details of complaints company-wise for the last 3 years are as under:

| Name of Insurer | 2010-11 2009-10 2008-09 | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | No. of complaints | | |
| Bharti Axa General Ins. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ICICI Lombard Gen. Ins. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Iffco Tokio | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| National Insurance Co. | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| New India Assurance Co. | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Oriental Insurance Co. | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Reliance General Ins. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| United India Ins. Co. | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| Total: | 22 | 2 | 8 |

Details of the complaints company-wise for the current financial year w.e.f. 1.4.2011 to 17.8.2011 is given below:

| Name of Insurer | No. of complaints |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Apollo Munich | 2 |
| Bajaj Allianz General Ins. | 5 |
| Cholamandalam MS General | 2 |
| ICICI Lombard Gen. Ins. | 4 |
| Iffco Tokio | 1 |
| National Insurance Co. | 12 |
| Royal Sundaram | 1 |
| Star Health & Allied Ins. | 2 |
| New India Assurance Co. | 10 |
| Oriental Insurance Co. | 10 |
| United India Ins. Co. | 9 |
| Universal Sompo | 14 |
| Total: | 72 |

Foreign Campus of Indian Medical Institutes

3911. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has assessed the impact of the entry of foreign medical institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether permission has been given to certain Indian medical institutes, particularly in private sector to open campus abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of such proposals received along with the action taken thereon in the recent past?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The Working Group of Equivalence of Medical Council of India (MCI) has considered the issue of establishment of foreign medical institutes in the country and recommended that such medical institutes should come under the purview of the MCI under Section 10(A) of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 to monitor in terms of quality of education, fees, etc.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Functioning of CCRUM

3912. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning and performance of the Central Research Councils including the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) under the Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) systems of medicine;

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

(c) whether certain shortcomings and contravention of rules have been noticed in the functioning of these research councils, particularly CCRUM;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of meetings of the governing body of CCRUM taken place during the last three years and the current year so far under the established rules; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the governing bodies of the Central Research Councils under AYUSH, particularly CCRUM and Streamline their functioning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) to (e) Functioning of all Research Councils under the Department of AYUSH is reviewed from time to time by the duly constituted respective Governing Body, Standing Finance Committee and Scientific Advisory Committee. A Committee was recently constituted by this Department to scrutinise books of accounts of all the Research Councils, including CCRUM for the year 2010-11 to ensure compliance with norms on delegation of financial powers in incurring expenditure. The Committee found certain deviations from the laid down norms in the functioning of the Research Councils including CCRUM. With a view to check any deviation, the Department has suggested the Councils to revise the Delegation of Financial Powers of the Councils in line with the General Financial Rules (GFRs) and Delegation of Financial Power Rules (GFRs) with the approval of their Governing Bodies.

No meeting of Governing Body of CCRUM could be held during the last 3 years and the current year.

Debt of Farmer

3913. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the debt of farmers of Punjab has increased manifold due to recent floods in river Ghaggar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide relief to these debt-ridden farmers of Punjab so that they could recover from this calamity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with other relief 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) Reserve Bank has issued standing guidelines to banks to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities. 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.

In order to assist distressed farmers whose accounts have earlier been rescheduled/converted on account of natural calamities as also farmers defaulting on their loans, due to circumstances beyond their control, banks have been advised to frame transparent One Time Settlement (OTS) policies for such farmers, with the approval of their Boards.

NABARD Assistance to River Banks

3914. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has sanctioned funds to strengthen the river banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

(NABARD) has sanctioned funds under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to strengthen the river banks in the country. The State-wise details (including Tamil Nadu) are as under:

| (Amount in Rs. Crore) | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| STATE | NO. | SANCTION |
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 24 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 19 |
| Assam | 51 | 216 |
| Bihar | 24 | 112 |
| Goa | 2 | 12 |
| Gujarat | 28 | 128 |
| Haryana | 18 | 204 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 40 | 147 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 52 | 108 |
| Karnataka | 65 | 83 |
| Kerala | 115 | 173 |
| Manipur | 5 | 86 |
| Mizoram | 1 | 27 |
| Orissa | 154 | 470 |
| Punjab | 372 | 533 |
| Rajasthan | 2 | 22 |
| Sikkim | 526 | 35 |
| Tamil Nadu | 27 | 249 |
| UT of Puducherry | 6 | 6 |
| Uttar pradesh | 613 | 1108 |
| Uttarakhand | 22 | 22 |
| West Bengal | 457 | 546 |
| TOTAL | 2583 | 4328 |

Source: NABARD.

Tribal Population in the Tribal sub-plan areas

3915. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the tribal population in the Tribal sub-plan areas of the country, State-wise and sub-plan area-wise;

(b) the percentage of tribal population living below poverty line on those areas of the country;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government in coordination with State Governments to eradicate poverty in the Scheduled areas of the country; and

(d) the State-wise details of tribal areas which do not fall under Scheduled Areas and steps taken therein to eradicate poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Details of population of Scheduled Tribes in the 22 Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) States are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Areas included in TSP are the operational areas of Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agencies (ITDPs/ITDAs), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets, clusters, and areas where Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTG) and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) reside. State-wise details of these are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Such area-wise population details are not maintained.

(b) The percentage of population living below poverty line in both rural and urban areas is given at enclosed Statement - I.

(c) and (d) The criteria for declaring any area as a 'Scheduled Area' is laid down in the Fifth Schedule under Article 244 (2) of the Constitution of India. In accordance with the same, Scheduled areas have been notified in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Jharkhand.

The areas where provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India are applicable are known as 'tribal areas' and these are in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. For such areas, Autonomous District Councils have been setup which have *inter-alia* powers of developmental responsibilities.

The Central Ministries and State Governments implement schemes/programmes with the objective of eradication of poverty, which is coordinated by the Planning Commission in the Scheduled Areas and tribal areas falling in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements such efforts of Central Ministries and States by implementing special area programmes, central sector and centrally sponsored schemes for the socio-economic development of tribals in the country.

Statement - I

List of Tribal Sub-Plan States and Scheduled Tribe population and Percentage thereof living below poverty line

| Sl. No. | TSP States | Population (in Millions) | Percentage of population living below poverty line (as per 2004-05 estimates of Planning Commission) | |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| | | | Rural | Urban |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5.02 | 30.5 | 50.0 |
| 2 | Assam | 3.30 | 14.1 | 4.8 |
| 3 | Bihar | 0.75 | 53.3 | 57.2 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 6.61 | 54.7 | 41.0 |
| 5 | Goa | 566 (absolute figure) | -- | -- |
| 6 | Gujarat | 7.48 | 34.7 | 21.4 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.24 | 14.9 | 2.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|
| 8 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1.10 | 8.8 | -- |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 7.10 | 54.2 | 45.1 |
| 10 | Karnataka | 3.46 | 23.5 | 58.3 |
| 11 | Kerala | 0.36 | 44.3 | 19.2 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 12.23 | 58.6 | 44.7 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 8.57 | 56.6 | 40.4 |
| 14 | Manipur | 0.74 | -- | -- |
| 15 | Orissa | 8.14 | 75.6 | 61.8 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 7.09 | 32.6 | 24.1 |
| 17 | Sikkim | 0.11 | -- | -- |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 0.65 | 32.1 | 32.5 |
| 19 | Tripura | 0.99 | -- | -- |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.10 | 32.4 | 37.4 |
| 21 | Uttarakhand | 0.25 | 43.2 | 64.4 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 4.40 | 42.4 | 25.7 |
| 23 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.02 | -- | -- |
| 24 | Daman and Diu | 0.13 | -- | -- |

Source: Planning Commission

*Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs),
Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets,
Clusters in Tribal Sub-Plan area, Scheduled Area.*

Statement - II

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Number | | |
|---------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| | | ITDPs/ ITDAs | MADA Pockets | Clusters |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 8 | 41 | 17 |
| 2 | Assam | 19 | - | - |
| 3 | Bihar | - | 7 | - |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 19 | 9 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------------|----|----|----|
| 5 | Gujarat | 9 | 1 | - |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | 5 | 2 | - |
| 7 | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | - |
| 8 | Jharkhand | 14 | 34 | 7 |
| 9 | Karnataka | 5 | - | - |
| 10 | Kerala | 7 | - | - |
| 11 | Madhya Pradesh | 31 | 30 | 6 |
| 12 | Maharashtra | 16 | 44 | 24 |
| 13 | Manipur | 5 | - | - |
| 14 | Orissa | 21 | 46 | 14 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 5 | 44 | 11 |
| 16 | Sikkim | 4 | - | - |
| 17 | Tamil Nadu | 9 | - | - |
| 18 | Tripura | - | - | - |
| 19 | Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 1 | - |
| 20 | Uttarakhand | - | - | - |
| 21 | West Bengal | 12 | - | 1 |

Union Territory

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 22 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1 | - | - |
| 23 | Daman and Diu | 1 | - | - |

192 259 82

Investment in wind energy sector

3916. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of private investments made in wind energy sector alongwith the wind energy generated in the country in the current year; and

(b) the details of facilities/financial incentives provided to the private investors for the promotion of wind energy generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOO ABDULLAH) : (a) A wind power capacity of 565 MW has been installed in the country in the current year (upto July, 2011) with private sector investment of around Rs. 3,400 crore.

(b) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators and excise duty exemption to manufacturers. A 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects is also available. Loans for installing windmills are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is also being provided in potential states. Government has also announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) under which ₹ 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is being provided to the projects which do not avail of accelerated depreciation benefit.

[Translation]

Revival of closed/sick mines

3917. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines in the country including Jharkhand, State-wise;

(b) the number of sick and closed mines out of them in the country including Jharkhand alongwith the number of workers affected thereby, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive some of the closed/sick mines in the country, particularly in Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ to be taken for revival of sick/closed mines and rehabilitation of affected workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) State-wise details on the total number of mines in the country, including Jharkhand, categorized as working and non-working mines as on 1.4.2011 are given in the enclosed statement. There is no separate classification of mines as sick or closed mines and therefore the number of workers affected is not maintained.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) & (b) above.

Statement

State-Wise details of number of working and non-working mines as on 1.4.2011.

| Sl No. | Name of State | Number of Working Mines | Number of Non-Working Mines | Total |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Himachal Pradesh | 31 | 8 | 39 |
| 2 | Jammu and Kashmir | 48 | 18 | 66 |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | 61 | 6 | 67 |
| 4 | Haryana | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | Tamil Nadu | 444 | 345 | 789 |
| 6 | Sikkim | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 151 | 240 | 391 |
| 8 | West Bengal | 21 | 28 | 49 |
| 9 | Assam | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 10 | Meghalaya | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| 11 | Manipur | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|----------------|------|------|------|
| 12 | Rajasthan | 477 | 1399 | 1876 |
| 13 | Orissa | 191 | 373 | 564 |
| 14 | Gujarat | 522 | 333 | 855 |
| 15 | Kerala | 25 | 41 | 66 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 24 | 61 | 85 |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 430 | 523 | 953 |
| 18 | Andhra Pradesh | 587 | 359 | 946 |
| 19 | Bihar | 8 | 66 | 74 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 119 | 122 | 241 |
| 21 | Goa | 92 | 223 | 315 |
| 22 | Karnataka | 310 | 179 | 489 |
| 23 | Chhattisgarh | 119 | 161 | 280 |
| TOTAL | | 3677 | 4492 | 8169 |

Asbestos hazard

3918. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO" : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asbestos despite being hazardous to patients and environment is being used by industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints about deaths due to cancer and other life threatening diseases caused by Asbestos;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) and (b): Presently only the chrysotile variety of asbestos is used in India in

manufacture of asbestos cement products. The asbestos fibre levels are below the prescribed national and international norms and health hazards of use of Chrysotile asbestos are yet to be proved.

(c) and (d) Although no specific complaint has been received in the Department of Health Research, exposure to asbestos can lead to asbestosis, wherein there is a fibrosis of the lungs. It can also lead to mesothelioma (cancer of the lung).

(e) Government has put in place various measures to safeguard the health of employees which, *inter alia*, included mandatory environmental clearance for asbestos based industries (new and expansion/modernization) irrespective of investment as per the provisions and procedures under Environment Impact Assessment Notification '1994. Strict adherence to medical health care, occupational health monitoring and compliance to various BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) standards are prescribed while granting clearance. Further, the Factories Act, 1948 contains stringent provision in regard to permissible exposure limit for Chrysotile asbestos as 1.0 fibre/CC.

[English]

State levies on fuel

3919. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has urged States to cut/reduce State levies on fuel; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far by each State in this regard, especially Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A letter was written by the Union Finance Minister to the Chief Ministers of all the States on 26th June, 2011 requesting them to consider reducing State levies like sales tax/VAT on Diesel, Kerosene and Domestic LPG in line with the duty cuts undertaken by the Central Government, so as to provide some relief to

the common man. It was an advisory and States were not requested to report back action taken. The response of the States and changes made in tax rate on these items are therefore not available with the Central Government, except that of Haryana. Government of Haryana, after receipt of Union Finance Minister's letter, has exempted levy of tax on sale of Kerosene Oil sold through the Public Distribution System with effect from 19th July 2011.

Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres

3920. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the functions thereof;

(c) the number of clients accessed counselling and testing services in these ICTCs during each of the last three years and the current year so far alongwith the targets fixed for the coming years, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open new ICTCs across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of India has set up 5246 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTC) under National AIDS Control Programme. An ICTC is a place, where a person is counselled and tested for HIV, at his/her will or as advised by a medical practitioner after Informed Consent.

The main functions of an ICTC Include:

- Pre and post HIV test counselling;
- Confirmation of HIV infection;
- Provision of basic information on modes of transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS for promoting behavioral change and reducing vulnerability;
- Link people to other HIV prevention, care and treatment services.

(c) Information relating to the number of clients who accessed counselling and testing services in ICTCs during each of the last three years and the current year so far alongwith the targets fixed for the coming years, State/UT-wise is Given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) Yes. In the year 2011-12 the Government has proposed to open 3954 facility Integrated model ICTCs, 881 ICTCs under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model and 15 mobile ICTCs in the country.

Statement

Number of clients accessed counseling and testing service in the ICTCs in the last three years and annual target for the year 2011-12

| No | State | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (up to June, 2011) | Target for the year 2011-12 |
|----|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 21517 | 19097 | 16515 | 4463 | 30000 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 1227139 | 1978073 | 2157845 | 599070 | 2820000 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 22010 | 25654 | 27837 | 3565 | 40000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 4 | Assam | 115553 | 191507 | 243457 | 58369 | 325000 |
| 5 | Bihar | 206922 | 320682 | 371393 | 80321 | 850000 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 38497 | 42134 | 45979 | 13442 | 56000 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 53490 | 121892 | 126813 | 25580 | 280000 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 8495 | 7003 | 9846 | 2570 | 12000 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 2783 | 3364 | 4704 | 1047 | 11000 |
| 10 | Delhi | 291135 | 403400 | 389614 | 104873 | 550000 |
| 11 | Goa | 27881 | 32915 | 33410 | 8056 | 50000 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 460686 | 900707 | 1178341 | 32112.3 | 1400000 |
| 13 | Haryana | 148271 | 249895 | 281571 | 71653 | 500000 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 37166 | 90576 | 109091 | 22014 | 140000 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 52888 | 55457 | 58504 | 18629 | 150000 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 75899 | 128939 | 136673 | 33526 | 334000 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 875465 | 1518334 | 1569399 | 514534 | 2000000 |
| 18 | Kerala | 181866 | 226767 | 322309 | 91137 | 690000 |
| 19 | Madhya Pradesh | 119774 | 299772 | 289610 | 69111 | 600000 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 1796460 | 1917310 | 2800435 | 1035839 | 3840000 |
| 21 | Manipur | 32497 | 78409 | 90156 | 23285 | 91500 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 2769 | 8509 | 16935 | 6849 | 32000 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 30508 | 45060 | 57668 | 18441 | 85440 |
| 24 | Nagaland | 45058 | 71325 | 79280 | 21186 | 125000 |
| 25 | Orissa | 249754 | 330302 | 388059 | 87392 | 650000 |
| 26 | Pondicherry | 31106 | 31293 | 80829 | 17055 | 100000 |
| 27 | Punjab | 162271 | 225238 | 277043 | 81634 | 463000 |
| 28 | Rajasthan | 232893 | 438646 | 528115 | 178086 | 1193287 |
| 29 | Sikkim | 13337 | 17796 | 23911 | 4527 | 31000 |
| 30 | Tamil Nadu | 2882050 | 3413923 | 2815246 | 759912 | 3236000 |
| 31 | Tripura | 3872 | 23936 | 37065 | 11510 | 60000 |
| 32 | Uttar Pradesh | 418516 | 671379 | 704818 | 426984 | 1180000 |
| 33 | Uttaranchal | 63597 | 80687 | 83835 | 23938 | 192000 |
| 34 | West Bengal | 321443 | 418044 | 533844 | 140528 | 1000000 |
| | All India | 10253520 | 14387705 | 15870130 | 4880249 | 23117227 |

Muziries projects

3921. SHRI K.P DHANAPALAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided any financial assistance/package for Muziries project in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its status as on date;

(c) whether the funds allocated for this purpose has been released; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (d) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations/products/fairs/festival/events are primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development projects /fairs / festivals/events identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project "Development of Muziries Heritage Circuit" connecting historically and archaeologically important places of Kodungalloor in Kerala as a Mega Project with the Central Financial Assistance of ₹ 40.52 crore during the year 2010-11. A sum of ₹ 20.26 crore was released to the State Government of Kerala on 17.5.2010 as first installment for implementation of this project within a period of 36 months.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

3922. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared the draft for Constitutional Amendment Bill to implement Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are differences/reservations among States over GST, particularly over its rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the representations/ suggestions received from State Governments on GST and the action taken by the Union Government thereon to bring consensus on it; and

(e) the present status of draft Amendment Bill on GST alongwith the time by which the same is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Constitutional Amendment Bill to enable the introduction of Goods & Services Tax (GST) has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 2011.

(c) and (d) There is broad consensus between the Centre and the States over design and structure of the GST. There are however some issues related to GST on which there are differences among States. For example, some States want Coal and Natural Gas to be included in GST, while some want to keep it out. The rate of GST has not been decided and therefore question of having differences with respect to rate of GST does not arise. In addition, some States have suggested that Centre may exempt all the goods currently exempted under Central Excise regime, under Central GST also and that Centre may fix gross annual turnover of Rs. 1.5 crore as the threshold for Central GST. Some States have demanded that they be given complete total autonomy to fix tax rates in GST regime and the provision in the Constitutional Amendment Bill related to constitution of GST Dispute Settlement Authority should be dropped. Central Government is closely engaged with Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) to evolve consensus on various issues related to GST.

(e) The draft Amendment Bill on GST introduced in Lok Sabha on 22.03.2011 is with Standing Committee on Finance for examination.

[Translation]

Loans to Real Estate Companies

3923: SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: -

(a) whether the Real Estate Companies have diverted or misused the loans raised from the banks for approved projects in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and company-wise including Jharkhand and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against such companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) National Housing Bank (NHB), the regulator of Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) has informed that it has not received any complaint in the recent past for misutilisation or diversion of funds. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have no information in this regard. However, the bank group-wise details of banks' exposure to commercial real estate is given as under:-

| Bank Group | (Rs. in Crore) | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Amount outstanding at the end of | | |
| | Mar 10 | Mar 11 | Jun 11 |
| Nationalised Banks | 74,925 | 81,862 | 79,934 |
| SBI Group | 17,626 | 18,671 | 14,847 |
| Old Private Sector Banks | 5,646 | 5,825 | 6,727 |
| New Private Sector Banks | 29,750 | 47,241 | 47,706 |
| Foreign Banks | 10,831 | 16,978 | 17,760 |
| Total | 138,779 | 170,577 | 166,974 |

[English]

Specialised Research Centres

3924. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up specialised research centres or hospitals in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) to (c) Indian Council of Medical Research under the Department of Health Research has 31 permanent Institutes/Specialized Research Centres (Andhra Pradesh: 3; Assam: 1; Bihar: 1; Delhi: 3; Gujarat : 1; Karnataka : 2; Madhya Pradesh: 2; Maharashtra: 7; Orissa: 1; Rajasthan: 1; Tamil Nadu: 3; Uttar Pradesh: 2; West Bengal: 2; Pondicherry : 1; Andaman & Nicobar : 1). Besides, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research (though Council of Scientific & Industrial Research) also conduct research through their Institutes/research centres. The need for new centres is assessed from time to time based on requirements.

[Translation]

Kidney Ailments

3925. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of patients suffering from kidney ailments alongwith the number out of them receiving dialysis in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the proper and affordable treatment of these ailments;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to create awareness about kidney ailments among the masses;

(d) the details of the recommendations made in the Conference of International Society of Hemodialysis regarding making dialysis facilities available to all; and

(e) the fresh measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the light of the above recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The exact number of kidney patients and those receiving dialysis in the country is not known. According to some published studies, it is estimated that 0.8% of adult population is suffering from chronic renal failure. The State/UT-wise estimates are not available.

(b) and (c) Diabetes & Hypertension are the leading causes of Chronic Kidney Disease. The Government of India has initiated the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the 100 selected Districts in 21 States. The community based strategies include prevention and control of Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases including Hypertension at various levels viz. CHC, District etc. in the Health care delivery system.

(d) No such information has come to the notice of Government of India.

(e) Strategies for prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases including Kidney Diseases for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) are under formulation in the Ministry.

Black Money

3926. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

a) whether the Government investigating agencies have made concerted efforts to unravel the various channels through which black money is routed to foreign banks;

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

(c) the details of the Government's action plan to tackle the menace of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam Every credible information relating to black money is enquired into and appropriate action taken under the law to bring the untaxed money to taxation. Prosecution proceedings are also launched in appropriate cases.

(c) To tackle the menace of black money, a five pronged strategy has been formulated by the Government which is summarized as under:

- a. Joining the global crusade against 'black money';
- b. Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- c. Setting up institutions for dealing with illicit funds;
- d. Developing systems for implementation; and
- e. Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

ITDC Hotels

3927. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government hotels in the country as on date;

(b) whether the standard/level of Indian Tourism Development Corporation's (ITDC) hotels conform to the required international standards;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any scheme for the modernisation of ITDC hotels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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 15 hotels in the country as on date:

| 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 | Orissa |
| 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) | Orissa |

(b) to (e) The upgradation of hotel infrastructure and services is a continuous process. The ITDC renovates and/or refurbishes the rooms in its hotels from time to time keeping in view the guidelines for classification of hotels.

Loan from Outside

3928. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state the country-wise, agency-wise amount of loan taken by the Government of India from outside the country and that utilized during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : The country-wise, agency-wise amount of loan taken by the Government of India from outside the country and its utilization thereof during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed statement-I & II.

Statement-I

Authorisation of Govt. & Non-Govt. loan from 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Amt in Thousands)

| Government | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Donor | Loan curr. | 2008- 2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Normal | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 673,000.00 | 684,400.00 | 539,900.00 |
| | INR | 30,784,436.67 | 32,481,382.41 | 24,590,479.22 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 44,580.85 | 50,000.00 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | INR | 2,898,406.16 | 3,353,953.15 | 0 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | 131,803,000.00 | 215,145,000.00 | 39,188,000.00 |
| | INR | 60,273,775.51 | 109,943,828.19 | 20,871,920.68 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 4,000.00 | 2,003,000.00 | 677,210.00 |
| | INR | 182,968.42 | 95,061,672.94 | 30,844,449.78 |
| IDA I D A | USD | 2,732.50 | 2,960.00 | 0 |
| | INR | 124,990.30 | 140,480.56 | 0 |
| IIDA I D A | XDR | 684,300.00 | 0 | 1,721,600.00 |
| | INR | 48,760,667.61 | 0 | 120,047,164.56 |
| IFAD I F A D | XDR | 20,400.00 | 0 | 12,600.00 |
| | INR | 1,453,627.97 | 0 | 878,597.98 |
| Back To Back | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Dank | USD | 657,500.00 | 166,000.00 | 686,000.00 |
| | INR | 30,075,434.04 | 7,878,301.40 | 31,244,802.27 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 346,057.15 | 0 | 0 |
| | INR | 22,498,765.27 | 0 | 0 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | 71,849,000.00 | 3,072,000.00 | 8,829,000.00 |
| | INR | 32,856,691.40 | 1,569,859.58 | 4,702,413.69 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 306,000.00 | 1,235,230.00 | 931,300.00 |
| | INR | 13,997,084.13 | 58,623,579.76 | 42,417,324.14 |
| IDA I D A | USD | 2,940.00 | 825 | 0 |
| | INR | 134,481.79 | 39,154.21 | 0 |
| IDA I D A | XDR | 85,100.00 | 351,400.00 | 634,800.00 |
| | INR | 6,063,908.83 | 25,922,290.61 | 44,264,602.73 |
| IFAD I F A D | XDR | 18,460.00 | 26,820.00 | 0 |
| | INR | 1,315,390.80 | 1,978,474.20 | 0 |
| OPEC OPEC | USD | 30,000.00 | 0 | 0 |
| | INR | 1,372,263.15 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (Government) | | 252,792,892.04 | 336,992,977.01 | 319,861,755.04 |
| Non-Government | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 400,000.00 | 260,000.00 | 328,000.00 |
| | INR | 18,296,842.00 | 12,339,508.22 | 14,939,205.75 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| GODE Germany | EUR | 207,669.38 | 258,471.00 | 250,000.00 |
| | INR | 13,501,540.52 | 17,337,992.49 | 15,040,322.50 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | 30,000,000.00 | 0 | 0 |
| | INR | 13,719,060.00 | 0 | 0 |
| IBRD B R D | USD | 400,000.00 | 2,595,000.00 | 200,000.00 |
| | INR | 18,296,842.00 | 123,157,783.97 | 9,109,271.80 |
| Total (Non-Government) | | 63,814,284.52 | 152,835,284.68 | 39,088,800.05 |

Statement - II

Utilisation of Govt. & Non-Govt. loans from 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Amt in Thousands)

| Donor | Loan Curr. | 2008- 2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Government Loans Normal | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 1,023,151.07 | 679,160.91 | 847,460.13 |
| | INR | 47,153,174.46 | 32,157,212.52 | 38,497,665.06 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 103,449.34 | 52,197.30 | 51,215.30 |
| | INR | 6,633,844.36 | 3,392,134.68 | 3,036,032.08 |
| GOFR France | EUR | 3,343.42 | 0 | 0 |
| | INR | 227,960.00 | 0 | 0 |
| GOIT Italy | EUR | 278 | 0 | 0 |
| | INR | 18,543.00 | 0 | 0 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | 75,171,059.78 | 89,936,419.77 | 72,926,974.97 |
| | INR | 34,935,212.17 | 45,772,759.08 | 38,931,230.53 |
| GORU Russian Federation | USD | 178,782.63 | 197,968.95 | 144,522.43 |
| | INR | 8,745,307.97 | 9,230,176.65 | 6,499,631.15 |
| IBRD B R D | USD | 461,521.47 | 506,706.37 | 2,496,134.79 |
| | INR | 21,499,551.50 | 23,970,730.96 | 111,674,443.42 |
| IDA I D A | USD | 148.18 | 202.84. | 204.35 |
| | INR | 6,555.60 | 10,132.22 | 9,186.48 |
| IDA I D A | XDR | 600,508.64 | 571,934.81 | 472,454.81 |
| | INR | 43,594,863.71 | 42,417,238.35 | 33,001,560.20 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| IFAD I F A D | XDR | 5,412.46 | 5,384.67 | 9,328.16 |
| | INR | 372,057.58 | 399,823.15 | 648,373.40 |
| OPEC OPEC | USD | 2,907.10 | 3,739.37 | 0 |
| | INR | 132,883.05 | 176,187.39 | 0 |
| Back To Back | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 247,752.00 | 367,274.24 | 422,844.57 |
| | INR | 11,711,940.20 | 17,358,840.30 | 19,164,920.09 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 0 | 16,787.18 | 78,718.11 |
| | INR | 0 | 1,133,163.37 | 4,715,199.26 |
| GODE Germany | JPY | 16,502,484.94 | 31,311,504.35 | 38,775,474.07 |
| | INR | 7,849,360.72 | 15,813,488.25 | 20,569,470.02 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 1 52,478.52 | 341,683.30 | 341,324.74 |
| | INR | 6,962,644.78 | 15,911,225.53 | 15,491,951.44 |
| IDA I D A | USD | 300 | 328.99 | 0 |
| | INR | 12,927.00 | 15,481.47 | 0 |
| IDA I D A | XDR | 111,733.46 | 181,987.90 | 224,678.32 |
| | INR | 7,998,700.73 | 13,218,748.85 | 15,727,071.32 |
| IFAD I F A D | XDR | 170.71 | 3,283.14 | 4,959.95 |
| | INR | 12,621.85 | 243,914.06 | 342,327.17 |
| OPEC OPEC | USD | 0 | 0 | 216.3 |
| | INR | 0 | 0 | 9,540.58 |
| Total (Government loans) | | 197,868,148.65 | 221,221,256.81 | 308,318,602.19 |
| Non-Government Loans | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 286,098.79 | 333,049.75 | 431,000.40 |
| | INR | 13,062,688.51 | 15,826,496.57 | 19,448,545.54 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 28,448.41 | 5,196.32 | 50,927.63 |
| | INR | 1,811,240.79 | 338,943.66 | 3,017,764.41 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | 31,089,704.79 | 7,709,089.66 | 12,139,133.12 |
| | INR | 15,939,706.65 | 3,948,096.78 | 6,316,003.31 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 274,141.81 | 727,427.09 | 395,378.10 |
| | INR | 12,298,190.35 | 34,838,926.48 | 18,142,267.07 |
| Total (Non-Government loans) | | 43,111,826.31 | 54,952,463.50 | 46,924,580.33 |

[English]

Credit to Farmers

3929. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are borrowing from the Micro-Finance Institutions due to poor credit to farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and the reasons therefor; and

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

The annual credit flow of the Scheduled Commercial Banks to agriculture and allied activities has increased from 3.01 lakh crores in 2008-09 to 4.46 lakh crores in 2010-11. Simultaneously the loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks to the Micro Finance Institutions has increased from Rs.470.82 crore in 2008 to Rs.4300.74 crore in 2010 (source: NABARD).

State-wise details of agriculture credit flow including Andhra Pradesh for the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all agencies under agriculture and allied activities during 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakh)

| Sr.No | Name of the State/UTs | Public sector CBs | Private sector CBs | Total Commercial Banks* | SCB/CCBs # | LOBs# | RRBs | Other Agencies | Total Agriculture Credit |
|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|--------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Chandigarh | 364855 | 90317 | 456172 | | | | | 455172 |
| 2 | New Delhi | 1468576 | 739093 | 2207669 | 97 | | | | 2207766 |
| 3 | Haryana | 723801 | 176819 | 900420 | 413289 | 30697 | 147125 | | 1491531 |
| 4 | Himachal Pradesh | 104420 | 11479 | 115699 | 28586 | 3277 | 11893 | 11775 | 171430 |
| 5 | Jammu and Kashmir | 12601 | 31683 | 44284 | 2615 | 43 | 3947 | | 60889 |
| 6 | Punjab | 1267493 | 382975 | 1650468 | 895634 | 34373 | 138221 | | 2718696 |
| 7 | Rajasthan | 555726 | 241473 | 797199 | 277306 | 18343 | 243264 | 2687 | 1338799 |
| | Northern Region | 4497472 | 1673639 | 6171111 | 1617527 | 86733 | 544450 | 14462 | 8434283 |
| 8 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2769 | 0 | 2769 | | | 197 | | 2966 |
| 9 | Assam | 77245 | 4413 | 81658 | 1673 | | 17467 | | 100798 |
| 10 | Manipur | 3450 | 0 | 3450 | 125 | | 9 | | 3584 |
| 11 | Meghalaya | 7996 | 78 | 8074 | 476 | | 1138 | | 9688 |
| 12 | Mizoram | 1304 | 0 | 1304 | 393 | | 2073 | | 3770 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----|-----------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------|
| 13 | Nagaland | 1004 | 6 | 1010 | 224 | | 84 | | 1318 |
| 14 | Tripura | 19432 | 95 | 19527 | 290 | 61 | 8035 | | 27913 |
| 15 | Sikkim | 945 | 107 | 1052 | 318 | | | | 1370 |
| | North Eastern Region | 114145 | 4699 | 118844 | 3499 | 61 | 29003 | 0 | 151407 |
| 16 | Bihar | 272169 | 2111 | 274280 | 31658 | | 143824 | | 449762 |
| 17 | Jharkhand | 69127 | 2476 | 71603 | | | 14220 | | 85823 |
| 18 | Orissa | 287657 | 55841 | 343498 | 142593 | | 52412 | 1769 | 540272 |
| 19 | West Bengal | 644189 | 281065 | 925254 | 159293 | 13672 | 64463 | 7 | 1162689 |
| 20 | Andaman & Nicobar | 864 | 62 | 926 | 224 | | 84 | | 1234 |
| | Eastern Region | 1274006 | 341555 | 1615561 | 333768 | 13672 | 275003 | 1776 | 2239780 |
| 21 | Madhya Pradesh | 744011 | 167608 | 911619 | 251053 | 7585 | 172866 | | 1343123 |
| 22 | Chhattisgarh | 81442 | 23289 | 104731 | 59590 | 1567 | 28144 | | 194032 |
| 23 | Uttar Pradesh | 1205173 | 74179 | 1279352 | 204949 | 43893 | 588367 | | 2116561 |
| 24 | Uttaranchal | 90381 | 31232 | 121613 | 41228 | | 12967 | | 175808 |
| | Central Region | 2121007 | 296308 | 2417315 | 556820 | 53045 | 802344 | 0 | 3829524 |
| 25 | Dadra and Nicobar Haveli | 664 | 41 | 705 | | | | | 705 |
| 26 | Daman & Diu | 460 | 5 | 465 | | | | | 465 |
| 27 | Gujarat | 647331 | 312122 | 959453 | 353590 | 7090 | 84762 | | 1404895 |
| 28 | Goa | 10920 | 1446 | 12366 | 504 | | | 321 | 13191 |
| 29 | Maharashtra | 1377159 | 987707 | 2364866 | 405711 | | 35237 | | 2805814 |
| | Western Region | 2036534 | 1301321 | 3337855 | 759805 | 7090 | 119999 | 321 | 4225070 |
| 30 | Andhra Pradesh | 2264773 | 690720 | 2955493 | 192416 | | 366198 | | 3514107 |
| 31 | Karnataka | 1138948 | 333711 | 1472659 | 290929 | 20438 | 228758 | 1852 | 2014636 |
| 32 | Kerala | 1028248 | 650089 | 1678337 | 467542 | 26990 | 207598 | 1803 | 2382270 |
| 33 | Lakshadweep | 92 | 0 | 92 | | | | | 92 |
| 34 | Pondichery | 24553 | 11944 | 36497 | 1648 | | 277 | | 38422 |
| 35 | Tamil Nadu | 2020054 | 994862 | 3014916 | 163922 | 656 | 102838 | 2406 | 3284738 |
| | Southern Region | 6476668 | 2681326 | 9157994 | 1116457 | 48084 | 905669 | 6061 | 11234265 |
| | TOTAL | 16519832 | 6298848 | 22818680 | 4387876 | 208685 | 2676468 | 22620 | 30114329 |
| | RIDF** | | 76451 | 76451 | | | | | 76451 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 16519832 | 6375299 | 22895131 | 4387876 | 208685 | 2676468 | 22620 | 30190780 |

**State-wise data not available.

Source: #NABARO ROs

*RPCD, RBI

*State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all Agencies under
agriculture and allied activities during 2009-10*

| Sr.No | Name of the State/UTs | Public sector CBs* | Private sector CBs* | Total Commercial Banks | SCB/CCBs # | LOBs# | Other Agencies | RRBs | Total Agriculture Credit |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Chandigarh | 842995 | 274024 | 1117019 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1117019 |
| 2 | New Delhi | 1135096 | 988712 | 2123806 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2123912 |
| 3 | Haryana | 1183565 | 129106 | 1312671 | 491008 | 15565 | 1031 | 204480 | 2024755 |
| 4 | Himachal Pradesh | 122545 | 20635 | 143160 | 37747 | 4873 | 20233 | 14006 | 220039 |
| 5 | Jammu and Kashmir | 17076 | 52599 | 69675 | 3028 | 14 | 0 | 5056 | 77773 |
| 6 | Punjab | 1556542 | 222924 | 1779466 | 1053214 | 32706 | 0 | 161232 | 3026618 |
| 7 | Uttar Pradesh | 1579230 | 78955 | 1658185 | 258217 | 60980 | 0 | 692749 | 2670131 |
| 8 | Uttarakhand | 136362 | 51196 | 187558 | 52078 | 0 | 0 | 14324 | 253960 |
| | Northem Region | 6573411 | 1818151 | 8391562 | 1895396 | 114138 | 21264 | 1091847 | 11514207 |
| 9 | Arunachal Prades | 3544 | 0 | 3544 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 297 | 3841 |
| 10 | Assam | 93453 | 2362 | 95815 | 2777 | 0 | 0 | 15840 | 114432 |
| 11 | Manipur | 3632 | 0 | 3632 | 371 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4009 |
| 12 | Meghalaya | 4585 | 64 | 4649 | 694 | 0 | 1 | 2214 | 7558 |
| 13 | Mizoram | 2459 | 47 | 2506 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 2626 |
| 14 | Nagaland | 3651 | 12 | 3663 | 380 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 4174 |
| 15 | Tripura | 18570 | 166 | 18736 | 423 | 80 | 0 | 6703 | 25942 |
| 16 | Sikkirn | 855 | 123 | 978 | 226 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1204 |
| | North Eastern Region | 130749 | 2774 | 133523 | 4966 | 80 | 1 | 25216 | 163786 |
| 17 | Bihar | 319527 | 4118 | 323645 | 35255 | 0 | 0 | 185109 | 544009 |
| 18 | Chhattisgarh | 374673 | 76423 | 451096 | 84748 | 4218 | 0 | 36129 | 576191 |
| 19 | Jharkhand | 98330 | 4947 | 103277 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14287 | 117564 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----|------------------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|-------|---------|----------|
| 20 | Orissa | 399766 | 112949 | 512715 | 261666 | 0 | 0 | 66657 | 841038 |
| 21 | West Bengal | 735143 | 274989 | 1010132 | 195100 | 16059 | 398 | 102239 | 1323928 |
| 22 | Andaman and Nicobar | 483 | 0 | 483 | 317 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 |
| | Eastern Region | 1927922 | 473426 | 2401348 | 577086 | 20277 | 398 | 404421 | 3403530 |
| 23 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 168 | 0 | 168 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 168 |
| 24 | Daman and Diu | 310 | 3 | 313 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 313 |
| 25 | Gujarat | 777187 | 479568 | 125675 | 453044 | 5799 | 0 | 97031 | 1812629 |
| 26 | Goa | 19450 | 6108 | 25558 | 694 | 0 | 611 | 0 | 26863 |
| 27 | Madhya Pradesh | 861503 | 245259 | 1106762 | 388897 | 2687 | 0 | 209359 | 1707705 |
| 28 | Maharashtra | 1403058 | 1120575 | 2523633 | 801604 | 0 | 0 | 60318 | 3385555 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 962571 | 248283 | 1210854 | 400057 | 0 | 1490 | 329983 | 1942384 |
| | Western Region | 4024247 | 2099796 | 6124043 | 2044296 | 8486 | 2101 | 696691 | 8875617 |
| 30 | Andhra Pradesh | 2755044 | 828836 | 3583880 | 460081 | | 0 | 531341 | 4575302 |
| 31 | Karnataka | 1380216 | 372703 | 1752919 | 324851 | 0 | 1416 | 321399 | 2400585 |
| 32 | Kerala | 1141355 | 824836 | 1966191 | 631604 | 26588 | 272 | 309014 | 2933669 |
| 33 | Lakshadweep | 94 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| 34 | Pondichery | 37722 | 13726 | 51448 | 1030 | 93 | 0 | 2948 | 55519 |
| 35 | Tamil Nadu | 2763973 | 1364660 | 4128633 | 204776 | 513 | 9972 | 138885 | 4482779 |
| | Southern Region | 8078404 | 3404761 | 11483165 | 1622342 | 27194 | 11660 | 1303587 | 14447948 |
| | TOTAL | 2073404 | 7798908 | 28533641 | 1644086 | 170175 | 35424 | 3521762 | 38405088 |
| | RIDF** | | 46332 | 46332 | | | | | 46332 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 20734733 | 7845240 | 28579973 | 6144086 | 170175 | 35424 | 3521762 | 38451420 |

CBs 285799.73

Cooperative Bank 63496.65

RRBs 35217.62

Total 384514.20

State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all agencies under agriculture and allied activities during 2010-11 (Provisional)

(Rs. Lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UTs | SCB/CCBs # | LDBs # | Total Cooperative Banks | RRBs | Total Agriculture Credit |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 1 | Delhi | 63 | | 63 | 0 | 63 |
| 2 | Haryana | 506469 | 40755 | 547224 | 255183 | 802407 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 38586 | 4433 | 43019 | 20496 | 63515 |
| 4 | Jammu and Kashmir | 159 | 285 | 444 | 9199 | 9643 |
| 5 | Punjab | 1106678 | 34406 | 1141084 | 214440 | 1355524 |
| 6 | Rajasthan | 564581 | 20908 | 585489 | 435962 | 1021451 |
| | Northern Region | 2216536 | 100787 | 2317323 | 935280 | 3252603 |
| 7 | Arunachal Pradesh | 42 | 0 | 42 | 217 | 259 |
| 8 | Assam | 2329 | - | 2329 | 22621 | 24950 |
| 9 | Manipur | 468 | 0 | 468 | - | 468 |
| 10 | Meghalaya | 3281 | 427 | 3708 | 1590 | 5298 |
| 11 | Mizoram | 1758 | - | 1758 | 10001 | 11759 |
| 12 | Nagaland | 531 | - | 531 | 31 | 562 |
| 13 | Tripura | 623 | 123 | 746 | 13849 | 14595 |
| 14 | Sikkim | 314 | - | 314 | | 314 |
| | North Eastern Region | 9346 | 550 | 9896 | 48309 | 58205 |
| 15 | Bihar | 42189 | - | 42189 | 245410 | 287599 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | - | - | 0 | 17989 | 17989 |
| 17 | Orissa | 296166 | - | 296166 | 83520 | 379686 |
| 18 | West Bengal | 287341 | 22521 | 309862 | 117832 | 427694 |
| 19 | Andaman and Nicobar | 3492 | - | 3492 | - | 3492 |
| | Eastern Region | 629188 | 22521 | 651709 | 464751 | 1116460 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
|----|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 576545 | 1177 | 577722 | 264161 | 841883 |
| 21 | Chhattisgarh | 106220 | 1353 | 107573 | 40662 | 148235 |
| 22 | Uttar Pradesh | 315998 | 59993 | 375991 | 788152 | 1164143 |
| 23 | Uttarakhand | 70931 | 0 | 70931 | 15673 | 86604 |
| | Central Region | 1069694 | 62523 | 1132217 | 1108648 | 2240865 |
| 24 | Gujarat | 450562 | 2833 | 453395 | 109693 | 563088 |
| 25 | Goa | 1200 | - | 1200 | - | 1200 |
| 26 | Maharashtra | 921073 | - | 921073 | 83091 | 1004164 |
| | Western Region | 1372835 | 2833 | 1375668 | 192784 | 1568452 |
| 27 | Andhra Pradesh | 583504 | - | 583504 | 633253 | 1216757 |
| 28 | Karnataka | 405682 | 12367 | 418049 | 436700 | 854749 |
| 29 | Kerala | 154044 | 26852 | 180896 | 297914 | 478810 |
| 30 | Pondichery | 1028 | 1 | 1029 | 7277 | 8306 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 340059 | 179 | 340238 | 271855 | 612093 |
| | Southern Region | 1484317 | 39399 | 1523716 | 1646999 | 3170715 |
| | Total | 6781916 | 228613 | 7010529 | 4396771 | 11407300 |
| | Commercial Banks* | | | | | 33270598 |
| | | 6781916 | 228613 | 7010529 | 4396771 | 44677898 |

* State-wise data no available.

NABARD ROS

Power Projects

3930. SHRI P.K. BIJU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several power projects are lying pending due to techno-economic and environmental clearance in the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, project-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the early clearance of power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of new Thermal Power Projects. However, concurrence of 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. According to the guidelines, in case the Hydro Electric Scheme is found to be technically acceptable with necessary inputs to be furnished by the developers, the Authority shall

accord concurrence for implementation of the hydro electric scheme, as far as practicable within a period of 90 (ninety) working days from the date of submission of DPR complete in all aspects.

No Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala is pending presently for want of concurrence of CEA. However, the Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB) has informed that Athirapally Hydro Electric Project for which all clearances were in place and when the project was on the verge of implementation, Ministry of Environment & Forests issued a show cause on 4.1.2010 for revoking the environmental clearance issued on 18th July, 2007. KSEB had submitted its reply to the show cause notice, which was placed for consideration of the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) meeting, held on 22.03.2010 and 22.04.2010. After examining all the environmental issues, representations including those by individuals & Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), site visit report of EAC members, reply furnished by KSEB, the EAC reserved its decision till the KSEB/Tropical Botanical Garden Research Institute (TGRI) substantiate their claim that there will be no change in the Bio-diversity pattern from the published reports including recent study undertaken by Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI).

In the meantime, Ministry of Environment & Forests re-constituted the EAC and the reply to the above, furnished by KSEB and TBGRI were considered by the newly constituted EAC meeting held on 17.07.2010. The newly constituted EAC considered all the aspects of the proposed project and found that the clarifications furnished by KSEB are in order and thus accepted. In the meantime Ministry of Environment & Forests had referred the proposed project proposal to the newly constituted Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP).

The list of Hydro-Electric projects, state-wise, which are presently under examination in CEA for accord of concurrence along with the status of environmental clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests is enclosed as statement.

CEA and Ministry of Power review the status of power projects periodically and undertake remedial measures for early clearances of projects.

Statement

HYDRO-Electric Schemes Under Examination

| Sl. No. | Scheme | State | Installed Capacity (MW) | Status of Environmental clearance |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Londa | Ar. Pradesh | 225 | Awaited |
| 2 | Siyom | Ar. Pradesh | 1000 | Awaited |
| 3 | Demwe Upper | Ar. Pradesh | 1140 | Awaited |
| 4 | Naying | Ar. Pradesh | 1000 | Awaited |
| 5 | Gongri | Ar. Pradesh | 144 | Awaited |
| 6 | Pemashelpu | Ar. Pradesh | 90 | Awaited |
| 7 | Luhri | H.P. | 776 | Awaited |
| 8 | Chango Yangthang | H.P. | 140 | Awaited |
| 9 | Miyar | H.P. | 120 | Awaited |
| 10 | Rattle | J&K | 810 | Awaited |
| 11 | Jelam Tamak | Uttarakhand | 128 | Awaited |
| Total | | | 5573 | |

Dhanalakshmi Scheme

3931. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the girls born after a certain cut-off-date are not provided the benefits of Dhanalakshmi Scheme in certain parts of the country including Orissa;

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

(c) the steps taken by her Ministry for proper implementation of the said scheme in the tribal and backward districts of the country including Orissa where human trafficking is prevalent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (c) No Madam, the Dhanalaskhmi Scheme has not laid down any cut-off date after which benefits will not be provided. Government of India has introduced 'Dhanalakshmi', a scheme for incentivising birth of the Girl Child. The scheme was launched on a pilot basis, on 3rd March, 2008 in 11 blocks of 7 States. Financial assistance of the amount of Rs. 5,000/- for the birth and registration component, is available to girls born after the cut-off date of 19.11.2008.

Dhanalakshmi is being implemented in 11 Blocks across seven States on pilot basis:

| State | District | Block |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | Khammam | Aswaraopeta |
| | Warangal | Narsampet |
| Chhattisgarh | Bastar | Jagdapur |
| | Bijapur | Bhopalpattnam |
| Orissa | Malkangiri | Kalimela |
| | Koraput | Semiliguda |
| Jharkhand | Giridih | Tisri |
| | Kodama | Markachor |
| Bihar | Jamoi | Sono |
| Uttar Pradesh | Rae Bareilly | Shivgarh |
| Punjab | Fatehgarh Sahib | Sirhind |

The Scheme is being implemented by the State Government through District Authorities. The Ministry is monitoring implementation of the scheme through review meetings with the states.

Government of Orissa, is implementing the scheme in two Blocks of namely, Semiliguda in Koraput and Kalimela in Malkangiri District. The girls born after the cut of date of 19.11.2008 are being enrolled for the Conditional Cash Transfer in both the Blocks.

Government of Orissa has been taking a number of steps for monitoring of the Scheme. These include: (i) The implementing CDPOs (Child Development Project Officers) have been instructed to utilize the administrative cost for engaging DEO (Data entry operator) with Computer System in the office for proper accounting. (ii) Account of the children born after 19.11.2008, whose birth are registered in the Block are being kept separately and the children belonging to the Block area, born after 19.11.2008, elsewhere & detected afterwards, are being registered separately. The conditionality of 85% attendance in schools is also being followed for release of subsequent instalments. (iii) IEC activities have been taken up under the supervision of the Collectors of the Districts. The Collectors have been instructed to review implementation of this scheme at regular intervals.

UN Assisted Projects

3932. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations (UN) has assisted any projects in India;

(b) If so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five year Plan and the funds released and spent so far, project-wise;

(c) the demands still pending with the UN; and

(d) the steps being taken to get the clearance to all the projects, State-wise for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

(b) Detailed list of projects approved for funding by different UN agencies during the Eleventh Five Year Plan together with funds spent is enclosed as Statement. UN funding consists of two portions, namely funded and unfunded part. While the funded part indicates firm commitment for the project, unfunded part is required to

be mobilized from various donors over a period of time. The list enclosed gives the details of such assistance along with the utilization against the funded part.

(c) No such demand is pending.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

(Amount in USD million)

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme/project | Total approved grant | Funded | Unfunded | Amount spent during the five year plan upto 12.07.2011 |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | National Level Support to Livelihood Promotion Strategies | 2.00 | 2.00 | - | 0.21 |
| 2. | State Level Support to Livelihood Promotion Strategies (Rajasthan) | 2.50 | 2.50 | - | 2.20 |
| 3. | State Level Support to Livelihood Promotion Strategies (Jharkhand) | 2.50 | 2.50 | - | 1.61 |
| 4. | Project on Vulnerability Reduction through Community Empowerment and Control of Water in Marwar Region (Phase-II) | 1.00 | 1.00 | - | 0.53 |
| 5. | UNDP-IKEA initiative on Strengthening Women's Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Jaunpur, Mirzapur and Sant Ravidas Nagar of Uttar Pradesh | 7.99 | 7.99 | - | 1.77 |
| 6. | Innovation Support for Social Protection: Institutionalizing Conditional Cash Transfers | 1.00 | 1.00 | - | 0.27 |
| 7. | Financial Inclusion | 9.50 | 4.50 | 5.00 | 1.06 |
| 8. | Access to Justice for Marginalized People | 5.00 | 5.00 | - | 1.19 |
| 9. | Capacity Development for Local Governance | 5.50 | 5.50 | - | 2.32 |
| 10. | Capacity Development for District Planning | 7.50 | 5.52 | 1.98 | 2.72 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. | Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Programme | 20.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 6.36 |
| 12. | Strategies for HIV prevention among Sexual Minorities in India | 0.60 | 0.60 | - | 0.47 |
| 13. | Access to Energy – Enhancing Effectiveness in Electricity Distribution and End uses | 1.50 | 1.50 | - | 0.50 |
| 14. | Strengthening Madhya Pradesh Climate Change Cell | 0.75 | 0.75 | - | 0.06 |
| 15. | Capacity Building for Addressing Climate Change | 0.75 | 0.75 | - | 0.03 |
| 16. | Access to Clean Energy | 2.00 | 2.00 | - | 0.17 |
| 17. | Strengthening Institutional Structures to implement the Biological Diversity Act | 1.18 | 1.18 | - | 0.45 |
| 18. | Natural Resource Conservation outside Protected Areas | 1.18 | 1.18 | - | 0.27 |
| 19. | Advocacy and Knowledge Management for Inclusive Growth | 1.50 | 1.50 | - | 1.11 |
| 20. | Coordination & Decision Support System (CDSS) on External Assistance | 0.80 | 0.80 | - | 0.39 |
| Sub total | | 74.75 | 57.77 | 16.98 | 23.69 |

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|------|
| 1. | Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of Poly-chlorinated By-phenyls in India- Preparatory Phase | 0.35 | 0.35 | - | 0.35 |
| 2. | Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of Poly-chlorinated By-phenyls in India | 14.10 | 14.10 | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|------|
| 3. | Technology Upgrading and Productivity Enhancement of the Machine Tools Industry in India | 0.31 | 0.31 | - | 0.03 |
| 4. | Environmentally Sound Management of Medical Wastes in India - Preparatory Phase | 0.25 | 0.25 | - | 0.25 |
| 5. | Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in selected Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Clusters in India | 0.10 | 0.10 | - | 0.08 |
| 6. | Promoting Livelihoods in North Eastern India: The Cane and Bamboo Networking Project | 0.53 | 0.53 | - | 0.36 |
| 7. | HCFC Phase out Management Plan Preparation for Transport Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Sectors | 0.07 | 0.07 | - | 0.07 |
| 8. | National Programme for Technology Up-gradation of Brass and Bell Metal Industry/ Artisan Enterprises (Phase-I) | 0.18 | 0.18 | - | 0.09 |
| 9. | Eco City - Eco Business Partnership Programme in India | 0.10 | 0.10 | - | 0.09 |
| 10. | Operational Phase of the International Centre for Advancement of Manufacturing Technology | 1.13 | 1.13 | - | 0.47 |
| 11. | Integrated Cluster Development Programme 2009-2012 - Preparatory Assistance | 0.06 | 0.06 | - | 0.06 |
| Sub total | | 17.18 | 17.18 | - | 1.85 |

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | Child Health | 125.17 | 76.54 | 48.63 | 57.47 |
| 2. | Child Development & Nutrition | 70.18 | 45.58 | 24.60 | 35.73 |
| 3. | Child Environment | 68.60 | 40.34 | 28.26 | 34.26 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 4. | Child Protection | 53.58 | 29.52 | 29.52 | 17.85 |
| 5. | Child Education | 70.82 | 48.03 | 22.79 | 35.07 |
| 6. | Children and AIDS | 45.07 | 25.25 | 19.82 | 20.65 |
| 7. | Advocacy & Partnerships | 23.21 | 14.85 | 8.36 | 11.90 |
| 8. | Child Emergency | 17.36 | 17.36 | - | 16.30 |
| 9. | Social Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation | 46.08 | 31.14 | 14.94 | 22.36 |
| 10. | Behaviour Change Communication and Polio | 140.91 | 99.82 | 41.09 | 74.14 |
| 11. | Cross-sectoral Advocacy and Partnerships, Communications and Development | 46.93 | 41.11 | 5.82 | 26.22 |
| Sub total | | 707.91 | 469.54 | 238.37 | 351.95 |

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 1. | Support to Ministry of Women and Child Development on Women Health Programmes | 4.62 | 1.01 | 3.61 | 0.63 |
| 2. | Support to other relevant Ministries and Civil Society on Women Health Programmes | 15.88 | 10.67 | 5.21 | 7.19 |
| Sub total | | 20.50 | 11.68 | 8.82 | 7.82 |

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|
| 1. | Support to Reproductive and Child Health Programme under Country Programme-7 | 65.00 | 65.00 | - | 34.00 |
| Sub total | | 65.00 | 65.00 | - | 34.00 |

World Health Organization (WHO)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | Strengthening the National Vector Polio Surveillance Programme | 117.65 | 97.26 | 20.39 | 85.52 |
| 2. | Strengthening the National Communicable Disease Surveillance & Control Programme | 7.33 | 5.20 | 2.13 | 4.70 |
| 3. | Strengthening the National Leprosy Elimination Programme | 5.70 | 1.22 | 4.48 | 0.93 |
| 4. | Strengthening the National AIDS Control Programme | 3.87 | 0.95 | 2.92 | 0.93 |
| 5. | Strengthening the revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme | 34.67 | 26.96 | 7.71 | 22.07 |
| 6. | Strengthening the National Vector Borne Disease and Malaria Control Programme | 1.42 | 0.95 | 0.47 | 0.83 |
| 7. | Strengthening the National Programme for Prevention & Control of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases | 3.86 | 2.24 | - | 1.95 |
| 8. | Strengthening the Maternal, Child & Adolescent Health under National Reproductive & Child Health Programme & National Rural Health Mission | 5.03 | 3.72 | 1.31 | 1.83 |
| 9. | Strengthening the Emergency & Medical Relief Programme | 1.35 | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.56 |
| 10. | Strengthening the National Tobacco Control Programme | 3.02 | 2.80 | 0.22 | 2.06 |
| 11. | Strengthening the National Drug de-addiction & National Mental Health Programme | 1.36 | 1.26 | 0.10 | 0.62 |
| 12. | Strengthening the Public Health Policies | 0.79 | 0.62 | 0.17 | 0.32 |
| 13. | Strengthening the Environmental Health | 1.16 | 0.69 | 0.47 | 0.38 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 14. | Strengthening the National Nutrition Programme | 0.94 | 0.54 | 0.40 | 0.16 |
| 15. | Strengthening the Food Safety Programme | 1.07 | 0.57 | 0.50 | 0.27 |
| 16. | Strengthening and Development of Health Systems | 6.21 | 5.17 | 1.04 | 3.74 |
| 17. | Strengthening the Vaccine development and Drug Regulatory Authorities for Quality Assurance | 2.29 | 1.29 | 1.00 | 0.77 |
| 18. | Supporting use of Traditional Medicinal System such as Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha & Homeopathy (AYUSH) in Primary Health Care | 1.00 | 0.82 | 0.18 | 0.71 |
| Sub total | | 198.72 | 152.91 | 45.81 | 128.35 |

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

(Amount in USD million)

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme/project | Total approved grant | Funded | Unfunded | Amount spent during the five year plan upto 12.07.2011 |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | UNESCO Culture Unit - Heritage Sites, Museum and Creative Sector related work | 0.56 | 0.56 | - | 0.56 |
| 2. | Capacity Building of City Professionals through the Publication of UNESCO/UN-HABITAT Toolkit on Social and Sustainable Revitalization of Historical Districts in India and the Organization of Social Platforms for Dissemination of Good Practices in Urban Settings | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| 3. | Development of advocacy tool for social inclusion in urban settings in India | 0.02 | - | 0.02 | - |
| 4. | Capacity building for application of Media Development indicators in south asian countries | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 5. | Building institutional capacity to enhance quality of journalism education. | 0.06 | 0.06 | - | 0.06 |
| 6. | Fostering interoperability systems among digital libraries in India in the communication and information sector | 0.02 | 0.02 | - | 0.02 |
| 7. | Establishing and providing capacity building community radio in India and a national consultation on community radio to review the policy | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.08 |
| 8. | Fostering Information & Communication Technology enabled knowledge acquisition through promotion of Open Source Software. | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 9. | Capacity building in the development policies and strategies for the unreached | 0.02 | 0.02 | - | 0.02 |
| 10. | Improving learning opportunity for disadvantaged marginalized population | 0.03 | 0.03 | - | 0.02 |
| 11. | Quality education through improvement of teacher content and training in the Education Sector | 0.04 | 0.04 | - | 0.04 |
| 12. | Sustainable development through supporting literacy and non-formal education | 0.04 | 0.04 | - | 0.04 |
| 13. | Support to post primary education by addressing Technical Education and Employment Training, Science education and select Higher Education Institutions | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | 0.01 |
| 14. | Information and Communication Technology in Education | 0.01 | 0.01 | - | 0.01 |
| 15. | Improving the quality and relevance of teaching and learning in formal and non-formal setting | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| 16. | Support to Technical Education and Employment Training reforms and skills development for the world of work | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| 17. | Promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 18. | Supporting reforms in higher education in the cluster countries | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 19. | Promoting expansion and improvement of Early Child Care and Education | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 20. | Strengthening National capacities for evidence based policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation of education systems | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| 21. | Promoting quality components in Education | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 22. | Climate Change Knowledge Partnership for exchange of ideas, information and innovative experience for educational institutions, research organizations and civil society organizations | 0.05 | 0.05 | - | 0.04 |
| 23. | Man And Biosphere Programme (MAB) - Collaborative programmes and capacity building for effective management of Biosphere Reserves | 0.04 | 0.04 | - | 0.03 |
| 24. | ROOTS: Repositioning Man-Agriculture Link Within the Biosphere - towards Sustainable Nutritional Security (Phase-I) | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | - |
| Sub total | | 1.46 | 1.21 | 0.25 | 1.14 |

UNAIDS

(Amount in USD million)

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme/project | Total approved grant | Funded | Unfunded | Amount spent during the five year plan upto 12.07.2011 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Support to Non-governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations | 0.95 | 0.95 | - | 0.57 |
| 2. | Technical & Financial Support to National Programme | 5.98 | 5.76 | 0.22 | 3.64 |
| Sub total | | 6.93 | 6.71 | 0.22 | 4.21 |

World Food Programme (WFP)

(Amount in USD million)

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme/project | Total approved grant | Funded | Unfunded | Amount spent during the five year plan upto 12.07.2011 |
|---------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Assistance to Food Security Programmes | 57.80 | 30.46 | 27.34 | 19.46 |
| | Sub total | 57.80 | 30.46 | 27.34 | 19.46 |

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

(Amount in USD million)

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme/project | Total approved grant | Funded | Unfunded | Amount spent during the five year plan upto 12.07.2011 |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Converging Against Child Labour Support for India's Model | 6.85 | 6.85 | - | 1.18 |
| 2. | Reducing vulnerability to bondage in India through promotion of decent work | 1.27 | 0.46 | 0.81 | 0.46 |
| 3. | International Labour Organisation/Ministry of Labour & Employment Skills Development initiative for Clusters (India): Brassware; Glassware; Domestic Work and Textiles | 1.00 | 0.33 | 0.67 | 0.33 |
| 4. | Green Jobs in India | 1.00 | 0.33 | 0.67 | 0.33 |
| 5. | Productive Work for Women and Men, particularly Youth and Vulnerable Groups | 0.20 | 0.20 | - | 0.01 |
| 6. | Promoting Green and Productive Work towards Inclusive Development in Bihar: Sustainable Livelihoods for Flood Affected Families and other Vulnerable Groups in Bihar | 0.37 | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.15 |
| 7. | Prevention of HIV/AIDS in the World of Work: A Tripartite Response | 0.29 | 0.29 | - | 0.05 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 8. | Preparatory Assistance for Dev. of a Prog. on Safe Mobility and HIV as envisaged in National Control Programme III | 0.04 | 0.04 | - | 0.04 |
| 9. | Expanding HIV/AIDS interventions amongst migrant workers in the Construction Sector in India | 0.10 | 0.10 | - | 0.05 |
| 10. | Progressive Extension of Social Protection | 0.10 | 0.10 | - | - |
| 11. | Gender Equality in the World of Work | 0.39 | 0.39 | - | 0.38 |
| 12. | Promoting Gender Equality in the World of Work (BASIC-I) | 0.30 | 0.30 | - | 0.28 |
| 13. | Promoting Gender Equality in the World of Work (BASIC-II) | 0.13 | 0.13 | - | 0.04 |
| 14. | Working with Trade Unions on Social Dialogue Programme: Youth Employment and Child Labour | 0.40 | 0.40 | - | 0.35 |
| 15. | International Labour Organisation/Indian National Trade Union Congress Pilot programme on Decent Work for Domestic Workers: Organising Skill Upgradation and Advocacy | 0.15 | 0.15 | - | 0.10 |
| 16. | Working with employers organizations on Social Dialogue Programme: Youth Employment and Child Labour | 0.36 | 0.30 | 0.06 | 0.30 |
| 17. | Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises(SCoRE) | 0.49 | 0.19 | - | 0.03 |
| 18. | Strengthening Labour Inspection Services | 0.24 | 0.24 | - | 0.24 |
| | Sub total | 13.68 | 11.25 | 2.43 | 4.32 |

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

(Amount in USD million)

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme/project | Total approved grant | Funded | Unfunded | Amount spent during the five year plan upto 12.07.2011 |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Facilitate Multi-lateral Cooperation on Global Public Goods | 1.32 | 1.32 | - | 0.31 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|---|------|
| 2. | Support to Gol Programmes | 3.75 | 3.75 | - | 1.17 |
| 3. | Pilot Innovative Approaches in Climate Change Adaptation and in Agribusiness | 1.73 | 1.73 | - | 0.37 |
| Sub total | | 6.80 | 6.80 | - | 1.85 |

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

(Amount in USD million)

| Sl. No. | Name of the programme/project | Total approved grant | Funded | Unfunded | Amount spent during the five year plan upto 12.07.2011 |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Support to Shelter homes through training, capacity building and livelihoods support for trafficking survivors | 0.69 | 0.69 | - | 0.69 |
| 2. | Reducing children's vulnerabilities to abuse and exploitation | 0.50 | 0.50 | - | 0.50 |
| 3. | HIV project for northern states of India | 1.34 | 1.34 | - | 0.80 |
| Sub total | | 2.53 | 2.53 | - | 1.99 |
| Grand Total: | | 1,173.26 | 833.04 | 340.22 | 580.63 |

SARFAESI Act

3933. SHRI KHAGEN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) the details of the companies covered under Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act;

(b) whether there is any proposal to cover highly rated Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) under SARFAESI Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has so far granted the Certificate of Registration (CoR) to fourteen (14) companies to commence and / or to carry on the business of securitization and assets reconstruction under section 3(3) of the SARFAESI Act, 2002.

(b) to (d) The provisions contained in sub-clause (iv) of clause (m) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 empower 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 a request of an NBFC or any other

institution for specifying as a financial institution on a case-to-case basis.

Share of Renewable Energy

3934. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study by Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL) estimates that the increase in share of renewable energy to ten percent of the total electricity mix by 2015 will have very little impact on electricity tariff in the country;

(b) if so, whether the above study also concludes that the small increase can be easily absorbed by electricity distribution companies;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to push necessary reforms essential for accelerated promotion of renewable energy in the country and for lowering electricity deficit for country's economic growth; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOO ABDULLAH) : (a) to (d) Yes Madam, a study report of Credit Rating and Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL) has estimated that it would be feasible to achieve 10 per cent share of renewable energy in the total electricity mix. The incremental pan-India impact on power purchase cost would be about 0.1 paise per unit in year 2014-15.

As a part of 12th Five Year Plan proposals for renewable energy, a road map for rapid growth on renewable resource based power in the country is being chalked out. The suggested options include renewable resource specific purchase obligations by States; aiming at lower tariffs through demand pooling and competitive tariff bidding; and also incentivizing resource rich States

for development and exploitation of potential, specifically, for development/upgradation of transmission infrastructure for power evacuation to other States.

Preservation and documentation of Tribal Culture

3935. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI C.M. CHANG:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and released by the Government for the preservation and documentation of tribal language, arts and crafts and traditional knowledge during the last three years and the current year, state-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes for creation of self-help groups among women for his purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) In their efforts to preserve and document tribal language, arts and crafts and traditional knowledge, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports, by part funding, State Governments / Union Territory Administrations that have Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) for carrying out activities such as research studies, training programmes, workshops and seminars, collection of tribal art and artifacts, construction and maintenance of tribal museum etc. The funds sanctioned and released to the State Governments as Grants-in-aids to the TRIs during the last three years and the current year, state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise release of funds under grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) during the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and current year.

(Rs. In lakhs)

| S.No. | Name of State/ TRIs | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|-------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Sanctioned/ Released | Sanctioned/ Released | Sanctioned/ Released | Sanctioned/ Released |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 44.29 | 35.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Assam | 50.75 | 17.44 | 32.69 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 16.00 | 15.50 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 8.65 | 95.83 | 39.91 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 16.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Jharkhand | 29.87 | 41.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Kerala | 0.00 | 13.31 | 40.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 388.32 | 81.39 | 77.36 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 48.45 | 74.78 | 30.67 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Manipur | 0.00 | 57.50 | 49.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Orissa | 77.25 | 50.31 | 64.83 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 23.00 | 15.82 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Tripura | 39.13 | 47.25 | 40.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 0.38 | 36.82 | 0.44 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 687.09 | 607.55 | 406.22 | 0.00 |

FDI in Power Sector

3936. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of power projects financed through FDI in the country for which the Government has assured a counter guarantee; and

(d) the amount of investment involved in such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted, under the automatic route, for:

- (i) Generation and transmission of electric energy produced in hydro electric, coal/lignite based thermal, oil based thermal and gas based thermal power plants;
- (ii) Non-Conventional energy Generation and Distribution;
- (iii) Distribution of elective energy to households, industrial, commercial and other users; and
- (iv) Power Trading.

All the above would be subject to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(c) and (d) Government of India's counter guarantee scheme was developed as a transitory measure to boost private investment and in 1994 it was decided to extend counter guarantee to 8 fast track power projects. However, Government of India has later decided not to give counter guarantee to any other private power projects.

[*Translation*]

Bank Charges

3937. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has removed the limitation on the use of ATM of a bank by the customers of other banks without any charge;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to lower the charge taken by the banks for using their ATM by the customers of other banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to compensate the customers for the transaction charges taken by the banks from the customers of the banks having lesser number of ATMs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (f) The card issuing bank is required to make payments towards switching-fee for settlement agency, interchange-fee to the acquiring bank for managing the ATMs, etc. for use of ATM of any bank by the customers of another bank. However, to ensure availability of ATM facilities to the banks' customers, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allowed usage of other bank's ATM upto a total of 5 transactions a month including non-financial transactions. Further, to improve the efficiency of banks in ATM transactions and to minimize inconvenience to the banks' customers, RBI has issued guidelines, whereby:-

- (i) The time limit for resolution of customer complaints by the issuing banks has been reduced from 12 working days to 7 working days from the date of receipt of customer complaint. Accordingly, failure to re-credit the customer's account within 7 working days of receipt of the complaint shall entail payment of compensation to the customer @ Rs. 100/- per day by the issuing bank;
- (ii) The customer is entitled to receive such compensation for delay, if the claim is lodged with the issuing bank within 30 days of the date of the transaction;
- (iii) All disputes regarding ATM failed transactions shall be settled by the issuing bank and the acquiring bank through the ATM System Provider only. No bilateral settlement

arrangement outside the dispute resolution mechanism available with the system provider is permissible. This measure is intended to bring down the instances of disputes in payment of compensation between the issuing and acquiring banks.

Role of NBFCs

3938. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) fund several sectors like Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Road Transport Operators, Educational Institutions and Hospitals etc., which are the core sector activity for the country's progress and growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) excluded NBFCs funding to such sectors from priority sector lending category whereas many of these sectors are priority sector loans for banks;

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

(e) whether Government intends to reconsider the same, given the fact that NBFCs play a strong role in the area of financial inclusion and strong capabilities to manage customers in the priority segment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) finance several sectors including Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Road Transport Operators (RTOs), automobiles, tractors, lathe machines, general purpose industrial machines, etc.

(c) to (f) To enable the borrowers to access bank loans at competitive rates, particularly in priority sectors, RBI has prescribed that the loans sanctioned by banks to NBFCs (other than MFIs which adhere to the criteria specified in this regard) w.e.f. April 1, 2011, for on-lending to agriculture and MSEs and loans sanctioned to NBFCs for on-lending to individuals or other entities against gold jewellery, investments made by banks in securitized assets originated by NBFCs, where the underlined assets are loans against gold jewellery and purchase / assignment of gold loan portfolio from NBFCs, are not eligible for classification under priority sector under the respective categories. However, the bank loans extended prior to April 1, 2011 to NBFCs, and classified under priority sector will continue to be reckoned under priority sector till maturity of such loans.

RBI is of the view that with these measures banks would be in position to give loans at a cheaper rate if one layer of financial intermediary (NBFC in this case) is removed and the ultimate beneficiary would thus be able to borrow at a cheaper rate.

Investments by LIC

3939. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry of the investments made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) On the direction of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), a committee was constituted to examine the complaint received against some of the officials of Life Insurance

Corporation of India (LIC). The report of the committee was sent to CVC and CVC had asked Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to enquire into the matter. The CBI has informed that a Preliminary Enquiry (PE) has been registered against LIC officials and private persons. CBI has further informed that PE is under enquiry.

[Translation]

Reduction in Excise Duty

3940. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to abolish or reduce Central Excise Duty / Sales Tax such as bangles, bichhua (ornament), bindi, vermillion on items used in marriages particularly in backward and rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many suggestions/requests have been received by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Currently items such as kumkum, including sticker kumkum, sindur, alta or mahavar are already fully exempted from excise duty. Glass bangles do not attract any excise duty. Unbranded ornaments of gold and silver also do not attract any excise duty. As regards Sales Tax, the subject matter of taxation lies with State Legislatures as per Entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

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

(c) No, Madam No such suggestion or request has been received in the recent past.

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

[English]

Impact of Terrorist Activities on the Economy

3941. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had conducted any study regarding the overall impact of Maoist and other organisations' terrorist activities on the growth of the economy:

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether these activities have any definite impact on sectoral growths of the economy;

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

(e) the details of measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure unhindered growth of those sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) No specific study on the overall impact of Maoist and other organisations' terrorist activities on the growth of the economy has been carried out.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Law and order is an essential component of the economic environment of the country. Terrorist activities vitiate this environment and affect growth adversely. 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to public order & security. The Central Government closely monitors the

situation and supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development fronts.

(d) No such exhaustive State-wise list of the definite impact on sectoral growth of the economy has been compiled.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Faulty Electricity Meters

3942. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN :

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore has pointed out in its report that the electricity meters being used in Delhi have several major faults;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimate of the Government about the financial loss incurred by the consumers due to these faulty meters;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued instructions to State Government of Delhi to compensate consumers for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) tested the accuracy of Energy Meters only at the consumer end for Distribution Companies under the aegis of Public Grievances (PG) Cell, Department of Power, Government

of National Capital Territory of Delhi since May, 2007 and issued Field Report.

(b) Out of 2,061 meters tested so far, 101 meters were found to record more than 2.5% against the required accuracy of less than or equal to 2.5% as specified in Standards IS:15707. The balance 1,960 energy meters were within the specified accuracy as per the above standard. Based on the above statistics, it is observed that 4.9% of the meters tested were found defective.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Information on Tax Collection

3943. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether assurance relating to the Unstarred Question No. 3994 dated 3 December, 2010 of Lok Sabha has been fulfilled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by when the assurance is likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Implementation Report fulfilling the assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3994 dated 3rd December, 2010 was sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 9th March, 2011 for laying on the Table of the House.

(b) A copy of the Implementation Report is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

DATE OF FULFILLMENT: 9th March, 2011

| QUESTION NO. AND DATE | SUBJECT | PROMISE MADE | HOW FULFILLED | REMARKS/ REASONS FOR DELAY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|-----|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--------------|--------|---------|----|-------|---------|-----|-------|---------|-----|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3994 dated 3.12.2010 by Sh. Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal | "Tax Collection" Asking for: (a) the details of taxes due to be collected and that actually collected during each of the last three years; (b) whether only 8 percent amount out of said payable amount has been collected during the same time; (c) if not, the actual position thereof and the details of amount received out of total payable amount during the last three years, year-wise; (d) the details of amount waived off out of the outstanding amount during the last three years, year-wise; and (e) the reasons for the waiver? | (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be submitted shortly. | (a) to (c) It is understood that details have been sought in respect of arrears. Indirect Taxes due to be collected and actually collected. Details are given below:- <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Arrear of duty/tax outstanding as on 1st April</th> <th>Arrear of duty/tax realized</th> <th>(Rs. in crore) realization</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007-08</td> <td>26,375.02</td> <td>5035.05</td> <td>19.09%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>29,579.54</td> <td>4931.88</td> <td>16.67%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>33,790.89</td> <td>4385.58</td> <td>12.98%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">(d)</th> <th>(Rs. in lakhs)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Financial Year</th> <th>Amount of arrear of duty/tax written off out of total outstanding amount</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>No. of cases</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007-08</td> <td>76</td> <td>43.54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008-09</td> <td>178</td> <td>35.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009-10</td> <td>182</td> <td>66.31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (e) The powers have been delegated to the authorities to write off arrears of duty/ tax in certain cases where the assets do not exist or are not sufficient to pay the dues or the whereabouts of the erstwhile Directors of the assessee are not known or there is no chance of recovery from the Directors of the assessee. | | Arrear of duty/tax outstanding as on 1 st April | Arrear of duty/tax realized | (Rs. in crore) realization | 2007-08 | 26,375.02 | 5035.05 | 19.09% | 2008-09 | 29,579.54 | 4931.88 | 16.67% | 2009-10 | 33,790.89 | 4385.58 | 12.98% | (d) | | (Rs. in lakhs) | Financial Year | Amount of arrear of duty/tax written off out of total outstanding amount | | | No. of cases | Amount | 2007-08 | 76 | 43.54 | 2008-09 | 178 | 35.17 | 2009-10 | 182 | 66.31 | Assurance is being fulfilled within the time limit. |
| | Arrear of duty/tax outstanding as on 1 st April | Arrear of duty/tax realized | (Rs. in crore) realization | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007-08 | 26,375.02 | 5035.05 | 19.09% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 29,579.54 | 4931.88 | 16.67% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009-10 | 33,790.89 | 4385.58 | 12.98% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (d) | | (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financial Year | Amount of arrear of duty/tax written off out of total outstanding amount | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No. of cases | Amount | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007-08 | 76 | 43.54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 178 | 35.17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009-10 | 182 | 66.31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*[English]***Super Thermal Power Plant**

3944. SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up 4000 MW Coal-based Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) at Kudgi in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has signed Memorandum of Undertaking (MoU) with the State Government of Karnataka and Power Company of Karnataka Limited (PCKL) for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details of MoU signed;

(e) whether the Topographical Survey and Soil Investigation for the site has been completed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and time by which the project is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The power project is envisaged to be implemented in two stages; 2400 MW (3x800 MW) through Stage-I. and 1600 MW (2x800 MW) through Stage-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed on 12.01.2009 envisages setting up a 4000 MW coal based thermal power project at Kudgi in Bijapur district of Karnataka, subject to establishment of techno commercial feasibility, tie up for fuel, funding, commitment for off-take of power and necessary clearances/ approvals.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The project is likely to be commissioned in two stages during 12th and 13th Plan periods.

Recovery of Income Tax Arrears

3945. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a task force for recovery of income tax arrears;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount recovered by this task force as on 31 December, 2010; and

(d) the time by when the Government is likely to recover the full arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes Madam

(b) The Income Tax Department has constituted task force from time to time for recovery of income tax arrears and with a objective to evolve and implement a multi-pronged strategy for collection of arrear of tax.

(c) The department does not maintain separate data about the recovery made by the task force. However, The amount of tax arrears recovered by the department during last two financial years and during financial year 2010-11 as on 31 December 2010 is as below:

| Rs in crore | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| FY | Amount recovered |
| 2008-09 | 10,016 |
| 2009-10 | 11,939 |
| 2010-11 as on 31.12.2010 | 7,079 |

(d) The raising of demand and collection of outstanding taxes is a continuous process and all out efforts are made by the Income Tax Department to collect

the Outstanding taxes. As tax arrear is not a static concept, it is not possible to recover arrears in full at any given point of time.

PMEYSA

3946. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA);

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

(c) the funds allocated and released alongwith utilised/reported under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the progress/achievements made under the scheme alongwith the number of women and youths benefited therefrom during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) The measures taken by the Government for proper implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRADEO) : (a) The Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) was launched in the year 2007. The Scheme has two components namely, Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan and Panchayat Yuva Shakti Abhiyan.

(b) The main objectives of Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan are (i) To enable Women and young Panchayat Leaders to come together, (ii) To articulate their problems as Panchayat leaders, (iii) Discuss issues

regarding the institutional mechanisms for their empowerment and (iv) Come up with a charter of issues to be mainstreamed into policy and advocacy support so that their concerns are addressed by the process of development adopted by the State and the three tier PRI system.

(c) and (d) This is a demand driven scheme and the funds are released to the States on the basis of their justified request / proposals. Activities under the PMESYA include holding of State Sammelans and Divisional/District level Sammelans of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs), formation of Associations, setting up of State Support Centers, sensitization programmes for the Elected Women Representatives and Elected Youth Representatives (EYRs). EWRs/EYRs have undergone training in 12 States, State Support Centers have been set up in 14 States/UTs, 23 State level Sammelans have been organized and 77 Divisional level Sammelans have been held under the scheme, State level Associations have been formed in 7 States. It is not possible to provide the exact number of EWRs and EYRs benefited with the scheme during the said period. The funds sanctioned to the States/UTs during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 2010-11 and 2011-12 is indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The references and proposals received from the States / UTs are closely examined with a view to ensure that they are in line with the aim of the furtherance of the objective of the Scheme and suitable advice is provided to the States / UTs. Besides, instructions / guidelines are also issued from time to time to the States / UTs to tone up the implementation of the Scheme.

Statement

(Approximate Rupees)

| S.No. | State/UTs | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1292023 | 1611632 | 12886 | |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | - | - | - | |
| 3 | Assam | 5067000 | 5067000 | 5067000 | |
| 4 | Bihar | 478064 | 2143434 | - | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1922900 | 2821062 | - | |
| 6 | Goa | 653850 | - | 233500 | 509537 |
| 7 | Gujarat | - | - | - | |
| 8 | Haryana | 3452450 | - | - | |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | - | 1375650 | - | |
| 10 | Karnataka | 2874096 | - | - | |
| 11 | Kerala | 1684450 | - | 519250 | |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 312750 | 3178000 | - | |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 1116500 | 714000 | - | |
| 14 | Manipur | 348075 | - | - | |
| 15 | Punjab | - | - | - | |
| 16 | Rajasthan | - | - | - | |
| 17 | Sikkim | 526295 | 521750 | - | 876152 |
| 18 | Tamil Nadu | 276470 | - | - | |
| 19 | Tripura | 262464 | - | - | |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | - | - | 1045000 | |
| 21 | Uttarakhand | - | 4991625 | - | |
| 22 | West Bengal | 2955750 | 538886 | 2699750 | |
| 23 | Andaman and Nicobar | 183000 | 1080000 | - | |
| 24 | Lakshadweep | 593863 | - | - | |
| 25 | Jharkhand | - | - | - | 9439500 |
| 26 | Pt. Payment to ITE India Pvt. Ltd for National Convention held on 22-24 April, 2008 | 20000000 | | | |
| | Total | 44000000 | 24043039 | 9577386 | 10825189 |

UPGRADATION OF HOSPITALS IN PUNJAB

3947. DR. RATTAN SINGHAJNALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance/grants for construction/maintenance/upgradation of Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to Government of Punjab, in the last two years;

(c) whether any proposal for financial assistance in this regard is pending with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) Yes. Government of India provides financial assistance/grants for construction/maintenance/upgradation of Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres to the states including the State of Punjab as per their proposal incorporated in the Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs] under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. The projects are taken up for implementation by State Government.

(b) A table showing the amount allocated to Government of Punjab under PIP of NRHM during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 for Hospital Strengthening and New Constructions/Renovation is as under:

| Activity | [Rs. in Lakhs] | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Amount Allocated in Year 2009-10 | Amount Allocated in Year 2010-11 |
| Hospital Strengthening | 400 | 7061.51 |
| New Constructions/Renovation | 1885 | - |

(c) and (d) No specific proposal under NRHM for financial assistance in this regard is pending with the Union Government.

[Translation]

GIS Surveillance of vector-borne diseases

3948. DR. BALIRAM:

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

(a) whether Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) have the potential to enhance the ability to generate data and analyze landscape level relationship of vectors and diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to use the above systems for mapping of high risk areas and identifying factors responsible for vector-borne diseases including malaria in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to apply RS and GIS techniques in other States for surveillance on vector-borne diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) and (b) Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) are useful tools for mapping of land use, water bodies, vegetation, forest cover and human habitation to analyze landscape level relationship of vectors and diseases.

(c) to (e) National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) developed GIS mapping of 61 high malaria endemic districts of 11 states during 2008-09.

National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR) has also applied GIS technique in mapping of some malaria endemic districts of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat and Karnataka.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Sex Workers

3949. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has worked out a new policy to rehabilitate sex workers and tribal girls being brought by various agencies and forced into prostitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed by her Ministry to check exploitation of sex workers/tribal girls by such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNATIRATH) : (a) to (c) There is no rehabilitation policy for sex workers. However, to provide rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Ujjawala", a comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of such victims, since 4th December, 2007. The Scheme is being implemented mainly through Non Governmental Organisations. 76 Rehabilitative Homes which can accommodate upto 3800 beneficiaries have been sanctioned, under the Scheme, in the country. These Rehabilitative Homes are given financial support for providing the inmates basic amenities such as food, clothing and shelter, medical care, legal aid, education in case the victims are children as well as for undertaking vocational training and income generation activities to provide the victims with alternate livelihood option. Further, rehabilitation is also envisaged through reintegration of the victims into the society for which financial assistance is provided for setting up of Half-Way Homes and for restoration of the victims to their families.

The Government is taking a number of other measures to combat trafficking for commercial sexual

exploitation in the country. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits, trafficking in human beings, including children and lays down penalties for trafficking. A comprehensive Advisory on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India has been issued on 09.09.2009 by the Government of India to all States/Union Territories. Further, the Government has set up Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) to strengthen the law enforcement response to trafficking.

Identification of HIV/AIDS infected patients

3950. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent report published by UNAIDS titled "AIDS at 30-Nations at the Crossroads", which contradicts the National AIDS Control Organization's (NACO) claims on number of HIV/AIDS patients and Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) coverage in India;

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

(c) the estimated number of people infected with HIV alongwith the number out of them detected/identified so far in the country, State/UT-wise:

(d) whether the Government has set any target to identify all the people infected with HIV and put them on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) in the country; and

(e) if so, the action plan drawn for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) and (b) No. The said report has not been received at National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO). However, the report as available on the UNAIDS website has been seen at NACO. This report suggests that during 2009, nearly 5.80 lakh patients are estimated to be detected as HIV positive at Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) and are in need of Anti-

Retroviral Treatment (ART) at CD4 eligibility of 250 cells/cu.mm. As per the programme data, 4.26 lakh HIV positive persons are receiving free ART against a cumulative number of 13,20,797 HIV persons registered in 313 ART Centres in the country. Once a person is registered, his/her clinical assessment is done along with base line CD4 count to assess whether the HIV infected persons is suffering from AIDS or not. Only after the CD4 count is below 250 cells/eu.mm and/or there is evidence of AIDS defining illness, the patient is to put on ART as per 'National Guidelines'.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of estimated number of people infected with HIV in 2009 and the number out of them detected upto 31st March 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) In order to identify the people infected with HIV/AIDS, 5246 Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs) are functional in the country to provide pre-test counselling and offer HIV testing to different vulnerable population in the community.

Statement

State-wise Estimated Number of People Infected with HIV and number out of them detected upto March 2011

| No | State | Estimated Number of People Infected with HIV, 2009 | Cumulative detection upto March, 2011 |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 395 | 111 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 499620 | 499016 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1081 | 76 |
| 4 | Assam | 14243 | 4506 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|------------------------|--------|--------|
| 5 | Bihar | 120470 | 37400 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 3067 | 8187 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 39774 | 7511 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 285 | 195 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 251 | 209 |
| 10 | Delhi | 34216 | 43557 |
| 11 | Goa | 5440 | 8351 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 136874 | 92994 |
| 13 | Haryana | 15852 | 16885 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 8878 | 4283 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 5403 | 2606 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 23574 | 7656 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 245522 | 205822 |
| 18 | Kerala | 40060 | 14541 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 84803 | 19661 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 419789 | 361942 |
| 22 | Manipur | 26773 | 23460 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 1332 | 518 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 6025 | 5365 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 13120 | 8203 |
| 26 | Orissa | 71813 | 16487 |
| 27 | Pondicherry | 2254 | 5875 |
| 28 | Punjab | 56927 | 22615 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 76317 | 34148 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 231 | 174 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 154742 | 231371 |
| 32 | Tripura | 3426 | 341 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 109352 | 51399 |
| 34 | Uttaranchal | 5539 | 3748 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 167994 | 33060 |
| Total | | 2395442 | 1772273 |

Health Indicators

3951. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India in the group of selected Asian and European Countries so far important health indicators are concerned;

(b) whether there are inter as well as intra differences in the health indicators in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide quality health service across the country including Konkan region of Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) As per the publication 'The State of the World's Children 2011' brought out by UNICEF, the position of India *vis-a-vis* some of the Asian and European Countries for the health related indicators of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1,000

live births, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) per 100,000 live births and Life Expectancy at Birth is given below:

| Country | IMR 2009 | MMR 2008 | Life Expectancy at Birth 2009 (Years) |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| India | 50 | 212* | 64 |
| China | 17 | 38 | 73 |
| Bangladesh | 41 | 340 | 67 |
| Pakistan | 71 | 260 | 67 |
| Sri Lanka | 13 | 39 | 74 |
| United Kingdom | 5 | 12 | 80 |
| Germany | 4 | 7 | 80 |

*Source: Registrar General of India for the period 2007-09

It is observed that there are inter-country variation for these indicators. Further, there are intra-country variations as may seen from the State-wise position of these indicators given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) for providing integrated comprehensive Primary Health Care Services, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the Society throughout the Country including Konkan region of Maharashtra. NRHM envisages to strengthen rural health care services through increased community ownership, decentralisation, inter-sectoral convergence, increasing public spending on health and by providing accessible, affordable and quality health care services.

Statement

State-wise IMR, MMR and Life Expectancy at Birth

| Serial No. | India/State | IMR (per 1000 live births) 2009 | MMR* (per 1,00,000 live births) 2007-09 | Life Expectancy at Birth (in years) 2002-06 |
|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| | INDIA | 50 | 212 | 63.5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 49 | 134 | 64.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------------|----|-----|------|
| 2 | Assam | 61 | 390 | 58.9 |
| 3 | Bihar | 52 | 305 | 61.6 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 54 | 275 | - |
| 5 | Gujarat | 48 | 148 | 64.1 |
| 6 | Haryana | 51 | 153 | 66.2 |
| 7 | Jharkhand | 44 | 278 | - |
| 8 | Karnataka | 41 | 178 | 65.3 |
| 9 | Kerala | 12 | 81 | 74.0 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 67 | 310 | 58.0 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 31 | 104 | 67.2 |
| 12 | Orissa | 65 | 258 | 59.6 |
| 13 | Punjab | 38 | 172 | 69.4 |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 59 | 318 | 62.0 |
| 15 | Tamil Nadu | 28 | 97 | 66.2 |
| 16 | Uttar Pradesh | 63 | 345 | 60.0 |
| 17 | West Bengal | 33 | 145 | 64.9 |
| 18 | Arunachal Pradesh | 32 | - | - |
| 19 | Delhi | 33 | - | - |
| 20 | Goa | 11 | - | - |
| 21 | Himachal Pradesh | 45 | - | 67.0 |
| 22 | Jammu and Kashmir | 45 | - | - |
| 23 | Manipur | 16 | - | - |
| 24 | Meghalaya | 59 | - | - |
| 25 | Mizoram | 36 | - | - |
| 26 | Nagaland | 26 | - | - |
| 27 | Sikkim | 34 | - | - |
| 28 | Tripura | 31 | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-----------------------------|----|-----|---|
| 29 | Uttarakhand | 41 | 188 | - |
| 30 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 27 | - | - |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 25 | - | - |
| 32 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 37 | - | - |
| 33 | Daman and Diu | 24 | - | - |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 25 | - | - |
| 35 | Puducherry | 22 | - | - |

- : Not available

Source : (i) Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India for IMR and MMR.

(ii) *Source Annual Health Survey for Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand

(iii) Abridged Life Tables, 2002-2006-Registrar General, India for life expectancy at birth

Enrolment in Anganwadi Centres

3952. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children, undemourished children, pregnant women and lactating mothers enrolled in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), State-wise;

(b) whether there is low enrolment of such women and children in AWCs in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures taken by her Ministry to improve the enrolment level at AWCs; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by her Ministry on the wages of Anganwadi workers and helpers 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 (d) There were 12.05 crore child population (0 - 6 years) eligible for enrolment as per anganwadi survey register in 12.66 lakh operational

anganwadi centres (AWCs) of which 7.84 crore children (6 months - 6 years) availed of supplementary nutrition as on 30.06.2011 as ICDS is a self selecting Scheme. Similarly, out of 2.28 crore pregnant women and lactating mothers (P&LM) eligible for enrolment, 1.80 crore P&LM constituting 78.75% received supplementary nutrition. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Though ICDS is a self selecting Scheme, the number of beneficiaries namely children (6 months - 6 years) and pregnant women & lactating mother received supplementary nutrition have increased from 8.73 crore as on 31.03.2009 to 8.84 crore as on 31.03.2010 and to 9.64 crore as on 30.06.2011.

The Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels and has issued the guidelines on 31.03.2011. Under these guidelines, the District and Block level Committees will closely monitor *inter-alia* coverage of beneficiaries and Anganwadi level Committee is required to review and take as well as suggest actions to improve coverage of all eligible beneficiaries as against the surveyed population.

The Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers are honorary workers and are paid honorarium in the range of Rs.2938 per month to 3063 per month depending upon their qualifications and experience. AWW of mini-AWC/ Helper is paid an amount of Rs.1500 per month. Besides, the States/UTs are also giving monetary incentives to these workers out of their own resources for additional functions assigned under other schemes. The details of

expenditure on honorarium paid to AWWs and Helpers by States/UTs is not maintained at the Central level. An amount of Rs.4013.19 crore during 2008-09, Rs.4306.82 crore during 2009-10, Rs.4701.21 crore during 2010-11 and Rs. 1033.69 crore during 2011-12 (up to 31.7.2011) as grant-in-aid has been released to States/UTs by Govt. of India under ICDS (General) which includes honorarium for Anganwadi workers and helpers.

Statement

Number of children including under-nourished children and pregnant & lactating women received supplementary nutrition

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Total population [Children (0-6 years) as per AW Survey (eligible)] | Children (6 months - 6 years) received Supplementary nutrition | % Children (6 months - 6 years) received Supplementary nutrition w.r.t. col.(3) | Total population [P&LM as per AW Survey (eligible)] | Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM) received Supplementary nutrition | % Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM) received Supplementary nutrition w.r.t. col.(6) |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5845814 | 4208866 | 72.00% | 1282742 | 1177071 | 91.76% |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 226621 | 226621 | 100.00% | 27576 | 27576 | 100.00% |
| 3 | Assam | 4298690 | 2768894 | 64.41% | 873377 | 582802 | 66.73% |
| 4 | Bihar | 9641830 | 3507877 | 36.38% | 1936636 | 710378 | 36.68% |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 2864733 | 1983043 | 69.22% | 576865 | 4716.69 | 81.76% |
| 6 | Goa | 121868 | 49236 | 40.40% | 16223 | 13934 | 85.89% |
| 7 | Gujarat | 4352938 | 3144873 | 72.25% | 814134 | 724739 | 89.02% |
| 8 | Haryana | 2319963 | 1068535 | 46.06% | 425581 | 309213 | 72.66% |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 640871 | 402623 | 62.82% | 104499 | 96161 | 92.02% |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1176314 | 411037 | 34.94% | 264090 | 98911 | 37.45% |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 4452935 | 2289440 | 51.41% | 619767 | 619767 | 100.00% |
| 12 | Karnataka | 5194363 | 3553463 | 68.41% | 986573 | 856873 | 86.85% |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| 13 | Kerala | 2786811 | 1015162 | 36.43% | 428972 | 209285 | 48.79% |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 9240243 | 6877584 | 74.43% | 1789819 | 1519784 | 84.91% |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 8289149 | 6235281 | 75.22% | 1320302 | 1173526 | 88.88% |
| 16 | Manipur | 384821 | 315529 | 81.99% | 66885 | 54810 | 81.95% |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 393000 | 354929 | 90.31% | 64140 | 60296 | 94.01% |
| 18 | Mizoram | 142334 | 124037 | 87.15% | 37172 | 34949 | 94.02% |
| 19 | Nagaland | 323052 | 305713 | 94.63% | 55630 | 53770 | 96.66% |
| 20 | Orissa | 4458612 | 3935220 | 88.26% | 811265 | 806684 | 99.44% |
| 21 | Punjab | 2292555 | 1134389 | 49.48% | 415021 | 313625 | 75.57% |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 8954970 | 2891853 | 32.29% | 1628161 | 840821 | 51.64% |
| 23 | Sikkim | 52967 | 19098 | 36.06% | 6695 | 2417 | 36.10% |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 4306377 | 2218764 | 51.52% | 802026 | 528494 | 65.89% |
| 25 | Tripura | 395891 | 303461 | 76.65% | 159842 | 85248 | 53.33% |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 27209482 | 20898568 | 76.81% | 5610124 | 4995995 | 89.05% |
| 21 | Uttarakhand | 1031486 | 571133 | 55.37% | 168561 | 142595 | 84.60% |
| 28 | West Benolal | 7922638 | 6886315 | 86.92% | 1311220 | 1303506 | 99.41% |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 25768 | 16967 | 65.85% | 4883 | 3825 | 78.33% |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 84367 | 38386 | 45.50% | 16758 | 8187 | 48.85% |
| 31 | Delhi | 952264 | 603601 | 63.39% | 157211 | 113867 | 72.43% |
| 32 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 16958 | 15130 | 89.22% | 3026 | 2941 | 97.19% |
| 33 | Daman and Diu | 10198 | 6582 | 64.54% | 2005 | 1806 | 90.07% |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 5282 | 5282 | 100.00% | 2409 | 2409 | 100.00% |
| 35 | Puducherry | 72106 | 31910 | 44.25% | 13041 | 9760 | 74.84% |
| | All India | 120488271 | 78419402 | 65.08% | 22803231 | 17957694 | 78.75% |

Note: * Moderately undernourished children (Grade-I & Grade-II). Severely undernourished children are those children which are in Grade- III & IV.

Motor Vehicles Insurance Claims

3953. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor vehicles insurance claims settled by various insurance companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(b) whether some officials have been found guilty of dereliction of duty in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

World Bank Assistance

3954. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided financial assistance to India for some projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of projects undertaken therewith, State-wise alongwith the amount likely to be spent, project-wise?

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

(b) and (c) The State-wise and project-wise details of ongoing State-Sector projects with World Bank assistance as on June 30, 2011 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of State-Sector Ongoing World Bank Projects as on 30th June 2011

(Amount in US \$ million)

| S. No. | Project Name | State | Approval Date | World Bank Commitment |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement | Andhra Pradesh | 3-Jun-10 | 450.6 |
| 2 | APRPRP 2nd Additional Finance | Andhra Pradesh | 22-Dec-09 | 100.0 |
| 3 | Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project | Andhra Pradesh | 10-Dec-09 | 300.0 |
| 4 | Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project | Andhra Pradesh | 15-Oct-09 | 320.0 |
| 5 | Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation | Andhra Pradesh | 22-Sep-09 | 150.0 |
| 6 | AP Rural Poverty Reduction Additional Financing | Andhra Pradesh | 10-Jul-07 | 65.0 |
| 7 | Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project | Andhra Pradesh | 19-Apr-07 | 189.0 |
| 8 | Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project | Andhra Pradesh | 20-Feb-03 | 150.0 |
| 9 | Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project | Assam | 14-Dec-04 | 154.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------|
| 10 | Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project | Bihar | 9-Sep-10 | 220.0 |
| 11 | Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project- "JEEVIKA" | Bihar | 9-Sep-10 | 63.0 |
| 12 | Haryana Power System Improvement Project | Haryana | 4-Aug-09 | 330.0 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project | Himachal Pradesh | 5-Jun-07 | 220.0 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project | Himachal Pradesh | 13-Dec-05 | 60.0 |
| 15 | Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement | Karnataka | 24-Mar-11 | 350.0 |
| 16 | Karnataka RWSS II Additional Financing | Karnataka | 15-Jun-10 | 150.0 |
| 17 | Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project (Supplement) | Karnataka | 25-Sep-07 | 64.0 |
| 18 | India: Karnataka Health Systems | Karnataka | 22-Aug-06 | 141.8 |
| 19 | Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project | Karnataka | 29-Jun-06 | 120.0 |
| 20 | Karnataka Municipal Reform Project | Karnataka | 14-Mar-06 | 216.0 |
| 21 | Karnataka Community-Based Tank Management Project | Karnataka | 25-Apr-02 | 98.9 |
| 22 | Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project | Karnataka | 18-Dec-01 | 151.6 |
| 23 | Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery | Kerala | 29-Mar-11 | 200.0 |
| 24 | Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project (MPDPIP-II) | Madhya Pradesh | 24-Jun-09 | 100.0 |
| 25 | Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project | Madhya Pradesh | 7-Sep-04 | 394.0 |
| 26 | Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project | Maharashtra | 28-Sep-10 | 100.0 |
| 27 | Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A | Maharashtra | 29-Jun-10 | 430.0 |
| 28 | Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project | Maharashtra | 23-Jun-05 | 325.0 |
| 29 | Orissa Community Tank Management Project | Orissa | 30-Sep-08 | 112.0 |
| 30 | India Orissa State Roads Project | Orissa | 30-Sep-08 | 250.0 |
| 31 | Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project | Orissa | 31-Jul-08 | 82.4 |
| 32 | Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation | Punjab | 14-Dec-06 | 154.0 |
| 33 | IN: Puniab State Roads Project | Punjab | 5-Dec-06 | 250.0 |
| 34 | Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project (RRLP) | Rajasthan | 11-Jan-11 | 162.7 |
| 35 | Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project Additional Financing | Rajasthan | 30-Mar-10 | 19.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|
| 36 | India: Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project | Rajasthan | 11-Mar-04 | 89.0 |
| 37 | Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project | Rajasthan | 19-Feb-02 | 140.0 |
| 38 | Tamil Nadu Empowerment And Poverty Reduction "Vazhndhu Kattuvom" Project Additional Financing | Tamil Nadu | 18-Nov-10 | 154.0 |
| 39 | Tamil Nadu Health Additional Financing | Tamil Nadu | 29-Apr-10 | 117.7 |
| 40 | Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project | Tamil Nadu | 30-Apr-10 | 50.7 |
| 41 | Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-Bodies Restoration and Management Project | Tamil Nadu | 23-Jan-07 | 485.0 |
| 42 | Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction | Tamil Nadu | 12-Jul-05 | 120.0 |
| 43 | Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (TNCDP III) | Tamil Nadu | 5-Jul-05 | 300.0 |
| 44 | India: Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project | Tamil Nadu | 16-Dec-04 | 110.8 |
| 45 | Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project | Tamil Nadu | 17-Jun-03 | 348.0 |
| 46 | Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation III Project | Uttar Pradesh | 30-Jun-09 | 197.0 |
| 47 | Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project | Uttar Pradesh | 19-Feb-02 | 149.2 |
| 48 | Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Project Additional Financing | Uttar Pradesh | 11-Jan-11 | 8.0 |
| 49 | Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project | Uttarakhand | 5-Sep-06 | 120.0 |
| 50 | Uttaranchal Decentralized Watershed Development Project | Uttarakhand | 20-May-04 | 69.6 |
| 51 | West Bengal PRI | West Bengal | 8-Jun-10 | 200.0 |

Issue of new Notes

3955. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue new currency note of ten rupees in the shape of plastic money based on plastic bank note technology; and

(b) if so, the time by when said currency is likely to come in circulation?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has decided to introduce one billion pieces of polymer banknotes in Rs. 10/-

denomination on field trial basis at five launch locations in the country. A final decision will be taken depending on the results of the field trial.

Sweeteners in Food Items

3956. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sweeteners used in food items alongwith the maximum limit prescribed under the related laws for the use of these sweeteners in food items;

(b) whether the cases of memory loss, brain tumour and adverse effect on health due to the use of artificial

sweeteners including Aspartame have been reported despite using them in prescribed limit;

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

(d) whether the Government has formulated any national level scheme in this regard; and

(e) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) The details of sweeteners alongwith the maximum limits permitted to be used in food items is prescribed in clause 3. 1.3 of Food Safety and Standards Regulations; available at www.fssai.gov.in.

(b) and (c) No adverse effects due to use of aspartame have been reported to the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (b) & (e) above.

proposals before NCPSEW

3957. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) role of National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare (NCPSEW);

(b) the number of project proposals registered, sanctioned, rejected alongwith the reasons therefor during the last three years and current year; and

(c) the number of proposal pending alongwith reasons for pendency and time by when the proposals are likely to be sanctioned, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The role of the National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare (NCPSEW)" is enumerated under the provisions of Section 35 AC of Income Tax Act, 1961 read with Rule I I-F to 11-O of the Income Tax Rules, 1962 and is (i) to approve the associations and institutions for the purpose of carrying out any eligible project or scheme; and (ii) to recommend to the Central Government

projects and schemes of any company including a public sector company, a local authority or an approved association or institution, for being notified as eligible projects or schemes for the purposes of section 35AC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 .

(b) The State/Union Territory wise details of registered, sanctioned and rejected project proposals of institutions/ associations for the period from 01.04.2007 to 31.07.2011 (including the current year) given in the enclosed statement. The National Committee for Promotion of Social and Economic Welfare grants approval and recommends the projects/schemes which fall within the guidelines laid down under the Rule 11-J, 11-K and 11-L of the Income Tax Rule, 1962 and where the projects / schemes do not fall under the guidelines laid down under the Rule 11-J, 11-K and 11-L of the Income Tax Rule, 1962, they are not considered as fit for approval under the provisions of section 35 AC of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(c) As on 23.07.2011, the pendency in National Committee for disposal of proposals is NIL. The time taken by the National Committee for deciding an application depends upon the receipt of the complete information in all respect from the applicant. It normally takes three to four months for disposal of a complete application as the Committee only meets periodically to grant or reject its approval to the proposals.

Statement

List of State/ Capital and Union Territory /Capital wise total registered and rejected project u/s 35AC (pertaining to the National Committee) during the last 3 years and the current year i.e. 01.04.2007 to 31.07.2011.

| S. No. | State/ Capital and Union Territory / Capital | Total Registered u/s 35 AC | Total Rejected project |
|--------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh/ Hyderabad | 23 | 55 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-----------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh/Itangar | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Assam/Dispur | 10 | 14 |
| 4 | Bihar/Patna | 8 | 14 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh/Raipur | 2 | 5 |
| 6 | Delhi | 72 | 70 |
| 7 | Goa/Panaji | 0 | 1 |
| 8 | Gujarat/ Gandhinagar | 161 | 117 |
| 9 | Haryana/ Chandigarh | 4 | 18 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh/Shimla | 2 | 3 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir Srinagar and Jammu | 1 | 5 |
| 12 | Jharkhand/Ranchi | 7 | 10 |
| 13 | Karnataka/Bangalore | 43 | 54 |
| 14 | Kerala/Thiruvananthapuram | 19 | 36 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh/Bhopal | 9 | 28 |
| 16 | Maharashtra/Mumbai | 167 | 249 |
| 17 | Manipur /Imphal | 11 | 42 |
| 18 | Meghalaya/Shillong | 0 | 4 |
| 19 | Mizoram/ Aizawil | 3 | 2 |
| 20 | Nagaland/Kohima | 1 | 11 |
| 21 | Orissa/Bhubaneshwar | 3 | 20 |
| 22 | Punjab | 4 | 14 |
| 23 | Rajastban/Jaipur | 21 | 37 |
| 24 | Sikkim/ Gangtok | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu/Chennai | 60 | 119 |
| 26 | Tripura/Agartala | 0 | 2 |
| 27 | Uttaranchal/Dehradun | 10 | 23 |
| 28 | Uttar Pradesh/Lucknow | 21 | 70 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----|------|
| 29 | West Bengal/Kolkata | 39 | 99 |
| 30 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Chandigarh | 2 | 4 |
| 32 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Pondicherry | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 705 | 1127 |

Roll back of Service Tax on Hospitals

3958. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to roll back the service tax imposed on hospital services including all diagnostic services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other fiscal steps taken by the Government to bring healthcare within the reach of poorer section of the society who are already burdened by the exorbitantly high cost of medical services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Madam, Service tax leviable on hospital services including all diagnostic services, has been exempted vide Notification No. 30/2011-ST dated 25.04.2011

(c): Detailed information is provided in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Fiscal steps taken by the Government to bring healthcare within the reach of poorer section of the society are as follows:

I. Service Tax Exemptions: Service tax exemption has been extended to many low-cost health insurance schemes meant for the poorer section of the society. The details are as follows:

| Service Tax exemption | Notification No. and Date |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ● Jan Arogya Bima Policy | ● 12/97-ST dated 14.02.1997 |
| ● Universal Health Insurance Scheme | ● 16/2003-ST dated 11.07.2003 |
| ● Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana | ● 07/2011-ST dated 01.03.2011 |

II. Customs and Central Excise concessions: In addition, several concessions of Customs and Central Excise duties have been extended to medical equipments, so that cost of medical service can be affordable. Medical equipments such as CT Scan, MRI, X-Ray etc., classified in Chapter 90, are liable for BCD 7.5% + CVD 10% + SAD 4%. Certain exemptions have been provided from time to time on such equipments and after a comprehensive review in the Budget 2010-11, a uniform rate has been prescribed. Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 01.03.2002 provides for concessional rate of import duty @ 5% for the goods required for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary use and their parts and accessories (sr. no. 357A & 357B). Medical and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances including spare parts and accessories thereof are fully exempted from BCD as well as CVD *vide* Sr. no. 358 of the said notification. Notification no. 10/ 2006-CE, dated 01.03.2006, as amended, provides for Central Excise duty at a concessional rate of 5% on such goods and equipments. Notification no. 20/2006 has also been suitably amended to extend SAD (Special Additional Duty) benefit to these items. Education cess and secondary and higher education cess of 2% & 1% respectively on the duties collected are also applicable. On the basis of recommendation of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, concessional rate of Basic Customs Duty @ 5% and NIL rates of CVD / Excise Duty, as the case may be, have been extended to various

life saving drugs, to make them affordable to the common man.

III. Income Tax incentives: Under the Income-tax Act, 1961(the Act) following incentives are made available for the health care sector.-

- (i) Section 10(23C)(iii ac) of the Act provides full exemption in respect of any income received by any person on behalf of any hospital or other institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or of persons requiring medical attention or rehabilitation, existing solely for philanthropic purposes and not for purposes of profit, and which is wholly or substantially financed by the Government.
- (ii) Section 10(23C)(iii ae) of the Act provides full exemption in respect of any income received by any person on behalf of any hospital or other institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or of persons requiring medical attention or rehabilitation, existing solely for philanthropic purposes and not for purposes of profit, if the aggregate annual receipts of such hospital or institution do not exceed Rs. One crore.
- (iii) Section 10(23C)(vi a) of the Act provides full exemption in respect of any income received by any person on behalf of any hospital or other institution, approved by the prescribed authority, for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or of persons requiring medical attention or rehabilitation, existing

solely for philanthropic purposes and not for purposes of profit, other than those mentioned in sub-clause (iiiac) or sub-clause (iiiae) of section 10(23C).

- (iv) Under section 2(15) of the Act, "Charitable Purpose" includes Medical Relief. Thus the institutions engaged in the activities which qualify as medical relief can seek registration under section 12A of the Act. Once such registration is granted, the institution may avail the benefits of exemptions available under section 11 of the Act, subject to the prescribed conditions.
- (v) Section 80-IB (11C) of the Act provides profit-linked tax incentive by way of allowing hundred per cent deduction to an undertaking deriving profits from the business of operating and maintaining a hospital with at least one hundred beds for patients and located anywhere in India, other than the excluded area, commencing operations between 01-04-2008 and 31.03.2013, for a period of five consecutive assessment years.
- (vi) Section 35AD of Act provides investment-linked tax incentive by way of allowing hundred per cent deduction in respect of the whole of any expenditure of capital nature (other than on land, goodwill and financial instrument) incurred wholly and exclusively, for the purposes of the "specified business" during the previous year in which such expenditure is incurred. The business of building and operating, anywhere in India, a hospital with at least one hundred beds for patients commencing operations on or after the 01.04.2010 is one of the specified businesses eligible for availing this investment-linked deduction."

[Translation]

Forest Villages

3959. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS:

(a) the number of proposals received, sanctioned and pending with the Union Government for the development of forest villages in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Bihar, year wise;

(b) the funds released, sanctioned and utilized by the State Governments during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any special package for the development of these villages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) and (b) A State-wise statement showing number of forest villages for which proposals approved, fund released and utilization reported during the last three years is enclosed. There are no forest villages in the State of Bihar.

(c) The programme for Development of Forest Villages was launched in 2005-06, during the 10th Five Year Plan with funding out of grant under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan. Under the programme, activities related to livelihood and infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, health care, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community hall etc; are taken up for implementation. There are 2,474 forest villages in the country, spread over 12 States. Rs. 63879.36 lakh has so far been released for 2423 forest villages in these 12 States.

(d) State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of Forest villages, fund released and fund utilized.*

(Rs. In lakh)

| S. No. | State | Total No. of forest villages | No. of villages for which projects approved | 2008 - 09 | | 2010 - 11 | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | | Fund Released | Fund utilized | Fund Released | Fund utilized |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Assam | 499 | 498 | 4696.05 | *0.00 | - | - |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 425 | 422 | - | - | 1500.00 | *0.00 |
| 3. | Gujarat | 199 | 199 | - | - | 1351.96 | *0.00 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 24 | 24 | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 893 | 867 | 6502.50 | *4613.50 | - | - |
| 6. | Meghalaya | 23 | 23 | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Mizoram | 85 | 85 | 435.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| 8. | Orissa | 20 | 20 | 180.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| 9. | Tripura | 62 | 62 | 558.00 | *504.58 | - | - |
| 10. | Uttarakhand | 61 | 41 | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Uttar Pradesh | 13 | 12 | 30.00 | *0.00 | 151.14 | *0.00 |
| 12. | West Bengal | 170 | 170 | 2550.00 | *0.00 | - | - |
| Total | | 2474 | 2423 | 14951.55 | *5118.08 | 3003.10 | *0.00 |

* *Utilisation/Part Utilisation Certificate awaited**No fund released during 2009-10 and 2011-12(as on date)**[English]***Eye Donation**

3960. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting eye donation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of eye banks and eye donation centres in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the provisions made for the safety and preservation/restoration of the donated eyes alongwith the monitoring mechanism set up for the compliance of these provisions by the eye banks and eye donation centres;

(d) whether donated eyes kept in certain eye banks including at L.L.R.M. medical college, Meerut have been found to be unfit for replantation;

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

(f) the corrective measures taken/ proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) and (b) Promoting eye donation is an approved activity under Information Education Communication (IEC) component of National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) during the 11 th Five Year Plan. Special focus is given on eye donation during National Eye Donation Fortnight and World Sight Day organized as annual events under NPCB to persuade people to donate eyes after death. Besides, the message of eye donation is being propagated through print and electronic media in national and regional languages. A statement showing approximate number of eye banks/ eye donation centres in the country, State/UT - wise is enclosed.

(c) The preservation/restoration of the donated eyes is done as per the provisions in the "Standards of Eye Banking in India" formulated under NPCB. The activity is regularly monitored and assessed by the respective eye banks.

(d) to (f) No direct report about unfit donated eyes in eye banks including L.L.R.M. Medical Colleges, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh has been received from States. It is, however, normal that all collected corneas cannot be used for transplantaion due to medical reasons. Before, transplantaion, the collected corneas are 'assessed by specialists for quality and suitability for optical keratoplasty. However, corneas not suitable or fit for optical keratoplasty are utilized either for therapeutic keratoplasty or for training, research and study purposes.

Statement

Approximate number of Eye Banks/Eye Donation Centres in the country (State/UT-wise)

| S.No. | STATES/UTs | Approximate number of Eye Banks/Eye Donation Centres |
|-------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 113 |
| 2 | Bihar | 4 |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 5 |
| 4 | Goa | 1 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 49 |
| 6 | Haryana | 23 |
| 7 | Himachal pradesh | 2 |
| 8 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 |
| 9 | Jharkhand | 9 |
| 10 | Karnataya | 58 |
| 11 | Kerala | 22 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 31 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 108 |
| 14 | Orissa | 12 |
| 15 | Punjab | 26 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 26 |
| 17 | Tamil Nadu | 43 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 43 |
| 18 | Uttarakhand | 5 |
| 19 | West Bengal | 41 |
| 20 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 21 | Assam | 7 |
| 22 | Manipur | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------------------|-----|
| 23 | Meghalaya | 0 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 1 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 0 |
| 26 | Sikkim | 0 |
| 27 | Tripura | 2 |
| 28 | Andaman and Nicobar lands | 1 |
| 29 | Chandigarh | 7 |
| 30 | Dadra and Nagar haveli | 0 |
| 31 | Daman & Diu | 0 |
| 32 | Delhi | 17 |
| 33 | Lakshdweep | 0 |
| 34 | Pondicherry | 8 |
| TOTAL | | 666 |

Note: Based on information provided by Eye Bank Association of India, Hyderabad

[Translation]

Ban on Tobacco Products

3961. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

SHRI ANTOANTONY:

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

(a) the estimated number of people presently consuming some form of tobacco including cigarettes and smokeless tobacco such as gutka and pan masala in the country;

(b) whether oncologists, cancer victims and directors of regional cancer centres have written letters to the Government seeking a ban on the sale of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products, including gutka and pan masala, in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon;

(d) whether any directives from the Supreme Court have been received to carry out a study regarding the harmful consequences of tobacco products, including cigarettes, gutka and pan masala;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed in this regard;

(f) whether the Government proposes certain amendments in the existing antitobacco laws including extending authority to schools and municipality to impose penalty on erring shop-owners selling tobacco products to the students around educational institutes; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) As per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS), 2010 more than one third (34.6%) of adults (15 years and older) in India use tobacco in some form or the other. The use of smokeless tobacco (25.9%) is more prevalent than smoking (14.1%). The estimated number of tobacco users in India is 274.9 million, with 163.7 million users of only smokeless tobacco products, 68.9 million only smokers, and 42.3 million users of both smoking and smokeless tobacco.

(b) and (c) The Directors of 16 Regional Cancer Centres including 2 institutes of oncology have written letters to Government appealing for ban on sale of Gutkha and other tobacco products in the country. The aforesaid letters are a part of the report prepared by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Ankur Gutkha Vs. Indian Asthma Care Society.

The Ministry organized a 'National Consultation on Smokeless Tobacco' on 4-5th April, 2011 to deliberate on the issue concerning regulation/ban on smokeless tobacco.

Further, as per the notification of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India dated 1st August, 2011 tobacco and nicotine should not be used as ingredients in any food products.

(d) and (e) Yes. Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 07-12-2010 have instructed to Government to approach National Institute of Public Health to undertake a comprehensive analysis and study of the contents of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in the country and harmful effects of consumption of such articles.

In compliance to the instructions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, this Ministry in consultation with the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), prepared the report on the contents of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in the country and harmful effects of consumption of such articles. The report was submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 17.02.2011. The Report of the NIHFW is in two parts:-

1. Analysis of the scientific literature on the contents of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in the country, and harmful effects of consumption of such articles.
2. Analysis of the scientific literature on the harmful effects of consumption of Areca-Nut or Betel Quid or Supari.

(f) and (g) Government of India has notified the rules namely "the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Rules, 2011" *vide* notification GSR no. 619(E) dated 11-08-2011 which provides a list of authorized officers, including Principal or Head Master or In-charge of an Educational Institution & Municipal Health Officers who shall be competent to impose penalty on erring shop-owners selling tobacco products to and by persons below

the age of 18 years and within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions.

[English]

Shortage of Power

3962. SHRI PRABODH PANDA :

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has projected power shortage in the country during the year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any action plan to meet the projected power shortage in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the Load Generation Balance Report (LGBR) for 2011-12 prepared by CEA, energy shortage and peak shortage in the country have been assessed as 10.3% and 12.9% respectively.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a number of steps to mitigate shortage of power in the country, which include (i) acceleration in generating capacity addition, (ii) rigorous monitoring of on-going generation projects, (iii) coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal and nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generating capacity, (iv) strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power etc. Projects aggregating 40,781 MW have already been commissioned during the 11th Plan upto 18th August, 2011 and balance capacity is under execution. The energy and peaking shortage during April to July, 2011 reduced to 6.2% and 9.9% from 11.1% and 13.8% in April to July, 2010 respectively.

Funds for HIV/AIDS Control Programmes

3963. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of funds due to the restricted international funding to run various HIV/AIDS control programmes in the country;

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

(c) whether adequate steps have been taken for funding the programme within the country both by public and private partnership;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) is likely to garner funds after 2012 on its own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) and (b) With global economic meltdown, international funding for HIV/AIDS appears to be declining. As such, levels of external funding for India's HIV/AIDS programme are likely to be much lower than in the past.

(c) to (e) : The next phase of National AIDS Control Programme (2012-2017) is being worked out as part of the process for formulation of 12th five year plan. The amounts required to fund NACP IV will be a mix of international funding and funding out of domestic budgetary resources.

[Translation]

Deaths of a Children due to Spurious Vaccines

3964. SHRI RAMKISHUN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether spurious vaccines available in hospitals and markets in several States are the reason behind

deaths of a number of children after administering vaccines;

(b) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a special vigilance programme including issue of fresh guidelines for vaccination of infants in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) No. The vaccines are procured from Drug Controller General of India DCG(I) licensed government and private manufacturers having CGMP (Current Good Manufacturing Practice) certificate. Before supply to the States/UTs, these vaccines are inspected and tested in Central Drug Laboratory, Kasauli. No spurious vaccines are procured / supplied under the Universal Immunization Programme.

(b) In view of (a), the question does not arise

(c) and (d) A number of steps have been taken to strengthen the quality of Vaccination Operational Guidelines for Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) have been developed and disseminated. In addition, inservice trainings of medical officers and health personnels are regularly conducted for safe and effective implementation of the Immunization programme.

[English]

CAPITAL BASE OF NABARD

3965. SHRI P.T. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to raise the Capital Base of NABARD;

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

(c) whether such proposal will contribute Rs. 10,000 crore to NABARD's short-term rural credit fund and improve the flow of agricultural credit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assistance provided by NABARD during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Finance Minister in the budget 2011-12 has announced to infuse additional capital of Rs.3000 crores to NABARD increasing the present level of paid up capital of Rs.2000 crore to Rs.5000 crore in a phased manner.

(c) As regards Short Term Rural Credit Fund, the Union Finance Minister has also announced in the budget for 2011-12 that the Short Term Cooperative Rural Credit (Refinance) Fund 2011-12 will have a corpus of Rs.10,000 crore. Accordingly, RBI has allocated Rs.10,000 crore among various commercial Banks for contributing to the STCRC Fund 2011-12.

(d) The Short Term Refinance (Production Credit) for the last two years and the current year are as follows:-

| (Rs. crore) | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Year | Credit limit sanctioned |
| 2009-10 | 25,661 |
| 2010-11 | 34,375 |
| 2011-12 (upto 31 July 2011) | 24,166.97 |

[Translation]

Loan to Farmers

3966. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the banks granted permission to disburse loans to the farmers in Maharashtra for sowing Kharif crops;

(b) whether the loans are being disbursed to the farmers by the banks as per their requirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target fixed for disbursement of loans to the farmers for kharif crops for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks are extending crop loan facility to the farmers. Agriculture lending targets are fixed for (i) Production Credit (*i.e.* crop loans for raising crops) and (ii) Investment Credit Term Loans for other Agriculture and allied activities. The target fixed for Maharashtra State for the current year is given as under:

| (Rs. crore) | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Agency | Crop Loan | Investment | Total |
| | | Credit | |
| Commercial Banks | 14,770 | 13,632 | 28,402 |
| Cooperative Banks | 4,558 | 1,001 | 5,559 |
| Regional Rural Banks | 3,029 | 1,010 | 4,039 |
| Total | 22,357 | 15,643 | 38,000 |

[English]

Solar Tubewells

3967. SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to run tubewells using solar energy in various villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such tubewells proposed to be installed in villages during the next five years alongwith the funds allocated by the Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has already sanctioned installation of 1704 nos. of solar water pumping systems in the States of Rajasthan (1050 nos.), Punjab (600 nos.) and Chhattisgarh (54 nos.) for irrigation purposes under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

(c) The Ministry has not finalized a plan for installation of solar water pumping systems in the villages over the next five years. Therefore, no allocation of funds has been made so far for this purpose.

Standard for Agriculture Produce

3968. SHRI PURNMASI RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standard Authority of India has formulated standards for agriculture produce; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011 prescribe standards for various agricultural produce including food grain, milk, meat etc. details of which are available at www.fssai.gov.in.

[Translation]

Gyan Kendras in Panchayats

3969. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up 'Gyan Kendras' in Panchayats for extending the benefit of communications and information technology to people living in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated/released and utilised in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the total number of people benefited through said Kendras during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO) : (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, Ministry of Panchayati Raj proposes to extend the benefits of information and communication technology (ICT) to all sections of the rural population of the country through e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP), the centrally sponsored scheme for e-governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (e-PRIs). The scheme will bring about improved governance and improved service delivery through the Panchayats and enable greater accountability of Panchayati Raj Institutions to the community and other authorities. In this project an expenditure of Rs. 48.66 crore has been made for preparation of Information & Services Need Assessment (ISNA), State Detailed Project Report (DPR), Business Process Re-Engineering (BPR) and Software Development.

Under the aforesaid scheme, all Village and Block Panchayats are proposed to be provided with ICT infrastructure, including broadband connectivity. Appropriate software applications will also be deployed so as to enable Panchayats to meet the service needs of various stakeholders such as citizens, States/UTs and the Central Government. Induction of ICT at the Panchayats level on such a large scale will eventually result in building ICT culture at the level of the masses and enable rural public linkage to access the external world of knowledge and markets.

[English]

Exposure of NPS Fund

3970. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all fund houses designated for operating the New Pension System (NPS) corpus, have exposure in high rated corporate bonds;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Ministry to ensure exposure by the fund houses in good rating bonds to ensure safety to the investors;

(d) whether the fund houses have handful of categories for investment of the corpus and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken to popularise the NPS among investors especially employees working in private sector; and

(f) the action being taken to provide higher returns with moderate risk/lower risk like other Pension Funds in the market by providing lots of choice of schemes to the fund houses for money to be invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) The funds of the subscribers under the New Pension System (NPS) are invested by the Pension Fund Managers appointed by Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) as per the approved investment pattern. The approved investment pattern lays down investment guidelines providing a menu of financial instruments where the funds under NPS could be invested. The investment guidelines, *inter alia*, stipulate that in the category of debt securities, at least 75% of the investment of the funds under NPS is made in instruments having an investment grade rating from at least one credit rating agency.

(e) In order to popularise NPS amongst the investors including employees working in private sector, PFRDA has in place a Financial Literacy programme to create investor awareness and create adequate publicity amongst the target groups. The programme includes:

(i) Setting up of a website (Pfrda.org.in)

(ii) Dedicated help desk with a toll free number, which helps disseminate information on NPS and responds to the queries of the prospective clients.

(iii) Print and media campaign to popularise the NPS.

(f) The investment guidelines for NPS for all citizens provide adequate flexibility in terms of a wide variety of financial instruments as well as freedom to actively manage the portfolio accordance to the risk-return trade-off.

Further, pension funds of the Government employees, who are covered by NPS, are managed by three fund managers, namely, SBI Pension Fund Ltd., LIC Pension Fund Ltd. and UTI Retirement Solutions Ltd. Each year the incremental fund flows are divided among them in proportion of the returns generated by them in the preceding year. Investments of such pension funds are made in accordance with the investment pattern notified by the Government.

Foreign Students in Medical Colleges

3971. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed quota for foreign students including those from Nepal for admission to medical courses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the procedure and criteria for admission/nomination of such students including Nepalese students; and

(d) the details of foreign students, particularly from Nepal admitted/nominated in the medical colleges during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (c) Quota for foreign students is decided and allocated to Ministry of External Affairs on the basis of contribution of MBBS/BDS seats received in the Central Pool. Thereafter, Ministry of External Affairs decides the individual quotas for various countries including Nepal.

The foreign students are selected by Ministry of External Affairs on the basis of their merit and recommendations.

(d) 7 Nepali students in each academic year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been nominated by Ministry of External Affairs for MBBS courses in different medical colleges against Central Pool MBBS/BDS seats.

FUNDING FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Funding for Infrastructure Projects

3972. SHRI P.C GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI K.J.S.P.REDDY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government planning to raise over \$ 300 billion through long-term debt to fill the gap in funding for infrastructure projects in the 12th Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) : The need for funds for infrastructure projects is assessed from time to time and necessary steps, as per the changing situation, are continuously taken to fill the gap.

[Translation]

Common Entrance test for Medical Colleges

3973. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce common entrance test for admissions to Government, private and deemed medical colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said tests are likely to be introduced alongwith the modalities worked out for the purpose;

(d) whether there has been opposition from certain State Governments against the said move; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted a Committee which is presently working out the modalities related to the implementation of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to medical courses at both Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels throughout the country. No time frame can be specified for the introduction of the tests.

(d) and (e) A few State Governments have expressed apprehension about the proposed NEET which pertained to the syllabus, medium of test, reservation, etc.

[English]

Empowerment of Tribals

3974. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Project with external assistance under implementation in the tribal dominated blocks in Orissa;

(b) the details of other similar centrally funded projects that are proposed to be launched in Orissa State to help fast develop tribal belts in the State; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The status of implementation and the district-wise coverage of Orissa Tribal, Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) There is no proposal to launch similar centrally funded project by the Ministry. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the nodal Ministry for the overall welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes, implements various Central Sponsored Schemes, Central Sector Schemes and Special Area Programmes to fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of Scheduled Tribes in the country including the State of Orissa.

(c) The total project cost of current OTELP is Rs. 325.00 crore out of which the amount of assistance from the Government of Orissa is Rs.158.94 crore.

Statement

The Orissa Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented with financial assistance from Department for International Development (DFID, UK), International Funds for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP) in 30 backward Blocks of 7 districts, namely Gajapati, Kandhamal, Koraput, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur & Rayagada of Orissa since 2005 and will continue upto 2014-15. The district-wise coverage of OTELP programme is as under:

| S. No. | Name of the District | Total no of blocks | Total no of Micro Water-sheds | Total no of villages | Total no of House-holds benefited |
|--------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Koraput | 7 | 70 | 215 | 14455 |
| 2 | Kalahandi | 2 | 59 | 168 | 6142 |
| 3 | Gajapati | 5 | 60 | 163 | 6949 |
| 4 | Kandhamal | 5 | 59 | 172 | 7064 |
| 5 | Nawarangpur | 3 | 30 | 51 | 10024 |
| 6 | Malkangiri | 3 | 30 | 83 | 4026 |
| 7. | Rayagada | 5 | 50 | 182 | 7420 |
| TOTAL | | 30 | 358 | 1034 | 56080 |

[Translation]

Smuggling of Chinese Goods

3975: SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI

BAVALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the border trading posts manned by Customs department, State-wise;

(b) whether cheap Chinese goods getting smuggled through such border posts have adversely affected the local industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of trading posts manned by Customs department, State-wise, are as follows:-

| Country | State-wise Land Customs Station | No.of Land Customs Stations |
|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Pakistan | Punjab | 4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|-------------------|----|
| | Jammu and Kashmir | 3 |
| | Rajasthan | 2 |
| Myanmar | Manipur | 1 |
| | Mizoram | 1 |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| Bhutan | West Bengal | 2 |
| | Assam | 3 |
| Nepal | Bihar | 11 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 9 |
| | West Bengal | 2 |
| China | Sikkim | 1 |
| | Uttarakhand | 1 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| Bangladesh | West Bengal | 22 |
| | Assam | 11 |
| | Mizoram | 7 |
| | Tripura | 7 |
| | Meghalaya | 10 |

(b) The Customs department has detected several cases of smuggling of Chinese goods through border posts. However, this department has no such information that cheap Chinese goods getting smuggled through such border posts have adversely affected the local industries.

(c) Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated against the offenders involved in such smuggling. All Customs field formations have also been sensitized and alerted to prevent smuggling of cheap Chinese goods into the country.

Training to Elected Panchayats Representatives

3976: SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is assisting the States for the capacity building and training of elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance provided to the State Governments for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from the State Governments for setting up of Training Institutes/ Resource Centres, the number of proposals sanctioned out of them and funds sanctioned/released there under during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the progress made by the States in implementation of such programmes alongwith their impact on the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(e) the mechanism adopted by the Union Government for periodic monitoring of the functioning of these training programmes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PACHAYATIRAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of funds released during the last three years and the current year under the Capacity Building (CB) component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) Schemes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of funds sanctioned to various States for setting up of Training Institutes/ Resource Centers under CB component of BRGF and RGSY are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) As per data compiled by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), a total number of 15.24 lakh, 14.82 lakh and 24.45 lakh participants benefited from training programmes under BRGF, RGSY and other Schemes in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. The Resource Centres/ Training Institutes are being utilized for training courses.

(e) In order to ensure that the training programmes are implemented effectively, the Central Government monitors utilization of grants through progress reports, utilization certificates, audit reports, periodic communications, meetings, workshops and visits of senior officials to States. The Ministry has also engaged the National Level Monitors (NLMs) for field level monitoring of its various programmes including training programmes.

Statement-I

Details of funds released to States under Capacity Building & Training Component of BRGF and RGSY during last three years and the current year.

| | | (Rs. in crore) | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------------|------|
| Year | | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
| Sl. No. | State | Amount Released | | Amount Released | | Amount Released | | Amount Released (As on 24.08.11) | |
| | | BRGF | RGSY | BRGF | RGSY | BRGF | RGSY | BRGF | RGSY |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | - | 4.00 | 22.11 | 6.22 | 13.00 | 6.23 | 6.07 | - |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | - | 6.00 | 2.90 | - | - | 8.91 | - | - |
| 3 | Assam | - | 5.64 | - | 2.37 | 13.08 | 1.00 | - | - |
| 4 | Bihar | - | - | 25.78 | 3.28 | 31.34 | - | - | - |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 13.00 | - | 8.46 | 1.92 | 17.54 | 3.25 | - | - |
| 6 | Gujarat | 6.05 | - | 5.47 | - | 1.85 | 1.00 | - | 1.50 |
| 7 | Goa | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8 | Haryana | 3.23 | 0.95 | - | - | 2.00 | - | - | - |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1.96 | 6.78 | 1.76 | 4.89 | 2.00 | 2.43 | 0.47 | - |
| 10 | Jharkhand | - | - | - | 0.16 | 8.46 | - | - | - |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | - | - | 9.00 | - | - | - | - | 4.43 |
| 12 | Karnataka | - | - | 8.39 | 2.39 | 5.00 | 1.27 | - | 3.66 |
| 13 | Kerala | - | 0.59 | 2.00 | 0.59 | 1.28 | 3.60 | - | - |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 24.00 | 11.31 | 5.66 | - | 24.00 | 17.84 | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 15 | Maharashtra | 29.81 | 3.55 | - | 3.39 | 12.00 | 2.08 | - | - |
| 16 | Manipur | 4.60 | 0.40 | - | 2.10 | 2.02 | - | 0.67 | - |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 3.93 | - | 2.36 | - | 3.00 | - | - | - |
| 18 | Mizoram | 2.00 | - | 2.00 | - | 2.00 | - | - | - |
| 19 | Nagaland | 3.00 | - | 6.00 | - | 3.00 | - | - | - |
| 20 | Orissa | - | - | 23.27 | - | - | 3.14 | 0.19 | - |
| 21 | Punjab | - | - | 1.00 | - | 1.00 | 3.58 | 0.44 | - |
| 22 | Rajasthan | - | - | 32.08 | - | 8.45 | 2.17 | - | - |
| 23 | Sikkim | 1.00 | - | 0.73 | - | 0.84 | - | 0.63 | - |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 16.32 | - | - | 2.36 | 5.24 | - | - | - |
| 25 | Tripura | 0.83 | 3.95 | 0.89 | 0.82 | 1.00 | 2.70 | - | 1.25 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | - | - | 20.26 | 0.94 | 28.07 | 1.00 | - | - |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 9.00 | - | - | 2.07 | - | - | - | - |
| 28 | West Bengal | 16.97 | 1.59 | 10.52 | 1.90 | 11.00 | - | 4.82 | 0.94 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.15 |
| Total | | 135.70 | 44.76 | 190.64 | 35.40 | 197.17 | 60.20 | 13.29 | 11.93 |

Statement-II

Training Institutes (TIs)/ Resource Centres at Block and Other Levels Sanctioned under BRGF and RGSY (as on 24.08.2011)

| Sl. No. | State | Sanctioned under BRGF | Sanctioned under RGSY |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 656 | - |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 14 | 300 |
| 3 | Assam | 87 | 1 (TI) |
| 4 | Bihar | 5 | - |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 30 | - |
| 6 | Gujarat | 40 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------|-------------------|------|---------------------|
| 7 | Haryana | 12 | - |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 14 | 300 + 02 (TI) = 302 |
| 9 | Jammu and Kashmir | 25 | - |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 69 | |
| 11 | Karnataka | 32 | - |
| 12 | Kerala | 16 | - |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 189 | - |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 126 | |
| 15 | Manipur | 9 | - |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 15 | - |
| 17 | Mizoram | 7 | |
| 18 | Nagaland | 16 | - |
| 19 | Orissa | 205 | - |
| 20 | Punjab | 9 | - |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 86 | - |
| 22 | Sikkim | 5 | - |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 90 | - |
| 24 | Tripura | 0 | 2 (TI) |
| 25 | Uttar Pradesh | 388 | - |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 3 | - |
| 27 | West Bengal | 11 | - |
| Total | | 2159 | 605 |
| Grand Total | | 2764 | |

Acronym TI: Training Institute

Loans to MSME Sector

3977. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set by the Government for Public Sector Banks regarding loan disbursement to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector;

(b) whether some of the public sector banks including State Bank of India have failed to achieve the targets set by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against such banks;

(d) whether the MSME sector in the country are facing difficulties in getting long term finance;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Based on the recommendations of Prime Minister's Task Force on MSME, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) advised banks:

- i) To achieve a 20% year-an-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises to ensure enhanced credit flow;
- ii) The allocation of 60% of the MSE advances to the micro enterprises is to be achieved in stages viz. 50% in the year 2010-11, 55% in the year 2011-12 and 60% in the year 2012-13 and
- iii) To achieve a 10% annual growth in number of micro enterprise accounts.

(b) to (f) RBI has reported that 10 Banks in 2011 have achieved the target of 50% of total MSE lending to Micro enterprises. Further, 9 Banks have achieved more than 10% year-an-year growth in the number of Micro enterprises accounts as on March 2011. It has also been reported by RBI that 22 Banks including State Bank of India (SBI) have achieved more than 20% year-an-year growth in credit to MSE sector as on March 2011. The RBI is closely monitoring the achievement of targets by banks on a half-yearly basis, i.e., March and September each year. The matter is followed up with the underperforming banks by the Government as well as RBI by holding meetings with banks to impress upon the banks to devise strategies to gear up the credit mechanism for the sector.

Bio-Diesel Programme

3978. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for bio-diesel programme in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) The National Policy on Biofuels, notified by the Govt. of India in December 2009, has *inter-alia*, laid down detailed guidelines for promotion of production of bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel. According to the National Policy, the indicative target for biodiesel blending by the year 2017 is 20%. The main components of the National Biofuels Policy regarding bio-diesel are as follows:

- Bio-diesel production will be taken up from non-edible oil seeds in waste/degraded/marginal lands.
- Major thrust on research, development and demonstration with focus on plantations, processing and production of Biofuels;
- Minimum Purchase Price (MPP) for purchase of Bio-diesel with periodic revision to be fixed.

(c) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) announced a bio-diesel purchase policy effective from 1.1.2006. As per this policy, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) would buy bio-diesel at a uniform landed price which is reviewed from time to time. The price of bio-diesel effective from June 26, 2010 is Rs 29.50 per litre. The OMCs are to purchase bio-diesel for blending with high speed diesel at 20 identified Purchase Centres across the country. The present target for bio-diesel blending is indicated as 5%. Intensive Research and Development on development and cultivation of improved varieties of *Jatropha* has been taken up by various concerned Ministries and Departments such as Ministry

of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Bio-technology, etc..

Products/Drugs

3979. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether all the patented pharmaceutical products/drugs including those imported from outside which are being marketed in the country are approved and registered with the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (COSCO):

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of criteria and procedure for grant of approval/registration to the imported and newly introduced drugs alongwith the provisions made for the purpose in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act;

(d) whether above procedure and provisions have been followed for granting approval/registration to the imported and newly introduced drugs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Drugs, irrespective of their patent status, imported into the country are regulated by the office of Drug Controller General (India) under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules made thereunder through the system of registration & import licenses.

(c) The criteria and procedure for grant of registration of the imported drugs and approval for marketing of new drugs have been prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

For the purpose of grant of Registration Certificates, the manufacturer abroad or his agent in India is required to make application to the office of the Drugs Controller General (India) in Form 40 along with specified fees, power

of attorney in favour of the agent in India and the information and undertakings as specified in Schedule D(I) and D(II) of the said Rules duly signed by or on behalf of the manufacturer. Thereafter, the importer is required to obtain the import licence from the said authority for the import of drugs registered for import.

For the purpose of import of newly introduced drugs *i.e.* new drugs, prior permission is required to be obtained from the office of the Drugs Controller General (India) for marketing the drug in the country. The applicant is required to submit application in Form 44 along with the specified fees and technical data in respect of safety and efficacy of the drug for grant of permission to import the new drug in to the country. The applicant is then required to get the drug registered for import into the country.

(d) and (e): Yes. The said permissions are granted in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules there under.

[Translation]

Reimbursement of Plastic Surgery Expenses

3980. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries are not reimbursed the plastic surgery expenses for accident or criminal violence cases;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to reimburse the medical expenses to the CGHS cardholders for plastic surgery necessitated due to said causes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) Expenditure incurred on the treatment undertaken in emergency is reimbursable as per CGHS approved rates. Plastic surgery undertaken for therapeutic and functional purposes is reimbursable. However, plastic surgery undertaken purely for cosmetic purposes is not reimbursable.

[English]

Excise Duty Evasion

3981. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of excise duty evasion by some steel companies have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

Forest Rights Act, 2006

3982. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued operational guidelines to the States under the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has notified the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)

Rules, 2008 on 1st January, 2008 for implementing the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008 *inter-alia* lay down (i) the functions/composition of the Gram Sabha, Sub-Divisional Level Committee, District Level Committee and the State Level Monitoring Committees constituted under the Act; (ii) the procedure for filing, determination and verification of claims by the Gram Sabha; (iii) the process of verifying claims by the Forest Rights Committee set up by the Gram Sabha; (iv) the evidence to be submitted for determination of forest rights; and (v) the procedure for filing petitions to Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level Committee.

(c) As per the information available with the Ministry, the States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. As per the information collected from the State/UT Governments, till 31st July, 2011, more than 31.45 lakh claims have been filed and more than 12.02 lakh titles have been distributed under the Act. More than 16 thousand titles were ready for distribution.

DA Relief under the NPS

3983. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which pensioners under the New Pension Scheme (NPS) are proposed to be safeguarded from any inflationary trends;

(b) whether under NPS, employees will be eligible for Dearness Allowance (DA) relief after retirement on the line similar to the dispensation under the current scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) New Pension System (NPS) is a defined contribution based pension system. These contributions are invested by the Pension Fund Managers appointed by Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) as per the approved investment pattern. Individuals can normally exit at or after age 60 years for tier-I of the pension system. At exit the individual would be mandatorily required to invest 40 percent of pension wealth to purchase an annuity (from a life insurance company regulated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority). The individual would receive a lump-sum of the remaining pension wealth, which he would be free to utilise in any manner. Individuals would have to flexibility to leave the pension system prior to age 60. However, in this case, the mandatory annuitisation would be 80% of the pension wealth. In the current market for annuities in India, annuities indexed to inflation are not available.

(b) No, Madam

(c) Dearness relief is available to Government employees who are covered under the defined benefit pension scheme. As mentioned in part (a), the NPS is a defined contribution scheme wherein the accumulated pension wealth is used for paying the lump sum payment of 60% to the individual subscriber and minimum 40% is used for purchase of annuity.

[Translation]

Free/Affordable treatment of Cancer Patients

3984. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

SHR CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether a large number of people are suffering from cancer in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such patients died of the disease during each of the last three years and current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide free/affordable diagnostic services and medical treatment to the poor cancer patients at district level across the country; and

(d) if so, the action plan drawn alongwith the operational guidelines and the financial modalities worked out for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) :

(a) and b) As per the Report of National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of Cancer Cases in the country is around 28 lakh. The number of cancer patients died in India, State/UT-wise is not centrally maintained,

(c) and (d) The Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) last year. The new programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-12. Under the programme, 65 Government Medical Colleges including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres would be extended financial assistance of Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government) for strengthening cancer care facilities. Government has also 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 in these districts to treat 100 cancer cases from the BPL category @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient. The Government has set up the "Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (CPF) to provide financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) cancer patients. Besides this, in the

Government health care delivery system, the modalities of treatment are either free or subsidized for the poor cancer patients.

The detailed operational guidelines have also been posted on the website of the Ministry *i.e.*, www.mohfw.nic.in.

[English]

Surveillance network for new vaccines

3985. SHRI K. SUGUMAR :

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN :

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

(a) whether the programmatic errors were the cause of child deaths after immunization in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has joined the global post-marketing surveillance network for new vaccines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to be taken for imparting training to paramedical staff undertaking immunization so as to minimize programmatic errors in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) Yes. Programme errors are one of the causes of child deaths after immunization in the country.

(b) Fatal programmatic errors are usually associated with Measles vaccine. As per the existing guidelines measles vaccine needs to be used within 4 hours of reconstitution. Failure to observe this precaution could result in fatal Toxic Shock Syndrome due to secondary infection of the vaccine with *Staphylococcus Aureus* (Bacteria). In some situations use of wrong diluent for reconstitution has also been reported as another cause.

(c) Yes.

(d) Global Post Marketing Surveillance (PMS) Network is part of the World Health Organization (WHO) Programme for International Drug Monitoring, which is maintained by the Uppsala Monitoring Centre (UMC) in Sweden. Globally, 12 countries are part of the PMS network and as part of this network, the case-based Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) data from the member countries are reported to the global database through web-based data management system developed by the UMC named as "VigiFlow". Currently, the VigiFlow software is used by pharmaco-vigilance centers of 32 member countries of the WHO-UMC Programme.

From India, Maharashtra state has participated in the Global Post Marketing Surveillance (PMS) Network for new vaccines, in October 2009. National AEFI Committee has approved the data flow mechanism for reporting to the MS network in October 2010.

(e) The paramedical staff and health workers involved in service delivery under immunization program are trained in safe immunization practices, including vaccine handling, vaccine reconstitution, injection safety, and safe waste disposal. In addition Operational Guidelines for Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) have been developed and disseminated for reporting and case management of AEFI.

Funds to Non-Governmental Organisations

3985. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the Government provides funds/ budgetary support to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in the welfare of women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds/ budgetary support provided by the Government to them alongwith the achievements made by them during each

of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any reduction in the financial assistance/budgetary support to these NGOs for 2011-12;

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

(e) whether some of the proposals submitted by NGOs during the said period are still lying pending with the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) Yes. Madam The Government provides budgetary support to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of a number of welfare schemes for women and children such as Swadhar, Ujjawala, Support to Training &

Empolyment Programme for Women (STEP), Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the children of working mothers etc. There are also Schemes which have some components for implementation through NGOs. Scheme-wise allocations and releases for the last three years are available in respective Annual Reports, 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 in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) There is no earmarking of budgetary support for the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in the implementation of welfare schemes for woman and children.

(e) and (f) The proposals from NGOs, as and when received 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.

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 | 30.5 |

| 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 & 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 & 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 (ENB) | 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 |
| 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 |

[Translation]

Delay in commissioning of HYDRO power projects

3987. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from certain quarters regarding delay in commissioning of various hydro power projects resulting in lesser power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay, project-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for early commissioning of the various hydro power projects, which are under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) A hydro

capacity of 4710 MW has been commissioned so far, as against the Mid-Term Review target of 8237 MW for the 11th Plan. Another hydro capacity of 1491 MW is likely to be commissioned during the remaining current financial year. Thus, a total hydro capacity of 6201 MW is likely to be commissioned during 11th Plan. The major reasons for delay in commissioning of balance hydro capacity of 2036 MW are land acquisition problems, resettlement & rehabilitation problems, law & order problems, geological surprises during the construction phase, etc. Project wise details along with reasons for delay for such projects are given in the enclosed Statement. To ensure timely commissioning of ongoing projects various steps such as rigorous monitoring at different levels including the Ministry of Power, the Central Electricity Authority, the Power Project Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group so as to resolve issues/bottlenecks faced by the developers, enhancement of main plant equipment manufacturing capacity by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative to overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, etc. have been taken up.

Statement

Hydro Capacity Slipping from Mid Term Review Target (8237 MW) of 11th Plan

| Particulars | Benefits (MW) | Reasons for slippages |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Central Sector | | |
| Teesta Low Dam-III NHPC, W.B. 4x33 = 132 MW | 132 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods in the year 2007, May, 2009 and July/August. 2010. Frequent interruption of works due to GJM agitation. |
| Teesta Low Dam-IV NHPC, W.B. 4x40= 160 MW | 160 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods in the year 2007, May, 2009 and July/August. 2010. Frequent interruption of works due to GJM agitation. |
| Nimoo Bazgo NHPC, J&K 3x15= 45 MW | 45 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very short working season available due to extreme cold climate at site. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Parbati-III NHPC, H.P. 4x130= 520 MW | 520 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Slow progress in Head Race Tunnel due to poor Geology. |
| Sub-total (Central) | 857 | |
| State Sector | | |
| Nagarujana Sagar TR APGENCO, A.P. 2x25= 50 MW | 50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unprecedented floods on 01.10.2009 ● Slow progress in Dam & associated HM works. |
| Bhawani Barrage-III TNEB, T.N. 2x15= 30 MW | 30 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Slow progress of Barrage & associated HM works. |
| Sub-total (State) | 80 | |
| Private Sector | | |
| Maheshwar M.P. 10x40= 400 MW | 400 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cash flow problem. ● R&R issues. |
| Chujachen Gati, Sikkim 2x49.5= 99 MW | 99 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Slow progress in HRT works. |
| Teesta-III Sikkim 6x200= 1200 MW | 600 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bad geology in vertical pressure shaft has affected the schedule of commissioning. |
| Sub-total (Private) | 1099 | |
| Total: | 2036 | |

[English]

**Misuse of Kisan Vikas Patra for
Money Laundering**

3988. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATHT MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the misuse of the popular small savings scheme Kisan Vikas Patra for money laundering;

(b) whether the Government has appointed any panel to look into the matter;

(c) if so, whether the panel has submitted its recommendations to the Government; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the panel. alongwith the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.P ALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The Directorate of Enforcement has not come across any such case of the money laundering.

(b) No. Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Foreign Tourists

3989. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of foreign and domestic tourists visiting the rural tourist spots in the country has declined sharply;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of domestic and foreign tourists who have visited rural tourist spots during the last three years and the current year,

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend some concessions to the foreign tourists who avail the facilities in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to increase the flow of domestic as well as foreign tourists in the rural tourists spots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile data of tourists visiting rural tourist spots separately. However, the total number of domestic tourist visits (DTVs) and foreign tourist visits (FTVs) to different states and UTs during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as given below:

| (In million) | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|
| Year | DTVs | FTVs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2008 | 563.03 | 14.38 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|--------|-------|
| 2009 | 668.80 | 14.37 |
| 2010 | 740.21 | 17.85 |

(c) to (e) The steps taken by the Ministry of Tourism to promote rural tourism include providing financial assistance to State/UT Governments for infrastructure development and capacity building under its Rural Tourism scheme, publicity under the Incredible India campaign, and facilitating participation of artisans from rural tourism sites in major domestic and international events/fairs.

OTC Sale of Antibiotics

3990. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes a new policy by including a separate Schedule HX under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for a number of antibiotics in order to stop/restrict their Over-the- Counter (OTC) sale across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the mechanism proposed for the purpose;

(c) the extent to which such policy is likely to deal with irrational use of antibiotics and also adverse effects of commercialisation in health care sector;

(d) whether there has been opposition to this move from certain quarters; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to address the concerns of various stakeholders in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) A Task Force was constituted by the Government to

recommend measures to attend to the problem of multi drugs resistance arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial drugs in the country and to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbial resistance. It has recommended various steps to rationalize the use of antibiotics in the country. The recommendations include *inter alia* a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate sale of antibiotics, curtailing the availability of Fixed Dose Combinations, start colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restrict their access only to tertiary care hospitals. It has also recommended to develop standardized Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing methodology, develop detailed Standard Operating Procedures for microbial identification and for reporting, training of doctors, etc.

The Drugs Consultative Committee in its meeting held on 28th October, 2010 also recommended that a new Schedule may be, incorporated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 as Schedule HX and alongwith antibiotics it should include other categories of drugs like anti- TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs which are commonly misused. It was also recommended that these drugs should be sold on double prescriptions where one copy of the prescription is to be retained by the chemist for one year. This will help in auditing the sale of such drugs. The DCC agreed to the recommendations of the, Task Force that third generation of antibiotics should be permitted to be sold to the tertiary care hospitals only.

(d) and (e) The draft rules for insertion of the proposed new Schedule have not yet been published for inviting the comments of the public / stakeholders as required under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940. Certain objections to the proposed move have, however, been received from certain quarters. Once the draft rules are published, the said, objections would also be examined comprehensively alongwith the comments received as per the due procedure for the amendment of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, as provided under the Act.

Micro Finance Institutions

3991. SHRI KIRTI AZAD.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) operating in the country alongwith their annual turnover and interest earned during the last three years;

(b) whether some of the said MFIs are operating in the country without obtaining the requisite licence; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken against such MFIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Only Non Banking Finance companies (NBFCs) undertaking microfinance activities are registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Such NBFCs-MFIs are classified as "loan" companies and are regulated in terms of the provisions of the Chapter III B of RBI Act, 1934 and the Directions issued under it. There are 36 such companies that are registered with RBI, the details are as under:

| S.No. | State | Name of the NBFC (MFI) |
|-------|----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Gujarat | Chandan Dhara Finance Ltd. |
| 2. | Karnataka | Ujivan Financial Services Ltd. |
| 3. | | BSS Microfinance Private Ltd. |
| 4. | | Janalakshmi Financial Services Ltd. |
| 5. | Orissa | M/s. Adhikar Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd. |
| 6. | Andhra Pradesh | Asmitha Microfin Limited |
| 7. | | Future Financial Services Ltd. |
| 8. | | Maanaveeya Holdings & L. Investments Pvt. Ltd. |
| 9. | | Share Microfin Ltd. |

| S.No. | State | Name of the NBFC (MFI) |
|-------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 10. | | SKS Microfinance Private Ltd. |
| 11. | | Spandana Sphoortv Finance Ltd. |
| 12. | | Nano Financial Services India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 13. | | Microsupport Financial Services Ltd. |
| 14. | | CRESA Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. |
| 15. | | Keertana Financial Ltd. |
| 16. | | SWAWS Microcredit Cor. India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 17. | | G.P. Mass Finance Ltd. |
| 18. | | Sai Adarsha Finance & Investments India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 19. | | The Beliwether Microfinance Fund Pvt. Ltd. |
| 20. | | Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Ltd. |
| 21. | | Jacynth Finvest Pvt. Ltd. |
| 22. | | Saadhana Innovative Financial Products And Services Ltd. |
| 23. | | Dovefin Microfinance Pvt. Ltd. |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | Nimisha Finance India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 25. | | Sonata Finance Pvt. Ltd. |
| 26. | West Bengal | Grameen Financial Services Pvt. |
| 27. | | Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. |
| 28. | | Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. |
| 29. | | Disari Savings & Credit Corpn Ltd. |
| 30. | New Delhi | Saija Finance Pvt. Ltd. |
| 31. | | Star Global Resources Pvt. Ltd. |
| 32. | | Vikam Finlease Pvt. Ltd. |
| 33. | | Mimoza Enterprises Ltd. |
| 34. | | Bhartiya Samruddhi Finance Ltd. |
| 35. | | Comet Leasing & Finance Ltd. |
| 36. | Rajasthan | Sahayata Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd. |

Source: RBI

[English]

Multi Speciality Hospitals

3992. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of super/multi speciality hospitals in the country, Statewise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to construct more such multi speciality hospitals in future in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the amount allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (c) Since Health being a State subject, data in regard to number of multi speciality hospitals in the country is not maintained centrally.

The responsibility of construction of multi speciality hospitals rests with State Governments. However, Government of India augments the effort of the State Governments. Government of India is setting up six AIIMS-like institutions, one each at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), at an estimated cost of Rs.840 Crore each, to provide affordable tertiary healthcare facilities and quality medical education in the country.

Interest - free Loans to Drought hit areas

3993. SHRI MOHO. ASRARUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided interest free loans to the people in drought hit areas during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar and if not, the reasons therefor:

(c) the details of the benefits extended to the people living Below Poverty Line during the said period, State-wise including Bihar; and

(d) the other 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 (d) Reserve Bank has issued standing guidelines to banks in order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities. 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.

In order to assist distressed farmers whose accounts have earlier been rescheduled/converted on account of natural calamities as also farmers defaulting on their loans, due to circumstances beyond their control, banks have been advised to frame transparent One Time Settlement (OTS) policies for such farmers, with the approval of their Boards.

Checking Fake Currency

3994. SHRI ANANRAO ADSUL:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all mints and ink factories of Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited in the country went live on systems, applications and products which enable them to make online transactions using Enterprise Resource Planning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for introduction of new system for all mints and ink factories in the country; and

(d) the extent to which the new system will be able to check the circulation of fake currency in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Yes Madam. All four Mints and Ink Factory in SPMCIL have gone live on SAP ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning). Although, online transactions are happening since go-live dates; the system is in stabilization phase.

(c) The purpose of the ERP system being implemented is to facilitate the flow of business information between all business functions inside SPMCIL. SPMCIL is mainly looking forward to improvements in two areas - transparency and efficiency.

(d) The currency presses have not yet gone live on ERP. As such ERP is not expected to check circulation of fake currency.

New it Return Forms

3995: SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced Sahaj and Sugam forms for paying income tax return;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives thereof; and

(d) the manner in which it would be useful to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The new forms Sahaj (Form ITR-I) and Sugam (Form ITR-4S) were introduced for Assessment Year 2011-12, *vide* Notification No.18/2011, S.O.693(E) dated 5th April, 2011.

(c) The objective is to simplify the process of filing of income tax returns for individual taxpayers.

(d) Both the income tax return forms are annexure-less and can also be e-filed. These forms are easy to fill and would enable faster processing of returns.

[Translation]

Sea Coast Tourist Spots

3996. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA :
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether coastal tourist spots are getting enough tourists as per their potential;

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

(c) the funds allocated and spent for the development

of coastal tourist spots during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the sea coast tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism (MOT), does not compile the data on tourists visiting coastal tourist spots. However, the number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States and Union Territories (UTs) Administrations including those to coastal tourist spots during 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Development of tourism infrastructure projects including those relating to coastal tourism are primarily the responsibility of the States/UTs. However, MOT provides central financial assistance for the development of tourism infrastructure on the basis of proposals received from States/UTs subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority in accordance with the guidelines. The details of the projects and amount sanctioned to the States/UTs during the 11th Five Year Plan till 31.03.2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Ministry of Tourism accords due priority to projects proposed by States/UTs to boost the sea coast tourism during the prioritization meetings held with them.

Statement-I

(Figure in Lakhs)

| S. No. | State/UT | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | |
|--------|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | | Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign | Domestic | Foreign |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 123914 | 12512 | 142042 | 13684 | 180781 | 14615 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 132684906 | 789180 | 157489927 | 795173 | 155789584 | 322825 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 149292 | 3020 | 195147 | 3945 | 227857 | 3395 |
| 4 | Assam | 3617306 | 14426 | 3850521 | 14942 | 4050924 | 15157 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 5 | Bihar ® | 11889611 | 345572 | 15784679 | 423042 | 18491804 | 635722 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 908569 | 34762 | 914742 | 37967 | 905450 | 39333 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh* | 442910 | 1314 | 511561 | 1277 | 566298 | 1586 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 505380 | 5719 | 506625 | 7109 | 495575 | 1698 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 465033 | 5266 | 563461 | 5748 | 774166 | 5139 |
| 10 | Deihl ® | 2132970 | 2339287 | 8834047 | 1958272 | 13558353 | 1893650 |
| 11 | Goa | 2020416 | 351123 | 2127063 | 376640 | 2201752 | 441053 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 15505264 | 110702 | 15909931 | 102747 | 18861296 | 130739 |
| 13 | Haryana | 5973123 | 87172 | 6408423 | 137094 | 6915269 | 106433 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 9372697 | 376736 | 11036572 | 400583 | 12873986 | 453616 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 7638977 | 54697 | 9234862 | 54475 | 9973189 | 48099 |
| 16 | Jharkhand ® | 6030028 | 5803 | 7610160 | 13872 | 6885273 | 15695 |
| 17 | Karnataka ® @ | 12797937 | 314540 | 32701647 | 326944 | 38202077 | 380995 |
| 18 | Kerala | 7591250 | 598929 | 7789378 | 548737 | 8595075 | 659265 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 1571 | 1699 | 6553 | 4309 | 7705 | 1512 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 22088927 | 251733 | 23106206 | 200819 | 38079595 | 250430 |
| 21 | Maharashtra ® | 20553359 | 2056913 | 30628394 | 2426362 | 48465492 | 5083126 |
| 22 | Manipur | 112151 | 354 | 124229 | 337 | 114062 | 389 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 549936 | 4919 | 591398 | 4522 | 652756 | 4177 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 55924 | 902 | 56651 | 513 | 57292 | 731 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 21129 | 1209 | 20953 | 1423 | 21094 | 1132 |
| 26 | Orissa | 6358445 | 43966 | 6891510 | 45684 | 7591615 | 50432 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 827799 | 60309 | 851192 | 54039 | 835872 | 50964 |
| 28 | Punjab ®@ | 509428 | 157713 | 5369995 | 110404 | 10583509 | 137122 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 28358918 | 1477646 | 25558691 | 1073414 | 25543877 | 1278523 |
| 30 | Sikkim®@ | 512373 | 21162 | 615628 | 17730 | 700011 | 20757 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 98285121 | 2029410 | 115755800 | 2369050 | 111637104 | 2804687 |
| 32 | Trpura | 245438 | 3577 | 317541 | 4246 | 342273 | 5212 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh®@ | 124843242 | 1584780 | 134831852 | 1550309 | 144754977 | 1675123 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 20546323 | 99910 | 21934567 | 106470 | 30206030 | 127258 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 19314440 | 1133671 | 20528534 | 1180418 | 21072324 | 1192187 |
| | Total | 563034107 | 14380633 | 668800482 | 14372300 | 740214297 | 17852777 |

* Estimated using-all India growth rate

@ Revised for 2009

®@ Revised for 2008 and 2009

Statement-II

Tourism Projects Sanctioned During
11th Five Year Plan Upto 31.03.2011

(Rs. In Crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | No. of Projects Sanctioned | Amount Sanctioned |
|---------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 40 | 193.85 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 51 | 143.57 |
| 3 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Assam | 21 | 84.86 |
| 5 | Bihar | 18 | 57.59 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 17 | 30.74 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 10 | 45.23 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3 | 0.24 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 1 | 0.12 |
| 10 | Delhi | 23 | 75.57 |
| 11 | Goa | 7 | 72.92 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 14 | 34.61 |
| 13 | Haryana | 29 | 98.98 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 40 | 128.32 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 112 | 219.94 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 15 | 19.12 |
| 17 | Kerala | 33 | 139.77 |
| 18 | Karnataka | 25 | 118.53 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 1 | 7.82 |
| 20 | Maharashtra | 15 | 80.20 |
| 21 | Manipur | 31 | 107.09 |
| 22 | Meghalaya | 25 | 61.14 |
| 23 | Mizoram | 26 | 65.68 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------|----------------|------|---------|
| 24 | Madhya Pradesh | 51 | 162.76 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 56 | 111.51 |
| 26 | Orissa | 34 | 116.00 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 16 | 74.45 |
| 28 | Punjab | 14 | 62.30 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 25 | 110.91 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 78 | 188.53 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 43 | 140.03 |
| 32 | Tripura | 42 | 76.12 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 33 | 117.39 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 17 | 96.02 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 37 | 120.74 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 1003 | 3162.65 |

Profitability and Coverage of Insurance Sector

3997. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Industry has steadily developed as a profitable industry during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual average growth rate of the industry during the said period; and

(d) the percentage of people covered under various insurance schemes in the country, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) As informed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the overall profit/loss after Tax of the Indian insurance industry is as under:

(Rs in crore)

| Financial Year | Life Insurance | General Insurance | Total |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 2007-08 | -3415.34 | 2862.99 | -552.35 |
| 2008-09 | -4882.98 | 842.33 | -4040.85 |
| 2009-10 | -988.80 | 1201.71 | 212.91 |
| 2010-11 | 2647.29 | -197.56 | 2449.73 |

(c) The annual average growth of life insurance industry in terms of total insurance premium is 17.18% for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11. The annual average growth of general insurance industry in terms of Gross Direct Premium is 15.92% for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11.

(d) The growth in insurance sector is internationally measured in terms of insurance penetration (percentage of insurance premium to Gross Domestic Product) and insurance density (per capital premium determined in US\$) of Indian insurance industry. The details are as under:

Insurance Penetration (Premium as % of GDP)

| Year | Total Business | Life | Non Life |
|------|----------------|------|----------|
| 2005 | 3.14 | 2.53 | 0.61 |
| 2006 | 4.80 | 4.10 | 0.60 |
| 2007 | 4.70 | 4.00 | 0.60 |
| 2008 | 4.60 | 4.00 | 0.60 |
| 2009 | 5.39 | 4.73 | 0.66 |

Insurance Density (Premium per capita in INR)

| Year | Total Business | Life | Non Life |
|------|----------------|------|----------|
| 2005 | 1039 | 838 | 201 |
| 2006 | 1758 | 1520 | 238 |
| 2007 | 2133 | 1849 | 284 |
| 2008 | 2169 | 1886 | 284 |
| 2009 | 2485 | 2183 | 302 |

Note: Insurance density is converted to INR (1 US\$ = 45.7695 INR).

Source: IRDA

[English]

PERFORMANCE OF RGGVY AND R-APDRP

3998. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) and the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for rural BPL households has been very poor;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to absence of monitoring mechanism the Government has sustained a huge loss while implementing the above schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to evolve a monitoring mechanism to monitor the funds earmarked for these two schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (d) 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 in the country and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for providing access to electricity to all households in the country.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidutikaran Yojana :

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. 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. The progress of release of BPL connections under RGGVY so far is quite satisfactory. The remaining works in the sanctioned projects under RGGVY are expected to be completed by the end of XI Plan period.

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme:

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 Cr. have been sanctioned.

At present, R-APDRP schemes are at different stages of implementation and are yet to be fully implemented. The performance of R-APDRP can be judged only after complete implementation.

(e) and (f) The Govt. of India has taken the following steps for the effective implementation of RGGVY:

- (i) The Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee chaired by Secretary (Power), MoP, which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the states have notified formation of district committees.

- (iii) The States have also been requested by MOP to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) Ministry of Power, the Government of India as well as Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedules.

The steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) sanctions monitors and reviews the implementation of R-APDRP at Central level. Monthly review meetings are held by PFC (the nodal agency to operationalize the programme) and for evaluation of ongoing works, field visits are undertaken by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) & Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

The scheme is also being monitored by concerned utility and by State Distribution Reforms Committee headed by State Power Secretary. PFC, the Nodal agency also organizes regional seminars to provide experience sharing platform between various utilities.

Since the conversion of loan into grant is subject to completion of projects within stipulated time frame and reduction of AT&C losses, State utilities undertake regular reviews of progress of implementation of the scheme in their respective States.

[Translation]

Supply of Ayurvedic Medicines

3999. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: (a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding supply of substandard Ayurvedic medicines to the CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken by the Government against the defaulters in the matter; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of quality Ayurvedic medicines to the CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries by the suppliers/manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Two complaints were received regarding supply of substandard Ayurvedic Medicines to CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries in Delhi:

- (1) Complaint by Shri J.P. Sharma received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) regarding supply of suprious drugs by the CGHS dispensary at North Avenue; and
- (2) Complaint/suggestions made by Mr. Vijay Rayu through e-mail regarding procurement of substandard medicines by AMSD.

(b) (1) As per information furnished by the CGHS Ayurvedic dispensary at North Avenue, Delhi, Shri J. P. Sharma, the complainant, was issued "Badam Tail" (Almond Oil) from batch No. 244 with manufacturing date of October, 2010, by local indenting through the authorized local chemist. However, in the complaint filed by Shri Sharma, he submitted a package of "Almond Oil" with batch No. B-147 with December, 2010 as the date of manufacturing. Ayurvedic Medical Stores Depot, CGHS wrote twice to Shri Sharma about the complaint and both the letters were returned undelivered to the CGHS. Hence, it is clear that the complaint of Shri Sharma was a frivolous and pseudonymous one.

(2) Shri Rayu and alleged that (i) all firms having registration certificates are illegal and supply only substandard medicines (ii) majority of companies manufacturing quality drugs have opted out of CGHS and the others are on their way out and that medicines not having acceptance in the market find their way to CGHS.

CGHS procures generic medicines from Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Ramanagar which has been setup for producing medicines for CGHS beneficiaries. Proprietary medicines are procured from the manufacturer/distributor directly after the discount to be offered on the medicines is settled in advances. For any non-proprietary medicines not being manufactured by the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, CGHS floats tenders at regular intervals of time.

A formulary of medicines is prepared by Committee of experts in the field of Ayush only in respect of those medicines which are not produced by IMPCL. After the formulary of medicines is decided, the supplier is selected by floating an open tender. The tender document specifies the quality and quantity of drugs expected to be delivered to CGHS.

The firms selected for supply of medicines are required to give samples, which are tested for quality. Only if the sample meets the quality, the selected firm is requested to supply the medicines as per requirement. Hence, it is incorrect to say that sub-standard medicines are supplied to CGHS.

(c) (i) Firms supplying ayush medicines have now been directed to mention batch-wise lab report of each and every batch supplied to CGHS;

- (ii) Random Checking of medicines is done by obtaining report from Government labs; and
- (iii) Matching of the supplies with the control sample retained in CGHS is done and lab reports are submitted at the time of tendering.

Decrease in FDI

4000. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether different scams like 2G, Commonwealth Games, etc. has led to decrease in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the report of the United Nations India has slipped to 14th position as compared to last year;

(d) if so, the total decrease in FDI and impact on infrastructure development of the country; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to regain the investors' confidence in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows received in the country during the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to June, 2011) are as under :

| S.No. | Financial Year (April-March) | FDI in Rs. crore | FDI in US \$ million |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | 2009-10 | 123,120 | 25,834 |
| 2. | 2010-11 | 88,520 | 19,427 |
| 3. | 2011-12 (up to June, 2011) | 60,164 | 13,441 |

As per UNCTAD World Investment Report 2011, India ranked 14th, in terms of Global FDI inflows during the calendar year 2010. DIPP does not have information on the impact of decline in FDI on infrastructure development of the country.

(e) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted on the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime in the recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, through a consultative process, with a view to making it more investor friendly.

The Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies

and procedures and opportunities. International Cooperation for industrial partnerships is achieved through both bilateral and multilateral arrangements. At bilateral level, this is achieved through a number of joint commissions and joint working groups, for promoting industrial, technical and scientific cooperation with select countries. The Government has also set up CEOs' Forums/Business Leaders' Forum with some countries for active business-to-business cooperation and for developing a road map for partnership and industrial cooperation. It also coordinates with apex industry associations, such as FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, both through bilateral and multilateral initiatives intended to stimulate inflow of foreign direct investment into India, besides participating in the Joint Business Councils and other interactive sessions organized by them.

Proposals for Changes in Audit Act, 1971

4001. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKAPAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for making crucial changes in the Audit Act, 1971 has been received by the Government;

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

(c) whether the accounts of some Government entities registered under the Societies Registration Act go unaudited under the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to redress the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and b) Proposal has been received from C&AG for amendment of the comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. The proposal *inter-alia* includes certain new

definitions, provisions for addressing issues related to change in Government structure, process, funding; access of information and placement of reports in Parliament/State Legislatures.

The proposal has been referred to State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments for comments.

(c) and (d) As per the Section 14 Sub-Section(1) of the C&AG (DPC Act, 1971 where any body or authority is substantially financed by grants or loans from the Consolidated Fund of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General shall, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force applicable to the body or authority, as the case may be, audit all receipts and expenditure of that body or authority and to report on the receipts and expenditure audited by him. Notwithstanding any thing contained in sub-section (1) the Comptroller and Auditor General may with the previous approval of the President audit all receipts and expenditure of any body or authority where the grants or loans to such body or authority from the Consolidated Fund of India in a Financial Year is not less than rupees one crore.

Proposal of C&AG as indicated at (a) & (b) above also deals with this issue and has been referred to State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments for comments.

[Translation]

Opening of Bank Branches in Rural Areas

4002. YOGI ADITYANATH :

SHRI PRABODH PANDA :

DR. KIRIT PREM JIBHAI SOLANKI :

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH :

SHRI K. SUGUMAR :

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the urban, semi-urban and rural areas alongwith the amount deposited therein during the last three years and as on date, State-wise, including Gujarat, Jharkhand

and West Bengal and bank-wise, including State Bank of India;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the PSBs for opening of their branches in the country particularly in the rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat, Jharkhand and West Bengal and bank-wise including State Bank of India alongwith the action taken on such proposal; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide adequate bank branches in the country particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) The details about number of bank branches and deposits, State-wise and Bank-wise are given in the enclosed Statement- I to IV

General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (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) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks 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.

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.

Statement-I

State-wise and population group-wise number of functioning branches of public sector banks as on

281

Written Answers

BHADRA 4, 1933 (Saka)

to Questions

282

| Sr. No. | Slate | 31/03/2009 | | | | | 31/03/2010 | | | | | 31/03/2011 | | | | | 30/06/2011 | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-Politan | Total | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-Politan | Total | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-Politan | Total | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-Politan | Total |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 17 | 19 | | | 36 | 19 | 20 | | | 39 | 19 | 22 | | | 41 | 19 | 22 | | | 41 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 1411 | 1145 | 1218 | 788 | 4562 | 1481 | 1244 | 1337 | 832 | 48114 | 1560 | 1347 | 1394 | 877 | 5178 | 1569 | 1358 | 1404 | 880 | 5211 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 36 | 21 | | | 57 | 37 | 22 | | | 59 | 37 | 27 | | | 64 | 37 | 27 | | | 64 |
| 4 | Assam | 467 | 240 | 220 | 927 | 475 | 268 | 236 | | 979 | 479 | 281 | | 249 | 1009 | 479 | 281 | 252 | | | 1012 |
| 5 | Bihar | 1166 | 578 | 348 | 212 | 2304 | 1201 | 650 | 390 | 228 | 2469 | 1233 | 703 | 418 | 237 | 2591 | 1236 | 712 | 426 | 237 | 2611 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 21 | 1 | 191 | | 213 | 21 | 1 | 202 | | 224 | 21 | 1 | 203 | | 225 | 21 | 1 | 203 | | 225 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 286 | 182 | 265 | | 733 | 297 | 197 | 297 | | 791 | 303 | 225 | 314 | | 642 | 303 | 230 | 317 | | 850 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4 | 8 | | | 12 | 6 | 9 | | | 15 | 9 | 11 | | | 20 | 9 | 11 | | | 20 |
| 9 | Daman and DIU | | 14 | | | 14 | | 16 | | | 16 | 2 | 17 | | | 19 | 2 | 17 | | | 19 |
| 10 | Delhi | 54 | 30 | | 1602 | 1686 | 54 | 30 | | 1712 | 1796 | 57 | 31 | | 1796 | 1864 | 58 | 31 | | 1600 | 1889 |
| 11 | Goa | 152 | 191 | | | 343 | 156 | 199 | | | 355 | 160 | 204 | | | 364 | 161 | 204 | | | 365 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 1159 | 609 | 509 | 1057 | 3534 | 1200 | 864 | 546 | 1117 | 3727 | 1243 | 922 | 572 | 1150 | 3687 | 1246 | 925 | 573 | 1153 | 3897 |
| 13 | Haryana | 419 | 370 | 717 | 87 | 1593 | 451 | 414 | 784 | 97 | 1746 | 493 | 460 | 820 | 105 | 1878 | 501 | 462 | 822 | 107 | 1892 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 581 | 125 | 55 | | 761 | 617 | 1.2 | 57 | | 816 | 645 | 159 | 59 | | 863 | 646 | 160 | 59 | | 865 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 99 | 71 | 132 | | 302 | 105 | 80 | 140 | | 325 | 107 | 89 | 142 | | 338 | 107 | 89 | 144 | | 340 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 627 | 298 | 325 | | 1250 | 646 | 334 | 352 | | 1332 | 676 | 374 | 369 | | 1419 | 677 | 376 | 370 | | 1423 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 1099 | 812 | 873 | 972 | 3756 | 1130 | 864 | 946 | 1058 | 3998 | 1169 | 911 | 966 | 1083 | 4129 | 1173 | 914 | 972 | 1092 | 4151 |
| 18 | Kerala | 155 | 1515 | 668 | | 2338 | 158 | 1613 | 707 | | 2478 | 167 | 1694 | | 736 | 2597 | 167 | 1701 | 738 | | 2606 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 8 | 3 | | | 11 | 8 | 4 | | | 12 | 8 | 4 | | | 12 | 8 | 4 | | | 12 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 990 | 692 | 602 | 439 | 2723 | 1002 | 748 | 653 | 462 | 2865 | 1015 | 797 | 864 | 480 | 2976 | 1017 | 798 | 688 | 484 | 2987 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 1647 | 1156 | 847 | 2190 | 5840 | 1683 | 1229 | 920 | 2305 | 6137 | 1728 | 1289 | 957 | 2397 | 6371 | 1730 | 1290 | 959 | 2422 | 6401 |
| 22 | Manipur | 17 | 14 | 20 | | 51 | 17 | 14 | 20 | | 51 | 18 | 14 | 20 | | 52 | 18 | 14 | 20 | | 52 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 81 | 19 | 40 | | 140 | 82 | 19 | 42 | | 143 | 82 | 20 | 43 | | 145 | 82 | 20 | 44 | | 146 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 10 | 7 | 14 | | 31 | 10 | 7 | 16 | | 33 | 10 | 8 | 17 | | 35 | 10 | 8 | 18 | | 36 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 32 | 39 | | | 71 | 34 | 39 | | | 73 | 35 | 42 | | | 77 | 35 | 42 | | | 77 |
| 26 | Orissa | 876 | 379 | 438 | | 1693 | 923 | 430 | 466 | | 1819 | 952 | 496 | 481 | | 1929 | 953 | 498 | 483 | | 1934 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 23 | 24 | 46 | | 93 | 25 | 24 | 49 | | 98 | 25 | 26 | 51 | | 102 | 25 | 26 | 51 | | 102 |
| 28 | Punjab | 913 | 798 | 584 | 416 | 2711 | 969 | 864 | 621 | 443 | 2897 | 1052 | 958 | 636 | 457 | 3103 | 1059 | 963 | 639 | 458 | 3119 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 863 | 674 | 591 | 288 | 2416 | 864 | 725 | 644 | 309 | 2562 | 930 | 803 | 678 | 330 | 2741 | 933 | 810 | 683 | 331 | 2757 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 48 | 20 | | | 66 | 48 | 22 | | | 70 | 49 | 23 | | | 72 | 50 | 23 | | | 73 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 1273 | 1261 | 946 | 776 | 4256 | 1318 | 1356 | 1009 | 824 | 4507 | 1358 | 1435 | 1043 | 841 | 4677 | 1361 | 1440 | 1044 | 841 | 4686 |
| 32 | Tripura | 41 | 32 | 36 | | 109 | 43 | 32 | 40 | | 115 | 44 | 33 | | 41 | 118 | 44 | 33 | 41 | | 118 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 2379 | 1335 | 1364 | 1269 | 6347 | 2479 | 1464 | 1491 | 1357 | 6791 | 2578 | 1602 | 1557 | 1407 | 7144 | 2591 | 1606 | 1569 | 1412 | 7178 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 396 | 223 | 196 | | 815 | 412 | 260 | 216 | | 688 | 425 | 292 | 225 | | 942 | 426 | 293 | 225 | | 944 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 1557 | 475 | 775 | 1049 | 3856 | 1620 | 513 | 841 | 1077 | 4051 | 1659 | 547 | 863 | 1102 | 4171 | 1660 | 549 | 870 | 1102 | 4181 |
| | Grand Total | 18905 | 13580 | 12020 | 11145 | 55650 | 19611 | 14717 | 13022 | 11821 | 59171 | 20348 | 15867 | 13538 | 12262 | 62015 | 20413 | 15938 | 13614 | 12319 | 62284 |

Source : RBI

Statement-II

Bank-wise and population group-wise number of functionina branches of Public Sector banks as on

| Sr. No. | State | 31/03/2009 | | | | | 31/03/2010 | | | | | 31/03/2011 | | | | | 30/06/2011 | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-politan | Total | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-politan | Total | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-politan | Total | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-politan | Total |
| 1 | State Bank of Bikaner and Jajpur | 292 | 240 | 157 | 168 | 857 | 299 | 241 | 158 | 169 | 867 | 319 | 254 | 164 | 172 | 909 | 320 | 255 | 164 | 172 | 911 |
| 2 | State Bank of Hyderabad | 262 | 317 | 253 | 193 | 1025 | 264 | 358 | 268 | 204 | 1132 | 311 | 367 | 292 | 220 | 1210 | 311 | 367 | 292 | 220 | 1210 |
| 3 | State Bank of India | 4373 | 3323 | 2026 | 1788 | 11510 | 4686 | 3649 | 2253 | 1895 | 12495 | 4973 | 3863 | 2361 | 2085 | 13282 | 4978 | 3668 | 2362 | 2065 | 13293 |
| 4 | State Bank of Indore | 119 | 136 | 87 | 125 | 469 | 120 | 140 | 89 | 122 | 471 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | State Bank of Mysore | 207 | 140 | 147 | 180 | 674 | 211 | 140 | 149 | 189 | 689 | 213 | 141 | 152 | 194 | 700 | 213 | 142 | 153 | 194 | 702 |
| 6 | State Bank of Patiala | 263 | 229 | 223 | 134 | 649 | 273 | 239 | 236 | 140 | 890 | 334 | 279 | 248 | 150 | 1011 | 334 | 280 | 250 | 153 | 1017 |
| 7 | State Bank of Travancore | 48 | 480 | 158 | 65 | 731 | 49 | 468 | 163 | 73 | 753 | 55 | 487 | 176 | 78 | 796 | 55 | 487 | 176 | 78 | 796 |
| 8 | Allahabad Bank | 953 | 410 | 468 | 406 | 2237 | 959 | 417 | 473 | 412 | 2261 | 968 | 455 | 506 | 444 | 2373 | 968 | 455 | 506 | 444 | 2373 |
| 9 | Andhra Bank | 392 | 391 | 376 | 267 | 1426 | 399 | 407 | 430 | 313 | 1549 | 407 | 422 | 455 | 319 | 1603 | 407 | 422 | 461 | 320 | 1610 |
| 10 | Bank of Baroda | 1098 | 651 | 536 | 629 | 2916 | 1125 | 722 | 575 | 665 | 3088 | 1171 | 833 | 825 | 723 | 3352 | 1172 | 643 | 633 | 749 | 3397 |
| 11 | Bank of India | 1237 | 620 | 551 | 564 | 2972 | 1248 | 659 | 582 | 599 | 3088 | 1294 | 754 | 605 | 615 | 3268 | 1296 | 758 | 606 | 617 | 3275 |
| 12 | Bank of Maharashtra | 517 | 261 | 270 | 363 | 1411 | 523 | 264 | 280 | 369 | 1436 | 534 | 290 | 298 | 363 | 1505 | 534 | 290 | 300 | 363 | 1507 |
| 13 | Canara Bank | 715 | 701 | 672 | 655 | 2743 | 754 | 792 | 748 | 758 | 3050 | 803 | 911 | 764 | 773 | 3251 | 815 | 913 | 765 | 773 | 3288 |
| 14 | Central Bank of India | 1351 | 896 | 685 | 802 | 3534 | 1363 | 910 | 690 | 624 | 3587 | 1386 | 945 | 724 | 679 | 3734 | 1369 | 957 | 750 | 688 | 3794 |
| 15 | Corporation Bank | 164 | 220 | 308 | 323 | 1035 | 190 | 236 | 320 | 333 | 1079 | 214 | 319 | 352 | 345 | 1230 | 214 | 319 | 352 | 345 | 1230 |
| 16 | Dena Bank | 351 | 225 | 220 | 297 | 1093 | 357 | 233 | 232 | 302 | 1124 | 362 | 258 | 264 | 307 | 1191 | 363 | 259 | 266 | 307 | 1195 |
| 17 | Indian Bank | 473 | 415 | 409 | 327 | 1624 | 489 | 454 | 440 | 350 | 1733 | 496 | 502 | 473 | 358 | 1829 | 496 | 508 | 482 | 358 | 1644 |
| 18 | Indian Overseas Bank | 537 | 457 | 494 | 452 | 1940 | 546 | 482 | 517 | 477 | 2022 | 573 | 545 | 539 | 500 | 2157 | 573 | 545 | 539 | 501 | 2158 |
| 19 | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 275 | 326 | 454 | 371 | 1426 | 299 | 354 | 484 | 392 | 1529 | 327 | 392 | 491 | 414 | 1624 | 329 | 394 | 492 | 415 | 1630 |
| 20 | Punjab and Sind Bank | 283 | 134 | 234 | 243 | 894 | 283 | 134 | 234 | 248 | 899 | 299 | 150 | 236 | 254 | 941 | 303 | 158 | 236 | 257 | 954 |
| 21 | Punjab National Bank | 1681 | 900 | 849 | 705 | 4335 | 1944 | 1014 | 963 | 794 | 4735 | 1956 | 1050 | 996 | 803 | 4805 | 1957 | 1053 | 996 | 803 | 4809 |
| 22 | Syndicate Bank | 649 | 532 | 555 | 510 | 2246 | 659 | 585 | 583 | 521 | 2328 | 755 | 588 | 587 | 527 | 2457 | 764 | 593 | 58b | 527 | 2472 |
| 23 | UCO Bank | 768 | 409 | 452 | 430 | 2059 | 787 | 437 | 477 | 439 | 2140 | 802 | 468 | 479 | 446 | 2193 | 802 | 466 | 479 | 446 | 2193 |
| 24 | Union Bank of India | 757 | 624 | 616 | 58b | 2585 | 799 | 744 | 674 | 622 | 2839 | 828 | 846 | 730 | 647 | 3051 | 846 | 846 | 730 | 648 | 3072 |
| 25 | United Bank of India | 614 | 236 | 315 | 282 | 1447 | 825 | 271 | 340 | 290 | 1526 | 627 | 286 | 349 | 294 | 1558 | 627 | 286 | 349 | 294 | 1558 |
| 26 | Vijaya Bank | 252 | 229 | 333 | 268 | 1102 | 259 | 243 | 352 | 303 | 1157 | 260 | 257 | 357 | 307 | 1181 | 260 | 257 | 357 | 307 | 1181 |
| 27 | IDBI Bank Limited | 54 | 96 | 170 | 190 | 510 | 89 | 146 | 269 | 220 | 704 | 81 | 187 | 293 | 245 | 806 | 85 | 201 | 308 | 255 | 649 |
| Total | | 18905 | 13580 | 12020 | 11145 | 55650 | 19611 | 14717 | 13022 | 11821 | 59171 | 20348 | 15867 | 13536 | 12262 | 62015 | 20413 | 15936 | 13614 | 12319 | 62284 |

Source: RBI Source: RBI

Statement-III

Bank and Population Group wise Deposits of Public Sector Banks as on

(Amount outstanding in rupees crore)

| Sr. No. | Bank | As on 31.3.2009 | | | | As on 31.3.2010 | | | | As on 31.3.2011 | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | rural | semi-urban | urban | metro-politian | rural | semi-urban | urban | metro-politian | rural | semi-urban | urban | metro-politian |
| 1 | Allahabad Bank | 10457 | 9438 | 19657 | 43995 | 12378 | 11325 | 24519 | 56459 | 14258 | 13352 | 27968 | 74790 |
| 2 | Andhra Bank | 4422 | 9554 | 14557 | 30525 | 4962 | 10993 | 17451 | 43767 | 5460 | 11822 | 21997 | 52281 |
| 3 | Bank of Baroda | 15193 | 20728 | 29631 | 79737 | 17220 | 241n | 38181 | 97402 | 20659 | 29162 | 4n63 | 122095 |
| 4 | Bank of India | 18650 | 19550 | 30359 | 83305 | 21588 | 22678 | 36292 | 103285 | 26415 | 26740 | 41549 | 154744 |
| 5 | Bank of Maharashtra | 4772 | 6546 | 8197 | 32680 | 5432 | 7275 | 9532 | 40964 | 6497 | 8361 | 10566 | 41252 |
| 6 | Canara Bank | 11756 | 24221 | 33582 | 110824 | 13166 | 28512 | 41657 | 142508 | 14465 | 33071 | 50131 | 178949 |
| 7 | Central Bank of India | 18172 | 18078 | 26852 | 63564 | 17580 | 20426 | 29322 | 88714 | 19772 | 22622 | 33476 | 102436 |
| 8 | Corporation Bank | 3491 | 4n3 | 12093 | 53308 | 3796 | 5726 | 144n | 67436 | 4450 | 6858 | 18477 | 86817 |
| 9 | Dena Bank | 4574 | 5791 | 7500 | 23598 | 5245 | 6917 | 8367 | 29126 | 6255 | 8676 | 10270 | 36775 |
| 10 | IDBI Bank Limited | 603 | 3036 | 12357 | 87728 | 917 | 4197 | 18648 | 133553 | 1114 | 5104 | 20454 | 140354 |
| 11 | Indian Bank | 5902 | 11364 | 16805 | 35260 | 6813 | 12763 | 20514 | 45023 | 7778 | 15301 | 23887 | 55244 |
| 12 | Indian Overseas Bank | 6988 | 12189 | 22659 | 53867 | 8149 | 13793 | 24145 | 58632 | 9586 | 16210 | 29625 | 84189 |
| 13 | Oriental Bank of Commerce | 6004 | 9997 | 24189 | 57721 | 6628 | 11094 | 25450 | 76634 | 7970 | 12990 | 32576 | 85161 |
| 14 | Punjab and Sind Bank | 4317 | 3728 | 7373 | 16021 | 5216 | 4035 | 8540 | 27944 | 5623 | 4481 | 10225 | 35548 |
| 15 | Punjab National Bank | 28835 | 27139 | 49940 | 96680 | 34119 | 31825 | 58236 | 116687 | 40430 | 37684 | 69492 | 143179 |
| 16 | State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 4090 | 8847 | 7052 | 19288 | 4735 | 10336 | 8568 | 22391 | 5619 | 12222 | 10185 | 25912 |
| 17 | State Bank of Hyderabad | 3470 | 11015 | 12403 | 37512 | 4182 | 12567 | 15299 | 42129 | 4812 | 14995 | 18668 | 51174 |
| 18 | State Bank of India | 71512 | 142246 | 193928 | 277388 | 86000 | 165589 | 206899 | 274892 | 104958 | 197390 | 240933 | 315817 |
| 19 | State Bank of Indor | 1209 | 4808 | 4167 | 17446 | 1320 | 5421 | 5276 | 17940 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | State Bank of Mysore | 2500 | 4158 | 6202 | 19353 | 2580 | 4692 | 7058 | 23989 | 3090 | 5308 | 7900 | 26351 |
| 21 | State Bank of Patiala | 5791 | 9220 | 14540 | 30627 | 6638 | 10444 | 15105 | 31909 | 7732 | 11872 | 16772 | 32073 |
| 22 | State Bank of Saurashtra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | State Bank of Travancore | 1132 | 19826 | 11458 | 9609 | 1199 | 22184 | 13504 | 13014 | 1391 | 24324 | 16949 | 15469 |
| 24 | Syndicate Bank | 7441 | 11735 | 18348 | 66404 | 8221 | 13485 | 20375 | 60493 | 9402 | 15259 | 23108 | 71148 |
| 25 | UCO Bank | 10399 | 11015 | 18895 | 47935 | 12059 | 12025 | 23333 | 63356 | 13653 | 13769 | 26572 | 72955 |
| 26 | Union Bank of India | 12895 | 15753 | 32841 | 72204 | 14881 | 19188 | 41380 | 88639 | 17070 | 22271 | 47999 | 107647 |
| 27 | United Bank of India | 8833 | 7740 | 13655 | 22412 | 10521 | 9182 | 15518 | 32035 | 12390 | 10807 | 18702 | 33725 |
| 28 | Vijaya Bank | 2783 | 4669 | 14170 | 32846 | 2860 | 5146 | 11932 | 41865 | 3325 | 5583 | 12768 | 51461 |
| | Grand Total | 276191 | 437164 | 663410 | 1521837 | 318405 | 505995 | 759578 | 1840786 | 374174 | 586234 | 889012 | 2197546 |

Source:RBI

Statement-IV

State and Population Group wise Deposits of Public Sector Banks as on

(Amount outstanding in rupees Crore)

| Sr. No. | State | As on 31.3.2009 | | | | As on 31.3.2010 | | | | As on 31.3.2011 | | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------|----------------|
| | | rural | semi-urban | urban | metro-politian | rural | semi-urban | urban | metro-politian | rural | semi-urban | urban | metro-politian |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar | 301 | 980 | | | 375 | 1102 | | | 417 | 1241 | | |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 16099 | 32661 | 45423 | 75060 | 17211 | 36807 | 51642 | 90805 | 19203 | 39354 | 60223 | 110882 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1117 | 2371 | | | 1398 | 2783 | | | 1693 | 3423 | | |
| 4 | Assam | 5024 | 10839 | 18610 | | 6218 | 13836 | | 23385 | 7789 | 16298 | 27443 | |
| 5 | Bihar | 15063 | 19092 | 17801 | 21575 | 17863 | 22683 | 20490 | 25032 | 21056 | 26413 | 23830 | 30502 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 1800 | 34 | 19576 | | 1265 | 49 | | 23578 | 2099 | 51 | 27905 | |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 4373 | 6459 | 22180 | | 5133 | 7580 | | 28650 | 6373 | 9503 | 32938 | |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar haveli | 96 | 471 | | | 115 | 596 | | | 153 | 764 | | |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 0 | 1113 | | | 0 | 1258 | | | 3 | 1419 | | |
| 10 | Delhi | 4541 | 1565 | | 374609 | 4448 | 1861 | | 417457 | 3872 | 2053 | | 477706 |
| 11 | Goa | 4790 | 15443 | | | 5176 | 17911 | | | 5914 | 20540 | | |
| 12 | Gujarat | 19332 | 27137 | 37605 | 74253 | 21320 | 31030 | 42362 | 84800 | 25683 | 37551 | 50265 | 99775 |
| 13 | Haryana | 7988 | 10919 | 37135 | 6631 | 9443 | 12943 | 44178 | 8559 | 11045 | 15237 | 54644 | 9928 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 11275 | 4394 | 5698 | | 13394 | 5147 | 6405 | | 16018 | 6164 | 7998 | |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1891 | 2284 | 5193 | | 2243 | 2680 | | 5856 | 2556 | 2992 | 6368 | |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 9200 | 15762 | 25054 | | 10915 | 18360 | 28857 | | 13079 | 22425 | 33004 | |
| 17 | Karnataka | 14143 | 18898 | 37544 | 109409 | 13800 | 22595 | 41710 | 126116 | 15755 | 25948 | 46573 | 157941 |
| 18 | Kerala | 2898 | 46935 | 35083 | | 3213 | 51234 | 39279 | | 3519 | 55638 | 45514 | |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 88 | 392 | | | 114 | 314 | | | 141 | 385 | | |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 9711 | 18794 | 29268 | 29766 | 10986 | 21484 | 33186 | 37842 | 12913 | 25528 | 37864 | 44623 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 16513 | 30614 | 42758 | 540793 | 20667 | 36314 | 48962 | 699286 | 24906 | 43170 | 56754 | 853224 |
| 22 | Manipur | 242 | 440 | 1550 | | 270 | 535 | 1742 | | 395 | 679 | 2080 | |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 991 | 703 | 3682 | | 1289 | 998 | 4577 | | 1713 | 1119 | 5730 | |
| 24 | Mizoram | 52 | 194 | 1084 | | 65 | 318 | 1429 | | 90 | 310 | 1611 | |
| 25 | Nagaland | 247 | 2827 | | | 303 | 3391 | | | 392 | 4144 | | |
| 26 | Orissa | 10682 | 16869 | 29264 | | 13316 | 19548 | 36054 | | 15986 | 24125 | 44410 | |
| 27 | Puducherry | 439 | 909 | 3109 | | 495 | 1025 | 3481 | | 564 | 1121 | 3866 | |
| 28 | Punjab | 22625 | 31294 | 32223 | 19146 | 25228 | 34590 | 35518 | 21826 | 28148 | 38880 | 40403 | 26145 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 9218 | 18111 | 24265 | 17627 | 10461 | 20997 | 28609 | 21936 | 12477 | 25261 | 35257 | 26517 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 627 | 1574 | | | 749 | 2022 | | | 859 | 1962 | | |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 18193 | 35379 | 42951 | 78652 | 20806 | 40435 | 49953 | 91148 | 24379 | 47168 | 57831 | 112592 |
| 32 | Tripura | 732 | 957 | 3004 | | 811 | 1172 | 3634 | | 931 | 1373 | 3984 | |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 36225 | 34598 | 70838 | 79372 | 43287 | 41718 | 82033 | 92801 | 51250 | 48218 | 95897 | 113945 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 7077 | 8373 | 26154 | | 8561 | 9802 | 20081 | | 9956 | 11270 | 23177 | |
| 35 | West Bengal | 22597 | 17782 | 46359 | 94942 | 27465 | 20877 | 53926 | 123179 | 32845 | 24503 | 63440 | 133767 |
| | Grand Total | 276190 | 437167 | 663411 | 1521835 | 318403 | 505995 | 759577 | 1840787 | 374172 | 586230 | 889009 | 2197547 |

Source: RBI

*[English]***Economic Recession**

4003. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has assessed the situation of economic recession and debt crisis prevailing in the United States of America (USA) and also of Europe;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely impact of the same in the Indian economy, sector-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The uncertainty in the global markets due to recent developments in United States of America (USA) and Eurozone have had some impact on capital markets in India. The Indian growth story, however, is expected to remain largely intact as its fundamentals are strong. The economy is basically domestic driven as about 85 per cent of its GDP comes from domestic economy. The calibrated approach to capital account convertibility has prevented surge and reversal of debt creating capital flows. Indian banking sector is robust and the export basket is increasingly diversified in terms of products and destinations, with developing economies emerging as the largest export market.

(c) The Government is keeping a close watch on global developments and action would depend upon how the global situation unfolds.

Ban on Creation of New Post

4004. DR. K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has given instructions to all the Ministries not to create any new post in their Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has plans to rely more and more on outsourcing; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) As part of the measures for fiscal prudence and economy, Finance Ministry, on 11th July 2011, has issued instructions to the effect that there will be a total ban on creation of Plan and Non-Plan posts, except for new organizations which are set up during the course of the current year based on already approved schemes.

(c) and (d) In terms of the provisions of General Financial Rules, a Ministry or Department may outsource certain services in the interest of economy and efficiency.

*[Translation]***World Bank assistance for
Setting up Hospitals**

4005. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank provides financial assistance for setting up hospitals and dispensaries in each State in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, Statewise; and

(c) the total amount of grant/aid received from the World Bank during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) The World Bank is currently funding State Health Systems Development Projects in Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil

Nadu. These projects include enhancement of the capacity of pre-existing health facilities at district and sub-district levels. No financial assistance is received in these projects for setting up hospitals and dispensaries.

(c) World Bank does not provide Grant/aid. The assistance is given in the form of loan. The details of the three years for the programmes listed below are as under:

| (Rs. in crores) | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Year | National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme | National AIDS Control Programme | Reproductive Child Health Programme |
| 2008-09 | 158.84 | 12.19 | 516.15 |
| 2009-10 | 184.96 | 39.98 | 132.46 |
| 2010-11 | Under Process | 0 | 115.67 |

Conversion rate @ US\$ Rs. 45.00

[English]

Tuberculosis Control Programme

4006. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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 World Health Organisation (WHO) which states that Tuberculosis has a huge economic impact which has caused India to lose an estimated 23.7 billion US dollars in 2006;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed certain targets in respect of identification, detection and treatment of patients suffering from Tuberculosis under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP);

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent to which these targets have been achieved so far, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to further revise the RNTCP for the quality care of all the TB patients; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) and (b) No such report of WHO has been published. However, the bulletin of WHO (volume 88, number 3, March 2010) makes a passing reference to an estimated loss of US dollar 23.7 billion on account of TB in 2006.

(c) and (d) RNTCP has the twin objectives of achieving and maintaining treatment success rate of at least 85% among New Smear Positive (NSP) patients and case detection rate of at least 70% of the estimated NSP cases in the community.

State/UT-wise achievements against the targets are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) and (f) RNTCP lays emphasis on universal access to quality diagnostic and treatment services including those for Multi-Drug Resistant TB and TB-HIV co-infection through community empowerment, mobilization of community-based organizations and involvement of formal and informal private health care providers.

Statement*State/UTs wise details of achievement under the RNTCP*

| State | New Smear Positive Case Detection Rate (2010) | Treatment Success Rate among the New Smear Positive Cases (for 2009 cohort) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 79% | 85% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 80% | 87% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 81% | 87% |
| Assam | 74% | 81% |
| Bihar | 47% | 81% |
| Chandigarh | 78% | 87% |
| Chhattisgarh | 57% | 80% |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 54% | 80% |
| Daman and Diu | 41% | 72% |
| Delhi | 80% | 86% |
| Goa | 56% | 88% |
| Gujarat | 78% | 88% |
| Haryana | 56% | 84% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 80% | 87% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 60% | 89% |
| Jharkhand | 77% | 85% |
| Karnataka | 62% | 80% |
| Kerala | 64% | 83% |
| Lakshadweep | 16% | 100% |
| Madhya Pradesh | 61% | 85% |
| Maharashtra | 59% | 84% |
| Manipur | 58% | 84% |
| Meghalaya | 84% | 81% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------|------|-----|
| Mizoram | 62% | 89% |
| Nagaland | 83% | 91% |
| Orissa | 65% | 83% |
| Puducherry | 59% | 87% |
| Punjab | 65% | 86% |
| Rajasthan | 80% | 88% |
| Sikkim | 112% | 86% |
| Tamil Nadu | 65% | 86% |
| Tripura | 57% | 89% |
| Uttar Pradesh | 65% | 86% |
| Uttarakhand | 59% | 82% |
| West Bengal | 72% | 84% |

Functioning of Business Correspondents

4007. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India (SBI) has taken initiatives to keep close tabs on the functioning of business correspondents who accept deposits and process withdrawal for customers in poorly banked areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether business correspondents have been found to be indulging in malpractices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps 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) State Bank of India has formulated instructions/ guidelines in line with Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/Government directives for engagement of Business Correspondents (BCs). Necessary instructions have been put in place

by the Bank to supervise and monitor the activities of BCs.

(c) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to all Commercial Banks to adopt measures for Customer Protection, Redressal of Grievances and Customer Education while engaging the services of Business Correspondents, *inter-alia*, advising banks that:

- i. The retail outlet/sub-agent of the BC should be personally introduced to the members of public by the bank officials
- ii. The products and processes should be approved by the banks.
- iii. Each retail outlet/sub-agent may be required to post a signage indicating their status as service providers for the bank as also disclose the name of the BC, the telephone number of the base branch/controlling office of the bank and the Banking Ombudsman and the fees for all services available at the outlet.
- iv. The charges for offering various services should be indicated in a brochure and made available at the retail outlets/with the sub-agents.
- v. As a measure of social audit, there could be periodic block level meetings where members of public are invited along with the BCs operating in the area as also the linked branch managers to express their difficulties and to obtain feedback.

[*Translation*]

Tax Concessions to Certain Companies

4008. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given tax concessions to certain companies which worked for various projects in Commonwealth Games held in Delhi in the year 2010;

(b) if so, the details of such companies including foreign companies which have got said benefits; and

(c) the company-wise details of the concession given alongwith value of tax foregone therein?

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

Service Tax on Academic Institutes

4009. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of service tax imposed on each category of academic institute by the Union Government;

(b) whether complaints/suggestions have been received by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Service Tax is levied on "Commercial Training or Coaching Service" *vide* Section 65(105)(zzc) of the Finance Act, 1994 which defines the same as any service provided or to be provided to any person, by a commercial training or coaching centre in relation to commercial training or coaching and the terms "service provider" shall be construed accordingly. The Explanation to the said provisions states that - For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the expression "commercial training or coaching centre" occurring in this sub-clause and in clauses (26), (27) and (90a) shall include any centre or institute, by whatever name called, where training or coaching is imparted for consideration, whether or not such centre or institute is registered as a trust or a society or similar other organisation under any law for the time being in force and carrying on its activity with or without profit motive and the expression "commercial training or coaching" shall be construed accordingly.

(b) Suggestions/complaints are received for different categories of services including "Commercial Training and Coaching".

(c) No centralised database is maintained for such complaints / suggestions. These suggestions / complaints are examined and responded to appropriately.

[English]

Reforms by SEBI

4010. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reforms and improvements in the regulations of the stock market made by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether SEBI, the capital markets regulator increased the open offer size from 20 per cent to 26 per cent;

(c) if so, the details thereof, the reasons therefor and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The reforms and improvements in the securities market made by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) during each of the last three years and the current year are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(b) SEBI, on July 28, 2011, has decided to increase the minimum offer size from the existing 20 per cent to 26 per cent of the total issued capital.

(c) The Takeover Regulations Advisory Committee (TRAC) had, *inter-alia*, recommended that open offer be made for the entire outstanding shares of the public. There were public comments / concerns that an offer for the entire outstanding shares as against the current minimum 20 per cent of the share capital of the company, may make takeover offers very expensive. The Board, after careful consideration of the recommendation of TRAC as well as public comments, decided to increase the minimum open offer size from the existing 20 per cent to 26 per cent.

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

Statement

2008-09

A. Primary Market and Corporate Restructuring

- (1) To make the existing public issue process more efficient, SEBI introduced additional mode of payment through Applications Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) process to Resident Retail Individual Investor. The facility was later extended to rights issues.
- (2) Amended SEBI (DIP) Guidelines, 2000 for i) reduction in timelines for rights issue, ii) Change in definition of (DIPs, iii) Eligibility for making QIPs, iv) Modified pricing norms for QIP and QIBs, v) Lock-in on shares on exercise of warrants issued on preferential basis, vi) Eligibility of shares for promoters' contribution and offer for sale; and vii) filing of offer documents at SEBI Regional offices for issue size up to 50 crore.
- (3) Exchanges advised to amend Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement to provide for constitution of independent directors and disclosure of mandatory provisions.
- (4) Amended SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers), Regulations, 1997 mandating disclosures regarding pledge of shares by the promoter and persons forming part of the promoter group to the company by the company to the stock exchanges where shares of the company are listed.

B. Mutual Funds

- (1) Amended SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 to permit mutual funds to launch Real Estate Mutual Fund Schemes (REMFs).
- (2) Existing mutual fund schemes allowed to short sell securities as well as lending and borrowing

of securities after making additional disclosures including risk factors.

- (3) Mutual Funds advised not to offer any indicative portfolio and indicative yield.
- (4) To enhance the transparency of portfolio of debt oriented close-ended and interval schemes/ plans, AMCs to disclose portfolio of such schemes on a monthly basis on their respective websites.
- (5) In order to further strengthen the framework for close-ended scheme, it was decided that the units shall be mandatorily listed, and NAV shall be computed and published on daily basis.

C. Secondary Market and Market Intermediaries

- (1) Introduced the facility of Direct Market Access (DMA) to institutional investors to increase liquidity greater transparency, lower impact cost for large orders and reduce risk of error associated with manual execution of client orders.
- (2) Securities Lending and Borrowing was operationalised, subsequent to specifying broad framework for short selling and securities lending and borrowing scheme for all market participants.
- (3) Cross Margining was introduced by SEBI in a phased manner to improve the efficiency of the use of the margin capital by market participants.
- (4) Considering the importance of systems audit in a highly technology driven securities market, stock exchanges advised to conduct systems audit by a reputed independent auditor on an annual basis and place the systems audit report and compliance status before Governing Board of the Exchange.
- (5) Extended the facility of issuance of ECNs as a legal documents using Straight through Processing (STP) to the equity derivatives segments.

- (6) Issued Guidelines for an exit option to Regional Stock Exchanges whose recognition is withdrawn and for renewal of recognition is refused by SEBI and RSEs who may want to surrender the recognition.

Other Measures

- (1) Enhanced limit for FIIs investments limits in debt securities from US \$3 to US \$6, subject to ceiling of US \$300 million per registered entity. In order to accord flexibility to the FIIs to allocate the investments, restriction of 70:30 ratio of investments in equity and debt were removed.

2009-10

A. Primary Market and Corporate Restructuring

- (1) SEBI (DIP) Guidelines, 2000 were amended to include compulsory listing of IPO on at least one stock exchange with nationwide trading terminals.
- (2) Equity Listing Agreement was amended to prohibit listed companies from issuing shares with superior rights as to voting or dividend *vis-a-vis* the rights on equity shares that are already listed.
- (3) Merchant Bankers were asked to pay same commission to both types of applications *i.e.* whether uploaded by Syndicate Members (Non-ASBA) or by self-certified syndicate banks.
- (4) Stock exchanges were advised to disclose details of allottees and the corresponding pre and post Qualified Institutional Placements (QIP) issue shareholding in the issuer company on their websites.

B. Mutual Funds

- (1) Mutual funds were permitted to invest in Indian Depository Receipts (IDRs).

- (2) Investors to decide commission to be paid to mutual fund distributors in accordance with the level of service received.
- (3) Mutual funds restricted from charging different exit loads to retail investors as compared to institutional investors.
- (4) Mutual funds were advised to have a systems audit conducted by an independent CISA/CISM qualified or equivalent auditor which should be comprehensive, encompassing audit of systems and processes, conducted once in two years.
- (5) Mutual funds were advised to ensure compliance with the instruction of the investor informing his/her desire to change distributor and / or go direct, without compelling that investor to obtain a NoC from the existing distributor.
- (6) Mutual funds were advised to declare dividends only from profits made on investments.
- (7) In order to further strengthen the framework for close-ended scheme, it was decided that, the units shall be mandatorily listed and NAY shall be computed and published on daily basis.

C. Secondary Market and Market Intermediaries

- (1) For securities market transactions and off-market / private transactions, furnishing of copy of PAN card was made mandatory.
- (2) The trading hours extended from 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

D. Derivatives

- (1) Exchange traded 10- Year notional coupon bearing Gov security futures were introduced.
- (2) Lot size for derivative contracts on individual securities was standardized.
- (3) Eligible stock exchanges were permitted to introduce currency futures on Euro-INR, Pound Sterling-INR and Japanese Yen-INR.

- (4) Stock exchanges given the flexibility to set the expiry date /day for equity derivative contracts.
- (5) For exchange traded interest rate futures, exchanges were allowed to set any period of time during the delivery month as the delivery period for the deliverable grade securities.

Other Measures

- (1) All registered Portfolio Managers were instructed to submit a monthly report regarding their portfolio management activity every month.
- (2) Portfolio Managers allowed keeping the funds of all clients in a separate bank account maintained by the portfolio manager subject to the certain conditions.
- (3) All trades in corporate' bonds between specified entities, namely, mutual funds, foreign institutional investors/ sub-accounts, venture capital funds, foreign venture capital investors, portfolio managers, and RBI regulated entities as specified by RBI should necessarily be cleared and settled through the National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited (NSCCL) or the Indian Clearing Corporation Limited (ICCL).
- (4) Credit Rating Agencies to get internal audit done on half yearly basis from by CAs/CSs/CMAs who have no conflict of interest with them.

2010-11

A. Primary Market and Corporate Restructuring

- (1) ASBA facility extended to QIBs *i.e.* all categories of investors now can apply in IPOs using ASBA.
- (2) Number of days from issue close to listing reduced from 22 to 12 working days. As a result, share allotment process came down from 14 to five days.

- (3) Companies to upload their corporate actions and other information on corpfilings.co.in in place of EDIFAR.
- (4) SEBI doubled the limit for retail investor application size from Rs 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh.
- (5) SEBI approved IPO disclosure requirements for insurance companies.
- (6) SEBI tightened process of preferential allotment to promoters.
- (7) SEBI specified Model Listing Agreement for SMEs seeking listing on SME exchange.

Mutual/Funds

- (1) SEBI allowed mutual funds to charge higher expenses of upto 2.5 percent of average net assets in case of fund of fund schemes, up from a 0.75 per cent cap.
- (2) Earlier distributors of mutual fund units were required to obtain certification from AMFI by passing a certification examination. From June 2010, distributors were required to pass certification exams conducted by NISM.
- (3) Mutual Funds to provide investors the facility to apply in all NFOs through ASBA.
- (4) SEBI introduced know your distributor norms.
- (5) SEBI allowed Gold Exchange Traded mutual fund schemes (Gold ETFs) to invest in gold.

C. Secondary Market and Market intermediaries

- (1) Introduced call auction in the pre-open session to discover equilibrium market price for securities. The first 15 minutes from 9 am to 9:15 am to be used for this purpose.
- (2) Companies mandated to file latest shareholding pattern one day before listing and any alterations in shareholding pattern by 2 percent and above within 10 days of occurrence.

- (3) SEBI allowed mobile trading in securities or wireless internet devices such as laptops with data cards, if an investor has an online trading account with their brokers.
- (4) SEBI introduced Smart Order Routing (SOR) to enable investors choose execution destinations based on the best price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, etc.

D. Derivatives

- (1) SEBI permitted stock exchanges to introduce derivative contracts on Volatility Index (VIX).
- (2) Index options with tenure up to 5 years were introduced.
- (3) SEBI permitted introduction of options on USD-INR spot rate on currency derivatives segment of stock exchanges.
- (4) Physical settlement of stock derivatives permitted.
- (5) Stock exchanges were permitted to introduce derivative contracts (Futures and Options) on foreign stock indices in the equity derivatives segment.
- (6) Introduced futures on 91-day Government of India Treasury-Bill (T - Bill) on currency derivatives segment of stock exchanges.

Other Measures

- (1) All SEBI regulated entities to report their OTC transactions in CDs and CPs on the FIMMDA reporting platform.
- (2) Based on utilization of the limits to FIIs for investments in corporate debt and government debt, SEBI specifies guidelines for allocating the unutilized limits.

2011-12 (Current Year)

A. Investor Awareness and Education

- (1) A toll free helpline to respond to the queries of

investors, including the status of their grievances, 10 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) ASBA made mandatory for non-retail investors *i.e.*, QIBs/ Non-Institutional Investors, making application in public/ rights issue
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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:
- (2) All client-broker agreements shall be replaced with the 'Rights and Obligations' documents, which shall be mandatory and binding on all parties;
- (3) 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
- (4) The cost of compliance for both clients and brokers will come down.
- (5) 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.

- (6) 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 & Disaster Recovery (BCP & 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 Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) etc.

[Translation]

ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003

4011. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of monitoring agencies had been set up to take care of public interests under Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the names of the above agencies along with the details of task assigned to them;

(c) the number of cases filed before the above agencies during the last three years and the number of cases on which the decisions have been given;

(d) whether the Government has initiated any investigation regarding any kind of neglect of public interests by the above agencies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Commission, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the Load Despatch Centres and District Committees have the responsibilities, *inter alia*, of monitoring to take care of public interest. The relevant provisions of the Act, *viz.*, sections 79 and 86 dealing with the functions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs), section 73 dealing with the functions of CEA, sections 28 and 32 dealing with the functions of Load Despatch Centres and section 166 (5) dealing with District Committees are given in the enclosed Statement - I

(d) and (e) The Appropriate Commission has powers under section 142 of the Act to impose penalty against any person for contravention of the provisions of the Act, policies, rules and regulations framed under the Act. The Commission has also the power under Section 143 of the Act to impose penalty on any person for non-compliance of the directions of Regional Load Dispatch Centre (RLDC). Based on the available information, a details of action taken by CERC for contravention of the directions and regulations of CERC are given in the enclosed Statement-II and non-compliance of the directions of RLDC are given in the details regarding the enclosed Statement-III

Statement - I

Relevant Sections of Electricity Act, 2003

Section 79. (Functions of Central Commission): -

(1) The Central Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:-

- (a) to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government;
- (b) to regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government specified in clause (a), if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State;
- (c) to regulate the inter-State transmission of electricity;
- (d) to determine tariff for Inter-State transmission of electricity;
- (e) to issue licenses to persons to function as transmission licensee and electricity trader with respect to their inter-State operations;
- (f) to adjudicate upon disputes involving generating companies or transmission licensee in regard to matters connected with clauses (a) to (d) above and to refer any dispute for arbitration;

- (g) to levy fees for the purposes of this Act;
 - (h) to specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards;
 - (i) to specify and enforce the standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
 - (j) to fix the trading margin in the inter-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;
 - (k) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned under this Act.
- (2) The Central Commission shall advise the Central Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:.
- (i) formulation of National electricity Policy and tariff policy;
 - (ii) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
 - (iii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
 - (iv) any other matter referred to the Central Commission by that Government.
- (3) The Central Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.
- (4) In discharge of its functions, the Central Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.

Section 86. (Functions of State Commission): - (1)
The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely: -

(a) determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State:

Provided that where open access has been permitted to a category of consumers under section 42, the State Commission shall determine only the wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any, for the said category of consumers;

(b) regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensees or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;

(c) facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;

(d) issue licences to persons seeking to act as transmission licensees, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operations within the State;

(e) promote co-generation and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;

(f) adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees, and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;

(g) levy fee for the purposes of this Act;

(h) specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 79;

(i) specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;

(j) fix the trading margin in the intra-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary; and

(k) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it under this Act.

(2) The State Commission shall advise the State Government on all or any of the following matters, namely :-

- (i) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity Industry;
- (ii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
- (iii) reorganization and restructuring of electricity industry in the State;
- (iv) matters concerning generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity or any other matter referred to the State Commission by that Government.

(3) The State Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.

(4) In discharge of its functions, the State Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.

Section 73. (Functions and duties of Authority): The Authority shall perform such functions and duties as the Central Government may prescribe or direct, and in particular to:-

(a) advise the Central Government on the matters relating to the national electricity policy, formulate short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and co-ordinate the activities of the planning agencies for the optimal utilization of resources to sub-serve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity for all consumers;

(b) specify the technical standards for construction of electrical plants, electric lines and connectivity to the grid;

(c) specify the safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines;

(d) specify the Grid Standards for operation and maintenance of transmission lines;

(e) specify the conditions for installation of meters for transmission and supply of electricity;

(f) promote and assist in the timely completion of schemes and projects for improving and augmenting the electricity system;

(g) promote measures for advancing the skill of persons engaged in the electricity industry;

(h) advise the Central Government on any matter on which its advice is sought or make recommendation to that Government on any matter if, in the opinion of the Authority, the recommendation would help in improving the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilisation of electricity;

(i) collect and record the data concerning the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilisation of electricity and carry out studies relating to cost, efficiency, competitiveness and such like matters;

(j) make public from time to time the information secured under this Act, and provide for the publication of reports and investigations;

(k) promote research in matters affecting the generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity;

(l) carry out, or cause to be carried out, any investigation for the purposes of generating or transmitting or distributing electricity;

(m) advise any State Government, licensees or the generating companies on such matters which shall enable them to operate and maintain the electricity system under their ownership or control in an improved manner and where necessary, in co-ordination with any other

Government, licensee or the generating company owning or having the control of another electricity system;

(n) advise the Appropriate Government and the Appropriate Commission on all technical matters relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity; and

(o) discharge such other functions as may be provided under this Act.

Section 28. (Functions of Regional Load Despatch Centre): - (1) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in the concerned region.

(2) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall comply with such principles, guidelines and methodologies in respect of the wheeling and optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity as the Central Commission may specify in the Grid Code.

(3) The Regional Load Despatch Centre shall:-

(a) be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within the region, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in the region;

(b) monitor grid operations;

(c) keep accounts of quantity of electricity transmitted through the regional grid;

(d) exercise supervision and control over the inter-State transmission system; and

(e) be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the region through secure and economic operation of the regional grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the Grid Code.

(4) The Regional Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating companies or licensees engaged in inter-State

transmission of electricity as may be specified by the Central Commission.

Section 32. (Functions of State Load Despatch Centres): (1) The State Load Despatch Centre shall be the apex body to ensure integrated operation of the power system in a State.

(2) The State Load Despatch Centre shall:-

(a) be responsible for optimum scheduling and despatch of electricity within a State, in accordance with the contracts entered into with the licensees or the generating companies operating in that State;

(b) monitor grid operations;

(c) keep accounts of the quantity of electricity transmitted through the State grid;

(d) exercise supervision and control over the intra-State transmission system; and

(e) be responsible for carrying out real time operations for grid control and despatch of electricity within the State through secure and economic operation of the State grid in accordance with the Grid Standards and the State Grid Code.

(3) The State Load Despatch Centre may levy and collect such fee and charges from the generating companies and licensees engaged in intra-State transmission of electricity as may be specified by the State Commission.

Section 166. (Coordination Forum): -

(5) There shall be a committee in each district to be constituted by the Appropriate Government-

(a) to coordinate and review the extension of electrification in each district;

(b) to review the quality of power supply and consumer satisfaction;

(c) to promote energy efficiency and its conservation.

Statement - II*Proceedings under Section 142 of the Act*

| S. No. | Petition No. | Date of order | Respondents | Purpose | Penalty Amount (in ₹) | Remarks |
|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | 23/2005 | 18.7.2006 | Jharkhand State Electricity Board & others | Non-payment of Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charges by Jharkhand State Electricity Board ("SEB), Ranchi | | Proceedings dropped vide order dated 18.6.2006. ∴ |
| 2. | 14/2006 | 8.6.2006 | Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board & others | Non-payment of dues by MPSEB | | Disposed of with direction to the respondent. |
| 3. | 57/2008 | 4.7.2008 | Electricity Department Daman and Diu. | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges | | Proceedings dropped, matter disposed of. |
| 4. | 25/2006 | 9.5.2006 | UPPCL | Over-drawal from the grid | 1 lakh | Penalty has been upheld by APTEL. |
| 5. | 52/2009 | 6.5.2009 | KPTCL | Over-drawal from the grid | 171akh | Penalty was subsequently set aside by Appellate Tribunal for Electricity. |
| 6. | 59/2009 | 5.5.2009 | RRVPNL | Over-drawal from the grid | 5 lakh | Penalty was subsequently set aside by Appellate |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Tribunal for Electricity. |
| 7. | 80/2009 | 11.5.2009 | APTRANSCO | Over-drawal from the grid | Rs.1.22 crore | Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Andhra Pradesh. |
| 8. | 81/2009 | 8.5.2009 | TNEB | Over-drawal from the grid | Rs.1.5 crore | Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Madras. |
| 9. | 105/2009 | 21.8.2009 | UPPCL | Over-drawal from the grid | 2.57 crore | As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs.64,25,000/- (25% of the total amount) on 15.9.2009. The matter has been disposed with direction to UPPCL to approach ATE. |
| 10. | 106/2009 and 130/2009 | 21.8.2009 | Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai | Over-drawal from the grid | 4.37 crore | Penalty deposited, Madras High Court by its order dated 1.9.2009 stayed the proceeding. |
| 11. | 137/2009 | 30.10.2009 | UPPCL | Over-drawal from the grid | 4.62 Crore | Order challenged |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | before the High Court of Allahabad. No stay. |
| 12. | 151/2009 | 30.11.2009 | DTL (SLDC) | Over-drawal from the grid | 25,000/- | Penalty deposited. |
| 13. | 107/2010 | 30.3.2010 | Over-drawal by TNEB on 19.3.2010 & 23.3.2010 | Over-drawal from the grid | - | Vide order dated 13.5.2010, this matter was disposed of. |
| 14. | 7/2005 | 7.7.2009 | Subhash Kabini Power Corporation Ltd. | Delay In submission of requisite documents | 1.00 lakh | Penalty deposited. |
| 15. | 14/2005 | 7.7.2009 | Maheshwary Ispat Ltd. | Delay in submission of requisite documents | 50,000/- | Penalty deposited |
| 16. | 54/2008 | 15.3.2009 | BSEB | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges | 1.00 lakh | Penalty has been reduced to Rs. 50,000/- by ATE, reduced penalty deposited |
| 17. | 34/2009 | 2.4.2009 | Madhya Pradesh Power Trading Corporation Ltd. | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges | 1.00 lakh | Penalty deposited. |
| 18. | 35/2009 | 24.2.2009 | Arunachal Pradesh | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges | 25,000 | Penalty deposited. |
| 19. | 36/2009 | 24.2.2009 | Nagaland | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges | 25,000 | Penalty deposited. |
| 20. | 124/2007 | 4.11.2009 | Vandana Global Ltd., Raipur | Delay in payment of licence fee | 25,000/- | Penalty deposited. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21. | 74/2007 | 13.11.2009 | Patni Project Pvt, Ltd., Mumbai | Delay in payment of licence fee | 25,000/- | Penalty deposited |
| 22. | 131/2007 | 19.11.2008 | UPPCL | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges | — | Proceedings held in abeyance in the light of order by High Court of Allahabad (Lucknow Bench). |
| 23. | 080/2009 | 11.5.2009 | Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Lt, Hyderabad | Maintenance of Grid Discipline-Compliance of provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code by Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. | — | Proceeding in this matter is held in abeyance as High Court stayed the proceedings in this matter, this matter will be taken up only when the W.P.Nos.10561 of 2009 and 10561 of 2009, decided by the High Court. |
| 24. | 081/2009 | 8.5.2009 | TNEB | Maintenance of Grid Discipline - Non - compliance of provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board | — | High Court has stayed proceedings in this matter, till then proceedings held in abeyance. |
| 25. | 112/2009 | 27.7.2009 | Electricity Department, Administration of Daman & | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy | | Dues cleared by the respondent, proceedings were dropped |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | Diu, Daman | drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by the Electricity Department, Daman & Diu | | vide order dated 27.7.2009. |
| 26. | 113/2009 | 18.12.2009 | Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd, Bangalore | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule | – | Dues cleared by the respondent, proceedings were dropped vide order dated 18.12.2009. |
| 27. | 237/2009 | 26.2.2010 | Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited. | | Vide order dated 26.2.2010, Proceedings were dropped. |
| 28. | 246/2009 | 28.4.2010 | Gujarat Electricity Transmission Corporation Limited, Vadodara | Maintenance of Grid Discipline - Non - compliance of statutory provisions by Gujarat Electricity Transmission Corporation | | Matter under consideration. |
| 29. | 259/2009 | 9.3.2010 | Jammu and Kashmir | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) | – | Matter under consideration. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 30. | 8/2009 | 18.6.2010 | Uttaranchal Power Corporation Ltd, Dehradun | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawal schedule by Uttaranchal Power Corporation Ltd. | – | Vide order dated 18.6.2010, proceeding were dropped. |
| 31. | 221/2010 | 23.6.2010 | Department of Power, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the Energy drawn in excess of the schedule. | – | Respondent duly complied the order of the commission, matter was disposed of. |
| 32. | 223/2010 | 23.6.2010 | Department of Power, Government of Nagaland, Kohima | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the schedule. | – | Respondent duly complied the order of the commission, matter was disposed of. |
| 33. | 133/2010 | 3.2.2010 | Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai | Over-drawal from the Grid in Violation of the Statutory Provisions by TNEB during 25.3.2010 to 18.4.2010 | – | In the light of the assurances and commitments made on 10.8.2010 by the Chairman, TNEB in the adjudication. proceedings No. 1/2010, the proceedings against TNEB were closed and matter was |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|----------|------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | disposed of vide order dated 3.2.2011 accordingly. |
| 34. | 290/2010 | 15.2.2011 | Western Regional Load Despatch Centre | Injection of power by LANCO Amarkantak Thermal Power Station into the regional grid as Unscheduled Interchange in contravention of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in Inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations, 2009 | | Matter under Consideration. |
| '35. | 261/2010 | 3.12.2010 | Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd., Lucknow | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in excess of the drawn schedule by Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd., Lucknow. | — | Proceedings against the answering respondent were dropped vide order dated 3.12.2010, accordingly matter was disposed of. |
| 36. | 220/2010 | 25.11.2010 | BSEB | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn | — | This petition was disposed of vide order dated 25.11.2010; The respondent cleared the UI |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------|------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | schedule by Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna. | | charges. |
| 37. | 222/2010 | 22.11.2010 | Department of Power, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizwal | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Department of Power, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizwal | — | This petition was disposed of vide order dated 25.11.2010; The respondent cleared the UI charges. |
| 38. | 123/2011 | 5.5.2011 | Manlkaran Power Limited, Kolkata | Compliance with the provisions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010 | — | Matter under Consideration. |
| 39. | 114/2011 | 20.4.2011 | National Energy Trading and Services Ltd., New Deihl | Non-compliance of the provisions of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Fixation of Trading Margin) Regulations, 2010 | — | Matter under Consideration. |
| 40. | 131/2011 | 8.6.2011 | Maheshwary Ispat Limited, Kolkata | Non-compliance of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) Regulations, 2008. | — | Matter under consideration. |
| 41. | 143/2011 | 6.6.2011 | Indian Energy Exchange. | Implementation of the Commission's order dated 3.6.2010 in petition No. 26/2010 | — | Matter under consideration. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | | | | by Indian Energy Exchange. | | |
| 42. | 155/2011 | 12.7.2011 | Power Department Jammu and Kashmir | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) Charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Power Department, J&K | – | Matter under consideration. |
| 43. | 156/2011 | 12.7.2011 | Power Department Chandigrah Administration | Default in payment of Unscheduled interchanges (UI) Charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Power department, Chandigarh Administration | – | Matter under consideration. |
| 44. | 157/2011 | 12.7.2011 | Bihar State Electricity Board | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) Charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Bihar State Electricity Board | – | Matter under consideration. |
| 45. | 158/2011 | 12.7.2011 | Power Department of Power, Government of Mizoram. | Default in payment of Unscheduled interchanges (UI) Charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Power Department of Power, Government of Mizoram. | – | Matter under consideration. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 46. | 159/2011 | 12.7.2011 | Tamil Nadu Electricity Board | Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) Charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board | – | Matter under consideration. |

Statement - III*Proceedings under Section 143 of the Act*

| S. No. | Petition No. | Date of order | Respondents | Purpose | Penalty Amount (in ₹) | Remarks |
|--------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Adj Case No. 112006 | 25.10.2006 | UPPCL | Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions | 1 lakh. | Penalty deposited. |
| 2. | Adj Case No. 512009 | 14.10.2009 | UPPCL | Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions | 1.75 Crore. | Order challenged in the High Court. As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 60 lakh (1/3 of the total amount) on 24.11.2009 vide challan no. 208 |
| 3. | Adj. case No. 1/2009 | 8.5.2009 | SLDC, Delhi | Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions | 2.5 lakh. | Penalty deposited. |
| 4. | Adj case No. 2/2009 | 8.5.2009 | SLDC, Punjab | Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions | 3.00 lakh. | Penalty deposited. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. | Adj case No.3/2009 | 8.5.2009 | SLDC, Jammu and Kashmir | Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions | 2.00 lakh | Penalty deposited. |
| 6. | Adj case No.4/2009 | 8.5.2009 | SLDC, Rajasthan | Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions | 1.00 lakh. | Penalty deposited. |
| 7. | Adj. Case No. 5/2009 | 14.10.2009 | UPPCL | Over-drawal from the grid | 1.75 crore | Order challenged in the High Court. Listed on 7.12.2009 for hearing on relief. As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 60 lakh (25% of the total amount) on 24.11.2009 by cheque. |
| 8. | Adj. Case No.112010 | 21.9.2010 | TNEB | Maintaining grid security of the Southern Regional Grid by Curbing Over-Drawals and effecting proper load management by TNEB. | No penalty imposed | After accepting the assurances and commitments by the chairman, TNEB that there would not be any further violation of grid discipline, the proceedings in this matter were dropped by the Adjudicating Officer. |
| 9. | Adj. Case No.2/2010 | 25.2.2011 | UPPCL | Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid | | Matter under consideration. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | | | | by curbing overdrawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents. | | |
| 10. | Adj. Case No. 3/2010 | 25.2.2011 | HVPNL | Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing overdrawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents. | | Matter under consideration. |
| 11. | Adj. Case No.4/2010 | 25.2.2011 | RRVPNL | Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing overdrawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents. | | Matter under consideration. |
| 12. | Adj. Case No.5/2010 | 25.2.2011 | PTL, Uttarakhand | Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing overdrawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents. | | Matter under consideration. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 13. | Adj. Case No. 6/2010 | 25.2.2011 | PSEB | Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing overdrawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents. | | Matter under consideration. |
| 14. | Adj. Case No.6/2010 | 25.2.2011 | Power Department Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir | Maintaining grid security of the entire North East West (NEW) grid by curbing overdrawals and effecting proper load management by Northern Region Constituents. | | Matter under consideration. |

Bokaro Thermal Power Plant

4012. SHRI PREMDAS : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new power unit is being constructed in Bokaro Thermal Power Plant to augment its power generation capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding certain irregularities in the construction of the plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes, Madam,

a new unit of 500 MW (1x500 MW) capacity is being constructed at Bokaro Thermal Power Station (BTPS) 'A'.

(b) The order for this project was placed on 16.06.2008 with M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract basis for its main plant.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Chief Vigilance Officer, Damodar Valley Corporation (CVO, DVC) in his report dated 10.02.2011 observed that the presence of discernible vigilance angle could not be prima facie established in the alleged irregularities and recommended for closure of the case. Ministry of Power after examination of the said report has agreed with the recommendation of CVO, DVC and has sent the same to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) vide OM dated 19.04.2011.

[English]

COMMITTEE ON SMALL SAVINGS

4013. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a committee set up to look into the operations and interest rate structure of small savings has submitted its recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, the major recommendations of the report; and

(c) the action taken thereon, point-wise?

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

(b) and (c) The Committee has, *inter-alia* made the following recommendations: -

1. Rationalisation of schemes, including discontinuation of Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP).
2. Annual review and resetting of interest rates of Small Saving Schemes and NSSF investments to be bench marked to Government securities of equivalent maturity.
3. Mandatory investment in Special State Government securities from net Small Saving collections to be lowered to 50% from existing 80% with an option to take upto 100%.
4. Investment of NSSF in Central and State Government securities to have shorter tenure of 10 years against 25 years at present. Investment could also be made in infrastructure companies, such as IIFCL, NHAI and IRFC that are wholly owned by the Government.
5. Commission payable to Small Savings Agents to be reduced gradually.

Recommendations of the committee have been referred to State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for their comments .

Growth rate of Tourism

4014. SHRI. A. SAMPATH:

SHRI E.G.SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total growth rate of tourism, National/ international in the country during the last three years and current year, year-wise;

(b) whether inadequate infrastructure and harassment of tourists are responsible for poor growth of tourism sector in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to extend all necessary facilities to the visiting tourists and also to promote tourism in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (c) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV's), during 2008, 2009 and 2010, and their growth over the previous periods are given below:

| Year | DTV's (in million) | Growth over previous period |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2008 | 563.03 | 7.0% |
| 2009 | 668.80 | 18.8% |
| 2010 (P) | 740.21 | 10.7% |

(P): Provisional

This information is not available for 2011.

The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India,

during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (.Jan - July), and their growth over the previous periods are given below:

| Year | FTAs (in million) | Growth over previous period |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2008 | 5.28 | 4.0% |
| 2009 | 5.17 | -2.2% |
| 2010 (P) | 5.58 | 8.1% |
| 2011 (Jan - July) (P) | 3.42 | 10.8% |

(P): Provisional

The decline of 2.2% in FTAs in India in 2009 over 2008 may be due to various reasons but mainly due to the global financial slowdown, terrorist attacks and H1 N1 pandemic, etc.

(d) and (e) To attract more tourists to India, Ministry of Tourism has taken number of steps including advertising in India and abroad, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars & workshops, publication of brochures, offering incentives to inbound travelers, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. The Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has also been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of domestic, medical & wellness and Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism in the country.

The "Tourist Visa-on-Arrival" (TVOA) Scheme for tourists from five countries *viz*; Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan was initiated from 01st .January, 2010 on a pilot basis for a period of one year. This Scheme was extended for the nationals of four more countries *viz*. Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos & Philippines from 01st January 2011 and for the nationals of Indonesia and Myanmar from 25th January 2011.

Hydro Power projects in Assam

4015. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the unrest and apprehension of people of Assam about the environmental hazards due to the proposed hydro power projects in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more of mini/micro hydro power projects which are considered less detrimental to environment instead of mega hydro power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) People of Assam have expressed apprehensions about the adverse downstream impact of hydro electric projects in upstream of Brahmaputra Basin particularly about Subansiri Lower Project (SLP), 2000 MW in Arunachal Pradesh. Taking due note of the apprehensions of the people of Assam, it has been decided to carry out comprehensive environment impact and downstream impact studies for the three major basins of Brahmaputra river namely, Lohit, Siang and Subansiri Basins.

Report of the Lohit Basin has been completed by Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS) and submitted to Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF). The terms of reference for the environment impact assessment studies for Siang and Subansiri Basins have been finalized by MoEF and Central Water Commission (CWC) is undertaking these studies.

As regards Subansiri Lower project, on the direction of Govt. of Assam, to allay the apprehensions of people of Assam, a comprehensive Downstream Impact Study was awarded to Group of Experts from IIT Guwahati, Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University by NHPC

which submitted its report in March, 2011. The Expert Group in their report has made two sets of recommendations i.e, one set pertaining to the safety of the dam and other set pertaining to its operational management. To examine the technical parameters of the dam for its safety, Planning Commission has constituted members Technical Experts Committee. Similarly, for examining the second set of recommendations of the Expert Group, as desired by Government of Assam, a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) has been constituted by NHPC for mitigative measures in the downstream areas of Subansiri project. Representatives of NHPC, Govt. of Assam, Central Water Commission (CWC), Brahmaputra Board and IIT, Roorkee are members of the JSC.

(c) and (d) Setting up of Mini/Micro hydel projects falls within the jurisdiction of State Government, under the Constitution of India and therefore there is no proposal to set up any Mini/Micro hydel project by the Central Government. However, keeping in view the greater advantages and relatively less adverse downstream effects

of such projects, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has got a scheme to provide financial assistance for such projects.

[Translation]

Bachat Lamp Yojana

4016. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various agencies involved in the implementation of Bachat Lamp Yojana in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government monitors the implementation work of these agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The details of the agencies involved in the implementation of Bachat Lamp Yojana are as follows:

| Sl. No. | State | Name of DISCOM | Name of Project Implementer |
|---------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Central Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited | C-Quest Capital Malaysia Limited |
| 2. | Kerala | Kerala State Electricity Board | Energy Management Centre |
| 3. | Punjab | Punjab State Power Corporation Limited | C-Quest Capital Malaysia Limited |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited | Energy Efficiency Services Limited. |
| 5. | Delhi | North Delhi Power Limited | C-Quest Capital Malaysia Limited. |
| 6. | Karnataka | Bangalore Electricity Supply Company | HPL Electric & Power Private Limited |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| | | Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation Limited | HPL Electric & Power Private Limited. |
| | | Hubli Electricity Supply Company limited. | Inter Green Services (India) Private Limited. |
| 7. | West Bengal | CESC Limited | C-Quest capital Malaysia Limited |
| 7A. | | Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Private Limited | Banyan Environmental Innovators private Limited |
| 8. | Maharashtra | Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited | Osram Gmb, Germany |
| 9. | Rajasthan | Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited | Banyan Environmental Innovation Private Limited |
| 10. | Haryana | Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam | Osram GmbH, Limited Germany |
| 11. | Goa | Electricity Department Government of Goa | HPL Electric & Power Private Limited |
| 12. | Uttarakhand | Uttarakhand Power Corporation Limited | Energy Efficiency Services Limited |

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has registered an umbrella Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project which enables the investors in each project area to register their projects quickly as CDM projects to enable the issuance of carbon credits by United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC). BEE is acting as a managing and co-ordinating entity for

the Bachat Lamp Yojana Scheme and facilitates the implementation of such projects by assisting the states to implement these projects and issuance of carbon credits.

[English]

Issues Related to the Jarawa Tribe

4017. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the London based Survival International has submitted a list to the National Advisory Council (NAC) Chief/Chairperson containing signatures of 50,000 persons from across the world on the issues related to the Jarawa tribe;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) The office of the National Advisory Council has informed this Ministry that they have not received any communication from London based Survival International containing signatures of 50,000 persons from across the world on the issue related to the Jarawa tribe

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Difference between IRDA and PFRDA

4018. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is some difference of opinion between Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) regarding control of pension scheme of the country;

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

(c) the total amount invested in pension scheme;

(d) whether the Government has empowered the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority to have total control over the said fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has reported that the Assets Under Managements (AUM) under New Pension Scheme (NPS) as on 29.07.2011 is Rs. 10,315.92 crore.

(d) and (e) As per the Government Resolution dated 14.11.2008, PFRDA has been given supervisory and regulatory powers to supervise and regulate the intermediaries under NPS. The NPS trust has been constituted for taking care of the assets and funds under the NPS in the interest of the beneficiaries (NPS subscribers).

[English]

Filing of IT Returns by Political Parties

4019. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some national and regional political parties have not submitted their source of income and their tax returns;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such political parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Hon'ble Member has sought information on two issues:-

(i) submission of source of income by political parties;

(ii) submission of tax returns of political parties;

(i) Under the Income Tax Act 1961, political parties are required, only to maintain the details of

voluntary contributions above Rs. 20,000/- received by them. However, there is no requirement for them to file the details of these contributions with their returns of income. Such details can be obtained only if a case is taken for detailed scrutiny. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish this information.

- (ii) Centralised data in respect of filing of tax returns by political parties across the country during last three years is not maintained by the Government. The information is being collected from the field formations spread all over the country and to the extent possible shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The information is being collected from the field formations spread all over the country and to the extent possible shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Pricing Policy for Minor Forest Produce

4020. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pricing policy currently in practice for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP);

(b) whether the Government has any proposals to change the pricing policy of MFP;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any assistance given to panchayats for cooperative marketing;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

(f) whether the Union Government has a policy for assisting in the competitive pricing and marketing of Major Forest Produce; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) There is no pricing policy currently in

practice for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) at the Central level.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque to look into different aspects of Minor Forest Produce management which has recommended for fixation of Minimum Support Price for 14 MFPs in its final report.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) This Ministry has no specific policy for assisting in the competitive pricing and marketing of Major Forest Produce.

Cheaper Funds to NBFCs

4021. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI N. KRISTAPPA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefits of access to External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) and cheaper funds is restricted to those Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), which fall within the ambit of Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to extend similar facilities to some important NBFCs as available to IFCs;

(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): The present classification of *Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)* stands modified to include *Infrastructure Finance Companies (IFCs)* vide Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Circular dated 12.02.2010 whereby

an IFC is defined as a Non-Deposit taking NBFC fulfilling the following criteria:

- i. not accept deposits from the public;
- ii. have net owned funds of Rs. 300 crore or above;
- iii. have a minimum credit rating 'A' or equivalent of CRISIL, FITCH, CARE, ICRA or equivalent rating by any other accredited rating agencies; and
- iv. have a CRAR of 15 percent (with a minimum Tier I capital of 10 percent).

IFCs may exceed the concentration of credit norms as provided in the Non-Banking Financial (Non-Deposit Accepting or Holding) Companies Prudential Norms (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2007.

As per the extant regulations of *Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999*, NBFCs categorised as IFCs by RBI are permitted to raise funds through *External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)* under automatic and approval routes from internationally recognized sources (recognized lenders) in accordance with the rules and regulations of FEMA, 1999.

The ECB Guidelines / rules and regulations under FEMA are amended from time to time keeping in view the objectives and performance of various segments, and the overall dynamics of the economy.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Hospitals

4022. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH :

SHRI KUNWARJIBHAI MOHAN BHAI
BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernise/upgrade Government/Non-Government Hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent thereon during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Upgradation / modernization of Government health facilities in the rural areas are taken up under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. Based on their felt needs and priorities, State/UT Governments incorporate their proposals to modernise/upgrade Government Hospitals in rural areas in their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs] under NRHM. Based on approval accorded by Government of India, they are taken up for implementation by respective State/UT Governments. Non Government Hospitals are not covered under NRHM.

Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana [PMSSY] Government has taken up upgradation of 13 existing Government medical college institutions in the first phase at the central contribution of Rs. 100 crores each and 6 Government medical college institutions in second phase, at a central contribution of Rs. 125 Crores each. 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. Out of the 13 institutions in the first phase of PMSSY, civil work at 5 Medical colleges have been completed.

(c) A Statement-I showing the details of expenditure incurred for Hospital Strengthening under Mission Flexipool of NRHM by all States/UTs during the year 2007-08 to 2010-11 is enclosed. The details of funds released under PMSSY for upgradation of medical college institutions are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement - I*Expenditure in Hospital Strengthening under Mission Flexi the Pool*

(Rs. in Crere)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009*10 | 2010-11 (Provisional) |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Hospital Strengthening | Hospital Strengthening | Hospital Strengthening | Hospital Strengthening |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| A. High Focus States | | | | | |
| 1 | Bihar | - | 6.12 | 3.55 | 2.92 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | - | 0.10 | 0.88 | 0.07 |
| 3 | Himanchal Pradesh | 1.51 | 0.82 | 12.08 | 2.92 |
| 4 | Jammu and Kashmir | 7.88 | 0.07 | 44.97 | - |
| 5 | Jharkhand | 0.05 | - | 0.19 | 0.20 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 42.94 | 48.60 | 59.71 | 25.86 |
| 7 | Orissa | 16.35 | 0.03 | 52.28 | 45.68 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 1.69 | 2.25 | 3.11 | 2.26 |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | 5.77 | 10.00 | 47.88 | 264.99 |
| 10 | Uttaranchal | 2.36 | 2.60 | 4.84 | 5.40 |
| Sub Total | | 78.55 | 70.58 | 229.50 | 350.30 |
| B. NE States | | | | | |
| 11 | Arunachal Pradesh | 5.58 | 7.61 | 9.79 | 11.66 |
| 12 | Assam | 72.41 | 37.46 | 6.04 | - |
| 13 | Manipur | 3.61 | 7.71 | 0.97 | 5.03 |
| 14 | Meghalaya | 4.65 | 1.65 | 1.90 | 3.54 |
| 15 | Mizoram | 0.19 | 8.67 | 2.12 | 7.34 |
| 16 | Nagaland | 11.02 | 1.83 | 5.09 | - |
| 17 | Sikkim | 0.37 | 4.31 | 4.87 | - |
| 18 | Tripura | 2.26 | 3.09 | 4.02 | 5.37 |
| Sub Total | | 100.09 | 72.33 | 34.78 | 32.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| C. Non High Focus States | | | | | |
| 19 | Andhra Pradesh | - | - | - | - |
| 20 | Goa | 0.12 | - | 0.99 | 0.27 |
| 21 | Gujarat | 1.76 | 47.97 | 16.59 | 44.25 |
| 22 | Haryana | 2.97 | 4.78 | 1.96 | 1.06 |
| 23 | Karnataka | 7.28 | 23.33 | - | - |
| 24 | Kerala | 14.14 | 49.20 | 40.60 | 47.39 |
| 25 | Maharashtra | 12.41 | 50.21 | 168.53 | 140.64 |
| 26 | Punjab | 8.45 | 18.17 | 26.05 | 46.59 |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | 15.79 | 21.11 | 50.72 | 55.65 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 9.79 | 17.02 | 46.22 | 50.91 |
| Sub Total | | 72.71 | 231.78 | 351.68 | 386.75 |
| D. Small States/Uts | | | | | |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 0.17 | 0.56 | 1.35 | - |
| 30 | Chandigarh | - | 0.03 | 0.06 | - |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.26 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.30 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 0.06 | 0.42 | 0.49 | 0.80 |
| 33 | Delhi | - | 1.36 | - | 8.44 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | - | 0.01 | 0.04 | - |
| 35 | Puduchery | - | 0.36 | 0.82 | 1.34 |
| Sub Total | | 0.49 | 2.88 | 2.82 | 10.87 |
| Total | | 251.84 | 377.57 | 618.78 | 780.85 |

Note : Expenditure for the Year 2007-08 to 2009-10 as per Audit Report and for the Year 2010-11 as per the FMR.

Statement - II*Upgradation of medical college institutions under PMSSY*

| S.No. | State | Name of institution | Funds released (Rs. in Crore) | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | Total |
| 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 |
| 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 |

BANKING LICENCE

4023. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: -

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue new banking licences to industrial houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted the public sector banks in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released a discussion paper on entry of new banks in private sector in August, 2010 inviting comments and suggestions from various stakeholders. RBI is examining the views and comments received from various stakeholders. Thereafter, RBI will issue draft guidelines for public comments.

Policy on SC/ST

4024. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI,
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU,
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy on reservation and welfare of SC/STs in the Ministry, banks and insurance compames;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints about non-compliance of the Government policy on reservation in matters of recruitment, transfers, promotion with regard to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the overall welfare of the communities;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and current year and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps taken being taken by the Government in this regard and the achievements made therefrom?

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

Ethics Committees for Clinical Trials

4025. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Ethics Committee and Independent Ethics Committees have been constituted under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 in the country;

(b) if so, the number of these ethics committees so far functional alongwith their functions in the country;

(c) whether the Government has laid down any well defined mechanism and norms/regulations in respect of registration, composition and monitoring of these ethics committees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made certain eligibility criteria and also terms and conditions for the members of these ethics committees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, clinical trial on a new drug shall be initiated only after the permission has been granted by the Licensing Authority under Rule 21(b) *i.e.* Drugs Controller General (India) and the approval obtained from the respective Ethics Committee(s). As per the Good Clinical Trial Practices (GCP) Guidelines recognised under Schedule-Y to the Rules, the sponsor who conducts clinical trial is required to ensure that Ethics Committee (EC) is organised and operates according to GCP guidelines and other applicable laws and regulations.

The responsibilities of Ethics Committee are provided under Schedule Y to the said Rules. It is the responsibility of the EC to review and consider to accord its approval to a trial protocol to safeguard the rights, safety and wellbeing of all trial subjects. EC(s) should get documented 'standard operating procedures' and maintain a record of its proceedings. EC(s) should make, at appropriate intervals, an ongoing review of the trial for which they review the protocol(s). Statistics about the number of Ethics Committees constituted by various institutes in the country are not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) Schedule Y to the said Rules provides that an EC should have at least seven members. The Committee should appoint, from among its members, a Chairperson (who is from outside the institution) and a Member-Secretary. Other members should be a mix of medical /non-medical, scientific and non-scientific persons, including lay public.

(e) and (f) The GCP Guidelines for clinical trials in India, recognised under the said Rules, further provide criteria for basic responsibilities, compositions, terms of reference, review procedures for the Ethics Committees along with guidelines for decision making process, record keeping, selection of special groups as research subjects like pregnant women, children etc.

Strike in Banks

4026. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers/employees of the Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks launched a strike on 5 August, 2011;

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

(c) whether such strike has affected normal functioning of the said banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the losses suffered by the said banks due to such strike; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to keep a check on such strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The officers/employees of Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks were on one day strike on 5th August, 2011. Main issues and demands of the strike are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The strike has partially affected the functioning the banks. Clearing of cheques and instruments did not take place in most of the Centres. The loss of business is not possible to quantify. The inconvenience caused to the public was minimized due to the functioning of the ATMs, internet banking RTGS and NEFT.

Statement

Main Issues and Demands

1. Do not privatize Public Sector Banks.
2. Do not reduce Government's equity in Public Sector Banks.
3. Do not avail World Bank Loan to capitalize Public Sector Banks.
4. Do not proceed with merger of Banks
5. Do not allow unrestricted entry of foreign capital in banking sector.
6. Do not delete Section 12(2) of Banking Regulation Act.
7. Do not remove the ceiling on voting rights of foreign investors.
8. Do not issue licence to industrial houses to start their own banks.
9. Do not outsource permanent banking jobs and normal banking services.

10. Do not proceed with the scheme of private business correspondents.
11. Do not violate provisions of Bipartite Settlement on outsourcing.
12. Provide adequate staff in Banks through recruitment to maintain and improve customer service. Stop violation of working hours.
13. Revive BSRBs for recruitment of staffing Public Sector Banks.
14. Implement the compassionate appointment / financial compensation scheme as finalized between IBA and UFBU.
15. Issue revised uniform guidelines on house building loan, vehicle loan and festival advance to bank staff.
16. Implement 5 day banking.
17. Regulate and define working hours of bank officers.
18. Improve Pension Scheme in banking sector on the lines of Central Government Scheme - updation of Pension along with wage revision of serving employees, Uniform D.A. neutralization, improvement in commutation, Family Pension, Ex-Gratia of Pre - 1986 retirees, etc.
19. Withdrawal of Government arbitrary instructions to Banks not to improve/amend any service condition without their permission.
20. Scrap Khandelwal Committee Recommendations.
21. Settle the demands of employees/officers of Rural Regional Banks and Co-op. Banks and of the Daily Deposit Collectors.

Scholarship Schemes

4027. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has increased the value and quantum of post-matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of ST students likely to be benefited therefrom, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to link various scholarship schemes for ST students with Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year under the said scheme, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA : (a) Recently, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has increased the value and quantum of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students which is applicable w.e.f. 01-07-2010.

(b) The details of revision of the Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The State-wise number of ST students to be benefited including Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) State-wise funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students during the last three years (i.e. from 2008-09 to 2010-11). The details of funds sanctioned till date are also given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Details of revision of the scheme of post matric scholarship for st students
(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 |
| <p>Group I</p> <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>Group I</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 multi engine 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>a) In existing Group II courses</p> <p>b) In existing Group III courses</p> <p>(vi) L.L.M.</p> |
| <p>Group II</p> <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>Group II</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</p> |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2). |
| | (ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I eg. MA/M Sc/M.Com/M Ed./M. Pharma etc. |
| Group III | Group III |
| All other courses leading to a graduate or above degree (not covered in group I & II). | All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BAB 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 | | Revised | |
| | 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 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 4. Allowance for Students with Disability | | |
| (i) Reader Allowance for Blind Scholars (PM) | 150 (Group I & II) | 240(Group I&II) |
| | 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 ST students likely to be benefited under the scheme of post matric scholarship for ST students during 2010-11

| Sl. No. | NAME OF STATE/UT | No. of anticipated Beneficiaries |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 287862 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 3 | Assam | 79744 |
| 4 | Bihar | 3355 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 93766 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------------|--------|
| 6 | Goa | 1500 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 142521 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 2616 |
| 9 | Jammu and Kashmir | 10190 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 48438 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 78978 |
| 12 | Kerala | 12210 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 106728 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 160552 |
| 15 | Manipur | 46619 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 64110 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 39770 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|------------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 18 | Nagaland | 41888 | 24 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 |
| 19 | Orissa | 60476 | 25 | Uttarakhand | 18002 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 189495 | 26 | West Bengal | 45998 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 2206 | 27 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 658 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 4580 | 28 | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 23 | Tripura | 16744 | Total | | 1559007 |

Statement - III

State-wise funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments and UT administrations 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)

Rs. in lakh

| Sl. No. | NAME OF STATE/UT | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| | | Sanctioned/ Released | Utilised * |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1662.13 | 1662.13 | 2919.27 | 2919.27 | 20036.25 | 20036.25 | 11018.00 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23.53 | 23.53 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 1696.18 | 1696.18 | 2510.12 | 2510.12 | 2881.26 | 2880.09 | 4210.81 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar | 170.00 | 170.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 160.28 | 160.28 | 375.95 | 189.72 | 1253.97 | 0.00 | 627.00 | 0 |
| 6 | Goa | 18.96 | 18.96 | 54.26 | 45.71 | 29.11 | 0.00 | 15.00 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 387.36 | 387.36 | 3046.63 | 3043.70 | 5116.09 | 5113.46 | 2558.00 | 0 |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 113.99 | 0.00 | 57.00 | 0 |
| 9 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 408.00 | 0 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 1058.48 | 1058.48 | 1267.00 | 1267.00 | 1855.54 | 0.00 | 928.00 | 0 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 1053.97 | 1053.97 | 1863.63 | 1863.63 | 3163.59 | 0.00 | 1582.00 | 0 |
| 12 | Kerala | 298.03 | 298.03 | 284.40 | 284.40 | 457.08 | 457.08 | 229.00 | 0 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 1228.18 | 1228.18 | 3236.50 | 2416.28 | 2026.23 | 0.00 | 1013.00 | 1013.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 14 | Maharashtra | 2500.00 | 2500.00 | 1250.00 | 1250.00 | 6629.51 | 0.00 | 3315.00 | 0 |
| 15 | Manipur | 1912.68 | 1912.68 | 2163.28 | 2163.28 | 2460.01 | 0.00 | 1230.00 | 0 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 1342.12 | 1342.12 | 1006.57 | 1006.57 | 2717.23 | 0.00 | 1359.00 | 0 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 1421.18 | 1421.18 | 1571.26 | 1560.01 | 1633.93 | 1499.31 | 3398.32 | 0 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 1467.27 | 1467.27 | 1866.77 | 1774.32 | 1908.44 | 0.00 | 954.00 | 0 |
| 19 | Orissa | 461.75 | 430.57 | 566.79 | 512.15 | 1104.03 | 346.52 | 550.00 | 0 |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 4654.00 | 3276.20 | 1661.31 | 1661.31 | 800.00 | 790.75 | 0.00 | 0 |
| 21 | Sikkim | 25.13 | 25.13 | 37.88 | 34.24 | 56.41 | 0.00 | 28.00 | 0 |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 2.50 | 2.50 | 72.34 | 72.34 | 112.71 | 112.71 | 56.00 | 0 |
| 23 | Trinura | 433.19 | 433.19 | 538.26 | 538.26 | 380.40 | 380.40 | 703.00 | 0 |
| 24 | Uttarakhand | 230.52 | 230.52 | 188.98 | 188.98 | 531.69 | 0.00 | 266.00 | 0 |
| 25 | West Bengal | 389.28 | 389.28 | 603.80 | 268.52 | 302.00 | 0.00 | 150.00 | 0 |
| 26 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 3.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.15 | 9.15 | 10.00 | 0 |
| 27 | Daman & Diu | 0.14 | 0.00 | 1.73 | 0.00 | 0.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| Total | | 22586.31 | 21167.21 | 27086.73 | 25569.81 | 55603.00 | 31649.25 | 34665.13 | 1013.00 |

* UC is not due.

Allocation of Power

4028. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has requested for additional allocation of power;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the extent to which the power requirement of West Bengal has been met during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide electricity to the coastal villages of West Bengal through underground wires; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposal submitted by the State Government in this regard along with the details of the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) During the current financial year, no request from Government of West Bengal has been received for additional allocation of power from unallocated power of Central Generating Stations.

(c) The details of power requirement, availability and shortage in the State of West Bengal during the last three years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 are given below:

| West Bengal | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------|-----|--------|-------|----------|-----|
| | Requirement | Availability | Shortage | | Demand | Met | Shortage | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| 2008-09 | 31,289 | 30,290 | 999 | 3.2 | 5,387 | 5,379 | 8 | 0.1 |
| 2009-10 | 33,750 | 32,819 | 931 | 2.8 | 6,094 | 5,963 | 131 | 2.1 |
| 2010-11 | 36,481 | 35,847 | 634 | 1.7 | 6,162 | 6,112 | 50 | 0.8 |

(d) and (e) The Central Government does not propose to provide electricity to the coastal villages of West Bengal through underground wires.

[English]

Departmental Cases in CBCE

4029. SHRI N.S. V. CHITIHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases lying pending for adjudication with departmental officers in Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax as on date;

(b) the number of cases lying pending for one year; two years and more than two years;

(c) the quantum of money locked in such cases;

(d) whether there is any time limit for disposal of such cases and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure timely disposal of such cases?

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

Achieving Revenue Targets

4030. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Central Board of Direct Taxes is confident of meeting revenue targets for 2011-12;

(b) if so, the strategy proposed to be adopted to achieve the revenue targets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. S.S.PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) The strategy/ steps being adopted during F.Y. 2011-12 includes

(i) Monitoring of Advance Tax Collection by identifying cases where addition are confirmed in first appeal

(ii) Monitoring of Advance Tax payment of top cases by the CCsIT concerned.

(iii) Assigning quarterly targets for disposal of pending cases.

(iv) Recovery of arrear demand by identification of actionable cases and put them for strict monitoring.

(v) TDS augmentation: identification of cases of short deduction/short payment/late payment and initiating statutory action.

(vi) Surveys of important business/trade/industry with a view to examining applicability of TDS.

(vii) Publicity and awareness campaign regarding tax payer's education and voluntary compliance of tax duty.

- (viii) A committee has been constituted to examine possibilities of recovery of outstanding demand through available sources within or outside department in cases where assessee is not traceable and/or no asset/inadequate assets are available for recovery.
- (ix) Cross-verification of data collected through annual information Return with the return of income and issuance of notices in suitable cases.

NTPC Power Projects

4031. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

SHRI PREMDAS:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of functioning and under construction power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation of India Limited (NTPC) in the country along with their power generation capacity, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) the quantum of electricity being provided to various States at concessional rates by the NTPC, State-wise;

(c) the total number of power projects the NTPC proposed to set up in various States in the near future, source-wise, project-wise and State-wise including Arunachal Pradesh;

(d) whether the NTPC proposes to set up gas-based power projects rather than coal-based power projects in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the investments likely to be made by the NTPC for setting up of various power projects in the country during the next ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The details of NTPC's functioning and under-construction power projects are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) NTPC supplies electricity to the various State Power Utilities at the rates determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and not at any concessional rates.

(c) The details of new projects proposed to be set up by NTPC, subject to timely availability of coal/gas linkage, land statutory clearances, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) NTPC proposes to set up gas based power projects in addition to coal based power projects subject to availability of gas linkage from domestic sources, the details of which are also given in the enclosed statement-II.

(f) An investment proposal of Rs.2,19,613 crore has been submitted by NTPC for the 12th Five Year Plan. Investment proposal for 13th Plan has not been taken.

Statement - I

A. Details of NTPC's functioning (Operational) Stations

B.

| S.No. | Project | Installed Capacity (MW) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| <i>1. NTPC's own capacity</i> | | |
| (a) Coal Based Stations | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | | |
| 1. | Simhadri I & II | 1,500 |
| 2. | Ramagundam I, II & III | 2,600 |
| Bihar | | |
| 3. | Kahalgaon-I & II | 2,340 |
| Chhattisgarh | | |
| 4. | Korba I, II & III | 2,600 |
| 5. | Sipat-I & II | 1,660 |
| Delhi | | |
| 6. | Badarpur | 705 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | | |
| 7. | Vindhya-chal-I, II & III | 3,260 |
| Orissa | | |
| 8. | Talcher TPS | 460 |
| 9. | Talcher I & II | 3,000 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 10. | Singrauli I & II | 2,000 |
| 11. | Rihand-I & II | 2,000 |
| 12. | NCTPP-I & II | 1,820 |
| 13. | Unchahar-I, II & III | 1,050 |
| 14. | Tanda TPS | 440 |
| West Bengal | | |
| 15. | Farakka-I, II & III | 2,100 |
| Total (Coal) | | 27,535 |
| (b) Combined Cycle Gas / Liquid Fuel Based Projects | | |
| Gujarat | | |
| 1. | Jhanor-Gandhar-I | 648 |
| 2. | Kawas-I | 645 |
| Haryana | | |
| 3. | Faridabad | 430 |
| Kerala | | |
| 4. | RGCCPP Kayamkulam-I | 350 |
| Rajasthan | | |
| 5. | Anta-I | 413 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 6. | Auraiya-I | 652 |
| 7. | Dadri | 817 |
| Total (Gas) | | 3,955 |
| NTPC's own capacity (a+b) | | 31,490 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>II. Power Projects under Joint Ventures</i> | | |
| Bihar | | |
| 1. | Muzaffarpur (Coal) | 110 |
| Chhattisgarh | | |
| 2. | Bhilai (Coal) | 574 |
| Haryana | | |
| 3. | Jhajjar (Coal) | 500 |
| Maharashtra | | |
| 4. | RGPPPL (Gas) | 1,940 |
| Orissa | | |
| 5. | Rourkela (Coal) | 120 |
| West Bengal | | |
| 6. | Durgapur (Coal) | 120 |
| Total coal | | 1,424 |
| Total (JV) | | 3,364 |
| GRAND TOTAL (I + II) : | | 34,854 |
| | | [26799 MW coal + 5895 MW gas] |

C. Details of NTPC's under construction projects

| S.No. | Name of the project / Source | Capacity(MW) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| I. NTPC's own capacity | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | | |
| 1. | Simhadri-II (Coal) | 500 |
| Assam | | |
| 2. | Bongaigaon (Coal) | 750 |
| Bihar | | |
| 3. | Barh-I (Coal) | 1980 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | 4. Barh-II (Coal) | 1320 |
| Chhattisgarh | | |
| | 5. Sipat-I (Coal) | 1320 |
| Himachal Pradesh | | |
| | 6. Koldam (Hydro) | 800 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | |
| | 7. Vindhya-chal-IV (Coal) | 1000 |
| Maharashtra | | |
| | 8. Mouda-I (Coal) | 1000 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| | 9. Rihand-III (Coal) | 1000 |
| | 10. Singrauli CW Discharge HEPP | 8 |
| Uttarakhand | | |
| | 11. Tapovan Vishnugad (Hydro) | 520 |
| II. Power Projects under Joint Ventures | | |
| Bihar | | |
| | 12. Muzaffarpur Exp.-JV with Bihar (Coal) | 390 |
| | 13. Nabinagar (Coal) - JV with Railways | 1000 |
| Haryana | | |
| | 14. IGSTPP, Jhajjar (Coal) - JV with HPGCL & IPGCL | 1000 |
| Tamil Nadu | | |
| | 15. Vallur- JV with TNEB, Ph. I (Coal) | 1000 |
| | 16. Vallur- JV with TNEB, Ph. II (Coal) | 500 |
| | Total | 14088 |

Statement-II*Details of NTPC's new projects*

| S.No. | Project | Capacity (MW) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| I. Projects for which Main Plant bids have been Invited / received | | |
| Coal Based Projects | | |
| Bihar | | |
| 1. | Nabinagar - JV with BSEB | 1980 |
| Chhattisgarh | | |
| 2. | Lara-I | 1600 |
| Karnataka | | |
| 3. | Kudgi-I | 2400 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | |
| 4. | Vindhya-chal-V | 500 |
| Maharashtra | | |
| 5. | Solapur | 1320 |
| 6. | Mouda-II | 1320 |
| Orissa | | |
| 7. | Darilpall-I | 1600 |
| 8. | Gajmara-I | 1600 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 9. | Tanda-II | 1320 |
| 10. | Unchahar-IV | 500 |
| 11. | Meja - JV with UPRVUN | 1320 |
| Gas Based Projects | | |
| Gujarat | | |
| 12. | Kawas-II | 1300 |
| 13. | Jhanor Gandhar-II | 1300 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Hydro Projects | | |
| Uttarakhand | | |
| 14. | Rupsiabagar Khasiabara | 261 |
| 15. | Lata Tapovan * | 171 |
| West Bengal | | |
| 16. | Rammam-III * | 120 |
| Solar Projects | | |
| Andaman and Nicobar | | |
| 17. | A & N (Solar) | 5 |
| Rajasthan | | |
| 18. | Anta | 15 |
| Wind Projects | | |
| Karnataka | | |
| 19. | Guledagudda | 100 |
| Total (I) | | 18732MW |
| II. Projects for which FR/ DPR is approved | | |
| Coal Based Projects | | |
| Madhya Pradesh | | |
| 1. | Barethl | 3960 |
| Orissa | | |
| 2. | Talcher TPS Exp. | 1320 |
| Punjab | | |
| 3. | Gidderbaha | 2640 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 4. | Singrauli-III | 500 |
| Gas Based Projects | | |
| Kerala | | |
| 5. | RGCCPP-II | 1050 |
| Maharashtra | | |
| 6. | Ratnagiri Exp. | 2100 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| New Delhi | | |
| 7. | Badarpur CCPP | 1050 |
| Solar Projects | | |
| Uttar Pradesh | | |
| 8. | Dadri 5 | |
| Total (II) | | 12625 MW |
| Grand Total (I) + (II) | | 31357MW |

Projects proposed in Arunachal Pradesh

| | | |
|----|------------------|------|
| 1. | Slang Upper HEPO | 9750 |
|----|------------------|------|

* To be implemented by NTPC Hydro Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC Ltd.

@ Pre-Feasibility Report of Siang Upper HEP (9750 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh has been prepared by NTPC and matter is being pursued with State Government for allotment of the project to NTPC.

Corporate Debt Restructuring

4032. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: -

(a) whether some companies have not been honouring their commitments under the corporate debt restructuring package and owes crores to financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have no information in this regard.

Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) mechanism, under the guidance of the RBI, is a mechanism useful for

the restructuring of debts of corporates by Banks / Institutions. Corporates, whose long term viability is established, but face temporary problems, are extended restructuring packages under CDR by Lenders. In such an event, Banks / Institutions are required to make provision (not write offs) as per RBI guidelines in respect of such restructured debts. Such provisions are also reversed whenever such corporate accounts turn standard assets and become regular in the payment of interest/ repayments of instalments etc. to lenders. Write-offs / losses occur in respect of loss assets which are not eligible for restructuring under CDR. Most significantly, the temporary sacrifices, extended by Banks/Institutions are subject to recovery as per the recompense policy guidelines of CDR.

**ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE UNDER
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**

4033. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the performance of primary health care delivery system of the country recently:

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether there is shortage of Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs) in North Eastern States particularly in Assam;

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

(e) whether the Government is considering involving private partners in revamping the Rural Health Infrastructure including sub-centres, PHCCs, Community Healthcare Centres, District Hospital; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has assessed the performance of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and its impact in various States recently through the Fourth Common Review Mission of NRHM and Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM. The assessments include the performance of Primary Health Care delivery system in the country.

The outcome of the assessment is summarised below.

- The Concurrent evaluation of NRHM conducted during 2009-10 by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai covered 187 districts spread over 33 States/UTs. The concurrent evaluation *inter-alia* indicates considerable progress in the patient's satisfaction level with the services received, increase in IPD and OPD cases. The report reveals that most of the women receive cash incentives within one week of their delivery under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme.
- The Fourth Common Review Mission of NRHM was conducted in 14 States and one Union Territory in December, 2010. The report of 4th CRM *inter-alia* outlined the sustained increase in institutional delivery, improvement in availability of drugs, assured referral transport arrangements in many states, availability of laboratory & diagnostic services, increase in case load, rise in health human resources, effective involvement of ASHA in health care programmes and progress in setting up of Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC). The report also *inter-alia* indicates good use of Health Management Information System (HMIS) and substantial improvement in the financial management process.

(c) and (d) : The Statement showing the shortfall in health infrastructure as per 2001 Census population in North Eastern States including Assam is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Presently there is no such proposal.

Statement

*Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2001
Population in NE States (as on March 2010)*

| S. States/UT No. | PHCs | | |
|----------------------|------|-----|----|
| | R | P | S |
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 39 | 97 | * |
| 2. Assam | 826 | 856 | * |
| 3. Manipur | 64 | 73 | * |
| 4. Meghalaya | 90 | 109 | * |
| 5. Mizoram | 22 | 57 | * |
| 6. Nagaland | 80 | 126 | * |
| 7. Sikkim | 17 | 24 | * |
| 8. Tripura | 104 | 79 | 25 |

R- Request P- In Position S- Shortfall *- Surplus

Source- RHS Bulletin 2010

Reward to Informers of Tax Evasion

4034. SHRI MANICKAT AGORE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many informers of tax evasion has not been rewarded or neglected by the Government;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The informers of tax evasion are rewarded by the Govt. as per instructions/guidelines on the subject and are not neglected. However in the instances when the

information given by the informers do not fulfill the conditions stipulated in the guidelines for payment of reward, they are not rewarded. As per the reward Guidelines, the authorities competent to grant reward keep the following circumstances in mind while granting any reward:

- (i) The accuracy of the information given by the informant.
- (ii) The extent and nature of the help rendered by the informant.
- (iii) The risk and trouble undertaken and the expense and odium incurred by the informant in securing and furnishing the information and documents.
- (iv) The quantum of work involved in utilizing the information furnished and in making the assessment.
- (v) The quantum of extra taxes levied and actually realized or realizable which are directly attributable to the information and documents supplied by the informant.

It is further stated in the guidelines that the quantum of extra taxes realizable will be determined only after all the assessments have become final and no appeal etc. is pending or filed and the time for filing of appeal has expired.

As per the guidelines, rewards to informants are in the nature of ex-gratia payment granted in absolute discretion of the authority and no reward would be granted if the information is of vague and general nature. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also upheld the ex gratia nature of payment of reward to informants.

(c) The Reward policy of the Government is available in the public domain for encouraging informers to provide information relating to tax evasion. The investigative agencies have become more accessible to the informers through advancement of information technology. These

measures have resulted in increase in number of actionable intelligence and consequent detection of tax evasion cases.

Exemption of Mandis from Service Tax

4035. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of categories of mandis which attract service tax in the country;

(b) whether any changes have been made in this regard recently;

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

(d) the fiscal steps taken or proposed by the Government to relieve mandi owners from tax burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Service Tax is levied not on an entity, such as mandi. It is levied on taxable services mentioned in sub-clauses of clause 105 of section 65 of the Finance Act, 1994. Therefore service tax is levied on a prescribed service provided or to be provided, unless specifically exempted.

(b) No.

(c) Nil in view of reply above.

(d) The Government has exempted from service tax the Business Auxiliary service provided by a Commission Agent in relation to sale or purchase of agricultural product *vide* Notification No. 13/2003 - Service Tax dated 01.07.2003. Also Business Auxiliary service provided by any person in relation to agriculture is exempt from service tax *vide* Notification No. 14/2004 - Service Tax dated 10.09.2004. Similarly, any service provided for storage of agriculture produce is not chargeable to service tax under Storage and Warehousing Service [Section 65. (102) read with Section 65 (105) (zza) of the Finance Act, 1994].

[*Translation*]

Inspection of Government Hospitals

4036. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent inspection of Government hospitals has revealed that most of the medical facilities in hospitals are available only on paper;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether excessive rush in various Government hospitals of the country has adversely impacted not only the quality and efficiency of health services but research activities also; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the excessive rush in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & its associated hospitals are concerned, best efforts are made to provide all the quality and efficient health medical facilities to the patients as per the need without any adverse impact on research activities despite excessive rush in these hospitals.

Since Health is a state subject; it is the responsibility of the concerned state government to provide adequate health care facilities depending upon requirement and availability of funds.

However, in Central Government hospitals, periodic expansion activities of a hospital infrastructure, services and manpower are undertaken as per requirement and available resources to meet the excessive rush in these hospitals.

Irregularities Committed in Shares

4037. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH :

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of high upheaval in share market and irregularities committed in shares have come to light during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) against persons found committing irregularities;

(d) the names of the shares where complaints of irregularities have been received by SEBI during the last two years; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government/SEBI in the matter?

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

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), has reported that fluctuations in markets are not unusual. Market movements are the outcome of perceptions of the investors about the economy, the sector and companies. This perception is influenced by many factors including the macro-economic environment, the growth potential of the economy /companies, policy credibility of the government, corporate performance, domestic and international events and market sentiments. The stock market capitalizes the present and future values of growth opportunities while evaluating the growth of all sectors in the economy. Certain irregularities in share transactions have come to the notice of SEBI. Complaints that are received from time to time are examined as per extant SEBI guidelines and it takes civil and/or criminal actions as deemed necessary under various relevant Acts, Rules and Regulations.

(b) The details of investigation taken up and completed by SEBI during the last two years are as under:-

| Particulars | Investigations Taken Up | | Investigations Completed | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| Market Manipulation and Price Rigging | 44 | 56 | 46 | 51 |
| Capital "Issue" related Manipulation | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Insider Trading | 10 | 28 | 10 | 15 |
| Takeovers | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Miscellaneous* | 13 | 10 | 6 | 10 |

* Include investigations pertaining to fraudulent transfer of shares by promoters to their own accounts, dematerialization / offloading of locked-in shares, corporate governance irregularities, listing agreement irregularities, transfer of trades, manipulation of financial results, suspected trading by market participants such as technical analysts, unregistered portfolio managers, etc

(c) The details of action taken by SEBI in the last two years, following the investigations are as under-

| Particulars | Number of Entities | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
| Cancellation of certificate of registration of market participants | 0 | 5 |
| Suspension of certificate of registration of market participants | 48 | 36 |
| Warning issued to market participants | 37 | 17 |
| Prohibitive directions issued u/s 11 of SEBI Act against intermediaries and non-intermediaries | 691 | 268 |
| Deficiency Observations issued/Administrative warning | 156 | 63 |
| Total * | 932 | 389 |

* this excludes consent orders

(d) and (e) The scrips taken up for examination/ investigation, based on complaints received from April 01, 2009 till August 23, 2011 is provided in the enclosed Statement. The enforcement regulations are also reviewed regularly and as required, necessary modifications are made therein.

Statements

The scrips taken up by SEDI for examination/ investigation, based on complaints received from April 01, 2009 till August 23, 2011

| Sr. No. | Name Of The Scrip |
|---------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. | Educomp Solutions Ltd. |
| 2 | Punjab National Bank |
| 3 | Ind Tra Deco Ltd. |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|----------------------------------------------|
| 4 | Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. |
| 5 | Gateway Distriparks Ltd. |
| 6 | Dish TV |
| 7 | Compuage Infocom Ltd. |
| 8 | Kohinoor Foods Ltd. |
| 9 | Channel Guide Ltd |
| 10 | Sj Corporation Ltd |
| 11 | Xo Infotech Ltd |
| 12 | Reliance Industrial Infrastructure Ltd |
| 13 | Aarey Drug & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. |
| 14 | Financial Technologies Ltd. |
| 15 | Indiabulls Financial Services Ltd. |
| 16 | Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. |
| 17 | Heritage Foods Ltd. |
| 18 | Hb Estate Developers Ltd. |
| 19 | Garware Offshore Services Ltd. |
| 20 | Graphite India Ltd. |
| 21 | Gmr Industries Ltd. |
| 22 | Global Capital Markets Ltd. |
| 23 | Goldiam International Ltd. |
| 24 | Jai Corp Ltd. |
| 25 | Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. |
| 26 | IOI Netcom Ltd. |
| 27 | Nakoda Textile Industries Ltd. |
| 28 | Poly Medicure Ltd. |
| 29 | Premier Ltd. |
| 30 | Tata Motors Ltd. |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 31 | Heritage Foods Ltd. |
| 32 | Gateway Distriparks Limited |
| 33 | Teledata and Vikas Goel |
| 34 | XI Telecom And Energy Ltd |
| 35 | Teledata Informatics |
| 36 | Super Sales India Ltd |
| 37 | Tata Teleservices Maharashtra Ltd & Ocl Iron & Steel Ltd |
| 38 | Gwalior Chemical Industries Ltd. |
| 39 | Gokaldas Exports Ltd. |
| 40 | Tasty Bite Eatables Ltd. |
| 41 | Longview Tea Limited |
| 42 | Axis It&T Ltd |
| 43 | Chartered Logistics |
| 44 | Essar Oil Ltd |
| 45 | Abg Shipyard Ltd |
| 46 | Fairfield Atlas Ltd |
| 47 | Gmr Infrastructure Ltd |
| 48 | Filatex Fashions Ltd |
| 49 | Kic Metaliks Ltd. |
| 50 | Jai Corp Ltd. |
| 51 | Zodiac Clothing Co. Ltd |
| 52 | Gokaldas Exports Limited |
| 53 | Gwalior Chemical Industries Ltd. |
| 54 | IFB Agro Industries Ltd. |
| 55 | Hasti Finance Limited |
| 56 | Dish Tv India Limited |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|--------------------------------------|
| 57 | Inani Marbles Limited |
| 58 | Goenka Diamond And Jewels |
| 59 | Indus Fila Ltd. |
| 60 | India Foils And Ess Dee Aluminium |
| 61 | Harig Crank Shaft |
| 62 | GDR Issues by Indian Companies |
| 63 | Compact Disc India Ltd. |
| 64 | Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd |
| 65 | Velan Hotels Ltd. |
| 66 | Inox Liesure Limited |
| 67 | Edserv Softsystem Ltd. |
| 68 | Veritas (India) Limited |
| 69 | Fact Enterprise Ltd. |
| 70 | Decolgiht Ceramics Ltd. |
| 71 | Elpro International Ltd. |
| 72 | Emmbi Polyams Limited |
| 73 | Golden Tobacco Limited and GHCL Ltd. |
| 74 | IOBI Bank Ltd |
| 75 | IAG Company Ltd |
| 76 | ECE Industries |
| 77 | Citurzia Biochemicals Ltd. |
| 78 | Times Guaranty Limited |
| 79 | Syncon Healthcare Ltd. |
| 80 | Adinath Bio Labs Ltd |
| 81 | Country Club (India) Ltd |
| 82 | Kaveri Seed Co. Ltd. |
| 83 | Gallantt Ispat Ltd |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 84 | Epic Energy |
| 85 | Geecee Ventures Ltd. |
| 86 | Oberoi Realty Ltd. |
| 87 | Reliance Industries Limited |
| 88 | Den Network |
| 89 | Decolight Ceramics Ltd. |
| 90 | Wipro Ltd. |
| 91 | International Conveyors Ltd. |
| 92 | Shree Nath Commercial & Finance Ltd |
| 93 | Network 18 Media & Investment Ltd. |
| 94 | Everonn Systems Ltd |
| 95 | Glory Polyfilms Ltd. & Shree Ashtavinayak Cine Vision Ltd. |
| 96 | Gujarat Apollo Industries Ltd |
| 97 | Goodyear India Ltd |
| 98 | Indo Solar Ltd. |
| 99 | Zuari Industries Limited |
| 100 | Sks Microfinance Ltd. |
| 101 | Gyscoal Alloys Limited |
| 102 | Koutons Retail India Ltd. |
| 103 | Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited |
| 104 | Sea TV |
| 105 | Precision Containeurs Limited and Yashraj Containeurs Limited |
| 106 | Sks Microfinance Ltd. |
| 107 | Cals Refineries |
| 108 | A v Cottex Ltd |
| 109 | Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------|
| 110 | NTPC Ltd |
| 111 | Triton Corporation Ltd |
| 112 | Reliance Communication Ventures Ltd. |
| 113 | Integrated Techonologies Ltd. |
| 114 | Ankit Metal & Power |
| 115 | Alstom Projects Ltd |
| 116 | Lanco Infratech Ltd. |
| 117 | Radhe Developers (I) Ltd. |
| 118 | Samag Chemicals Ltd |
| 119 | Hindalco Inds. Ltd |
| 120 | Falcon Tyres Ltd. |
| 121 | Reliance Industries And Promoters |
| 122 | Gammon India |
| 123 | Adhunik Metallics |
| 124 | Eastern Gases Ltd |
| 125 | Shetron Ltd |
| 126 | Binny Ltd |
| 127 | Rei Six Retail Ltd |
| 128 | Rolta India Ltd |
| 129 | Techtran Polylenes Limited |
| 130 | Techtran Polylenes Limited |
| 131 | Pennar Aluminium Co. Ltd |
| 132 | Astec Lifesciences |
| 133 | Gremach Infrastructure Equipments & Projects Ltd. |
| 134 | Kwality Dairy |
| 135 | Natrai Financial & Services Limited |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------|
| 136 | Murli Industries |
| 137 | Helios & Matheson Information Technology Ltd. |
| 138 | Seax Global Ventures Ltd |
| 139 | Veer Energy & Infrastrucutre Ltd |
| 140 | Telecanor Global |
| 141 | Balrampur Chini Mills |
| 142 | Surana Industries Ltd. |
| 143 | Simplex Trading And Agencies Ltd. |
| 144 | Ceekay Daikin Ltd |
| 145 | Auto Pins India Ltd. |
| 146 | Bhagwati Banquets And Hotels Pvt. Ltd. |
| 147 | Sandplast (I) Ltd |
| 148 | Flawless Diamond (India) Ltd. |
| 149 | Outran Polymers Ltd. |
| 150 | Gemini Communication Ltd. |
| 151 | Matrix Laboratories Ltd. |
| 152 | Complaint Gainst Pramod Jain |
| 153 | Filatex Fashions |
| 154 | Austral Coke Limited |
| 155 | Dharani Sugars & Chemicals |
| 156 | Aqua Logistics |
| 157 | RCom, Rinfra and RNRL |
| 158 | Price Rise In Kwality Dairy |
| 159 | Adhunik Metalliks |
| 160 | Sterling Holidays Resorts Ltd |
| 161 | Pantaloon Retail India Ltd |
| 162 | Ramsarup Industries Limited |
| 163 | S E Investments Limited |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|------------------------------------|
| 164 | Petronet Lng Limited |
| 165 | Varun Industries |
| 166 | Bhagwati Banquets And Hotels Ltd |
| 167 | Zandu Pharmaceuticals |
| 168 | Uttam Galva Ltd |
| 169 | Uttam Galva Steels Ltd. |
| 170 | Abc Ltd |
| 171 | Arcotech Ltd |
| 172 | Arss Infrastructure Projects Ltd |
| 173 | Graphite India Limited |
| 174 | Excel Infoways Limited |
| 175 | Surana Industries Ltd. |
| 176 | Tulip Telecom Ltd |
| 177 | Telecanor Global Ltd |
| 178 | Elpro International Limited |
| 179 | Marathon Nextgen Realty Ltd. |
| 180 | Indowind Energy Co |
| 181 | Dhanus Technologies Limited |
| 182 | Bhagwati Gas Ltd |
| 183 | Clariant Chemicals (India) Limited |
| 184 | Hindustan Zinc Limited |
| 185 | Welspun India Ltd |
| 186 | Glodyne Technoserve Ltd. |
| 187 | Hotel Leela Venture |
| 188 | Cantabil Retail India Ltd. |
| 189 | C Mahendra Exports Ltd. |
| 190 | Ashoka Buildcon Ltd |
| 191 | Atco Corporation Ltd |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 192 | Beckons Industries Ltd |
| 193 | India Infoline Ltd. |
| 194 | India Securities Ltd. |
| 195 | Eih Ltd. |
| 196 | Dewan Housing Fin.Corp and Housing Development & Infrastructure Limited |
| 197 | Camson Bio Technologies Ltd |
| 198 | Vishal Information Technologies Ltd. (Coral Hub Ltd.) |
| 199 | Hexaware Technologies Ltd. |
| 200 | Zensar Technologies Limite-Buyback |
| 201 | Cesc Ltd |
| 202 | Dhanalaxmi Roto Spinners Ltd |
| 203 | Mudra Lifestyle Ltd. |
| 204 | Himalya International Ltd. |
| 205 | ACC Cements and Ambuja Cements |
| 206 | CMC Ltd |
| 207 | GHCL Ltd. |
| 208 | Man Industries (India) Ltd. |
| 209 | Zuari Industries Ltd |
| 210 | Gobind Sugar Mills Ltd. |
| 211 | Edserv Softsystems Ltd. |
| 212 | Godavari Biorefineries Ltd. |
| 213 | Pyramid Saimira Ltd. |

[English]

Collection from tax saving infrastructure bonds

4038. Shri Jagdambika Pal : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimates of the collection made through the long-term tax saving infrastructure bonds notified by the Government during financial year 2010-11;

(b) whether the Government has set collection targets on such long-term bonds and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tax incentive of up to Rs 20,000 investment made available to individuals during the financial year 2011-12 was also applicable to corporate entities as well;

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

(e) the details of Infrastructure financing Institutions authorised by the Govt. to issue such bonds; and

(f) the basic criteria of selecting such Institutions for issuing the bonds

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) During financial year 2010-11, an amount of Rs 3065.77 crore was collected through the long-term tax saving infrastructure bonds notified by the Government under Section 80 CCF of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(b) No, Madam

(c) No, Madam

(d) The objective of section 80CCF of the Income Tax Act, 1961 under which a deduction of Rs. 20,000/- is allowed for investing in long-term infrastructure bonds, is to incentivise savings by individuals and to channel these for funding infrastructure development. The funds collected by institutions issuing these bonds will in turn be lent to corporate entities who are undertaking infrastructure projects. Therefore, the aforesaid provision has not been made applicable to companies.

(e) As per the Notification issued by the Department of Revenue dated 9th July, 2010, long term infrastructure bonds can be issued by:

- (i) Industrial Finance Corporation of India
- (ii) LIC of India
- (iii) Infrastructure Development Finance Company Ltd.
- (iv) A non-banking Finance Company classified as an Infrastructure Finance Company by the RBI

(f) The facility to issue long term infrastructure bonds was only extended to infrastructure NBFCs and PFIs notified under sub-section (1) of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 in order to make the maximum impact and to restrict the issuers mainly to those engaged in infrastructure financing.

Refinance by NABARD

4039. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra regarding refinance from NABARD for the loans disbursed by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank during the year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms and conditions of such refinance; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank (MSCB) is not complying with the provision of Section 11 (1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) as on 31 March, 2010.

In terms of NABARD's extant policy for Short Term (Seasonal Agricultural Operations) (ST SAO) refinance to Cooperative Banks for the year 2011-12, such SCBs are eligible for this refinance against the Govt. Guarantee or pledge of approved/Govt. Securities. Accordingly, Maharashtra SCB had applied for credit limit of Rs. 1,000 crore under ST (SAO) for the year 2011-12 and NABARD

has sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 1,000 crore to Maharashtra SCB for the year 2011-12.

[Translation]

Cases of Comovirus

4040. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of comovirus have been reported in the country;

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

(c) the main symptoms of the said virus; and

(d) the action plan drawn by the Government to check the spread of comovirus in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Population Growth

4041. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether as per recent report of United Nations, India's population is likely to surpass China by 2050 and India's population is likely to be 1.7 billion in 2060;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which India has been successful in achieving the targets for population control; and

(d) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control the population growth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANYAPADHYAY) : (a) and (b) Yes. As per estimates projected by the United Nations, population of India is likely to surpass that of China by 2025 and the country is likely to have a population of 1.71 billion by 2060.

(c) India had set itself the goal of attaining replacement levels of fertility by 2012 to achieve the larger goal of population stabilization by 2045.

Though India's population has increased from 36 crore in 1951 to 121.02 crore in 2011, the country has witnessed significant decline in both fertility and mortality. As per estimates available from the Sample Registration System (SRS), the crude birth rate, which was recorded at 40.8 per 1000 in 1951, has declined to 22.5 in 2009. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.6 in 2009 (SRS-2009).

(d) The steps taken by the Government to control the population growth in the country include the following:-

- Enhancement of compensation packages for accepters and providers of sterilization services.
- Introduction of a National Family Planning Insurance Scheme to cover any mishap that may occur due to sterilization.
- Promotion of long term IUD-380-A as a spacing method.
- Strengthening of post partum family planning services in the health facilities in view of the substantial increase in institutional deliveries.
- Promotion of male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy.
- Training of doctors on minilap sterilisation method.

- Enlistment of private providers to enhance provision of sterilization services.
- To improve access to contraceptives by eligible couples, a new scheme has recently been launched to utilize the services of ASHAs to deliver contraceptives at the door step of the households by charging a nominal amount as incentive. This initiative has been taken up on a pilot basis in 233 districts of 17 States.

[Translation]

Solar Energy in Naxal Affected Villages

4042. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide electricity through solar energy in the naxal affected village and 'Dalit bastis' in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAOOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Ministry has been providing a subsidy of 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 81.00 per watt peak under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission for installation of solar charging stations and other SPV systems in the country including Naxal Affected Villages and Dalit bastis.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Complaints Against MF Houses

4043: SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints against Mutual Fund (MF) houses have been received by the Government /Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI):

(b) if so, the details of complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the action taken thereto during the said period, company-wise and nature of such complaints; and

(d) measures taken to address investor grievances of Mutual Fund Houses?

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

(b) The details of the complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

| Financial year | Received |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 2008-09 | 4381 |
| 2009-10 | 4553 |
| 2010-11 | 6989 |
| 2011-12 (till 22nd August 2011) | 2516 |

(c) SEBI has put in place a comprehensive mechanism to address complaints/grievances against Mutual Funds. The Mutual Funds (MFs) are required to respond to them in a prescribed standard format. The MFs are required to take action on the complaints/grievances and furnish Action Taken Reports (ATRs) which are, uploaded on SEBI's website. Where the response of the MF is considered to be insufficient / inadequate, SEBI requires the concerned MF to take further action on the complaint/grievance.

The details of action taken by SEBI on the complaints received in the years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current financial year 2011 -12 (upto 22nd August, 2011) are given below:

| Financial year | Received | Resolved |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 2008-09 | 4381 | 4261 |
| 2009-10 | 4553 | 4385 |
| 2010-11 | 6989 | 6390 |
| 2011-12 (till 22nd August 2011) | 2516 | 1650 |

The company- wise details of action taken are given in the enclose Statement.

Complaints are mainly in the nature of:

- Non- receipt of dividends
- Non- receipt of redemption proceeds
- Interest on delayed payment of dividend and redemption proceeds
- Non-receipt of Statement of Account/Unit Certificate
- Discrepancy in Statements of Account
- Non- receipt of Annual Report/Abridged Summary

(d) As a part of the initiative to address investor grievances, including complaints against MFs, SEBI has implemented SEBI Complaint Redressal System (SCORES) to facilitate the online filing of complaints and to subsequently view the status of complaints.

Further, SEBI has mandated MFs to disclose on their and AMFI websites, as also in the Annual Reports of the MFs, details of investor complaints received by them from all sources, vetted and signed by the Trustees of the concerned MFs.

Statement

Status of complaints received against mutual fund houses, company wise.

2008-2009

| COMPLAINT AGAINST | RECEIVED | RESOLVED |
|-------------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| AIG MUTUAL FUND | 16 | 16 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| ALLIANCE CAPITAL MUTUAL FUND | 2 | 1 |
| BARODAPIONEER ASSET MANAGEMENT CO LTD | 6 | 6 |
| BENCHMARK MUTUAL FUND | 2 | 2 |
| BIRLA SUNLIFE MUTUAL FUND | 171 | 166 |
| BNP PARIBAS MUTUAL FUND | 19 | 19 |
| BOI MUTUALFUND | 3 | 2 |
| CANBANK MUTUAL FUND | 21 | 10 |
| CRB MUTUAL FUND | 8 | 1 |
| DBS CHOLA MUTUAL FUND | 18 | 18 |
| DEUTSCHE MUTUAL FUND | 13 | 0 |
| DSP BLACKROCK MUTUAL FUND | 65 | 64 |
| ESCORTS MUTUAL FUND | 9 | 9 |
| FIDELITY MUTUAL FUND | 27 | 27 |
| FRANKLIN TEMPLETON MUTUAL FUND | 159 | 159 |
| GIC MUTUAL FUND | 20 | 8 |
| HDFC MUTUAL FUND | 116 | 116 |
| HSBC MUTUAL FUND | 24 | 24 |
| ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND | 200 | 185 |
| ICICI SECURITIES FUND | 5 | 4 |
| IDFC MUTUAL FUND | 40 | 37 |
| IL & FS MUTUAL FUND | 1 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| IND BANK MUTUAL FUND | 4 | 3 |
| ING MUTUAL FUND | 30 | 30 |
| J M FINANCIAL MUTUAL FUND | 40 | 40 |
| JP MORGAN MUTUAL FUND | 5 | 5 |
| KOTAK MAHINDRA MUTUAL FUND | 75 | 75 |
| LIC MUTUAL FUND | 35 | 29 |
| MORGAN STANLEY MUTUAL FUND | 39 | 36 |
| PRINCIPAL MUTUAL FUND | 249 | 232 |
| RELIANCE MUTUAL FUND | 524 | 509 |
| RELIGARE MUTUAL FUND | 5 | 5 |
| SAHARA MUTUAL FUND | 8 | 8 |
| SBI MUTUAL FUND | 270 | 270 |
| SHRIRAM MUTUAL FUND | 1 | 1 |
| SUNDARAM MUTUAL FUND | 52 | 48 |
| TATA MUTUAL FUND | 47 | 47 |
| TAURUS MUTUAL FUND | 39 | 37 |
| UTI MUTUAL FUND | 2013 | 2012 |
| Total | 4381 | 4261 |

2009-2010

| COMPLAINT AGAINST | RECEIVED | RESOLVED |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| AIG MUTUAL FUND | 17 | 17 |
| BARODA PIONEER ASSET MANAGEMENT CO LTD | 6 | 6 |
| BENCHMARK MUTUAL FUND | 4 | 3 |
| BIRLA SUN LIFE MUTUAL FUND | 247 | 222 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|
| BNP PARIBAS MUTUAL FUND | 26 | 26 |
| BOI MUTUAL FUND | 7 | 7 |
| CANBANK MUTUAL FUND | 64 | 34 |
| CRB MUTUAL FUND | 6 | 0 |
| DBS CHOU MUTUAL FUND | 17 | 17 |
| DEUTSCHE MUTUAL FUND | 11 | 10 |
| DSP BLACKROCK MUTUAL FUND | 111 | 104 |
| ESCORTS MUTUAL FUND | 7 | 6 |
| FIDELITY MUTUAL FUND | 68 | 58 |
| FRANKLIN TEMPLETON MUTUAL FUND | 204 | 204 |
| GIC MUTUAL FUND | 19 | 13 |
| HDFC MUTUAL FUND | 277 | 270 |
| HSBC MUTUAL FUND | 69 | 65 |
| ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND | 350 | 340 |
| ICICI SECURITIES FUND | 1 | 0 |
| IDFC MUTUAL FUND | 46 | 39 |
| IL & FS MUTUAL FUND | 2 | 0 |
| ING MUTUAL FUND | 35 | 35 |
| J M FINANCIAL MUTUAL FUND | 70 | 70 |
| JP MORGAN MUTUAL FUND | 4 | 4 |
| KOTAK MAHINDRAMUTUAL FUND | 103 | 103 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| LIC MUTUAL FUND | 31 | 13 |
| MORGAN STANLEY MUTUAL FUND | 81 | 79 |
| PRINCIPAL MUTUAL FUND | 83 | 75 |
| RELIANCE MUTUAL FUND | 805 | 792 |
| RELIGARE MUTUAL FUND | 17 | 17 |
| SAHARA MUTUAL FUND | 4 | 4 |
| SBI MUTUAL FUND | 295 | 295 |
| SUNDARAM MUTUAL FUND | 120 | 118 |
| TATA MUTUAL FUND | 143 | 139 |
| TAURUS MUTUAL FUND | 37 | 34 |
| UTI MUTUAL FUND | 1166 | 1166 |
| Total | 4553 | 4385 |

2010-2011

| | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| AIG MUTUAL FUND | 11 | 11 |
| ALLIANCE CAPITAL MUTUAL FUND | 4 | 4 |
| ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL FUND OF INDIA | 6 | 1 |
| AXIS MUTUAL FUND | 23 | 19 |
| BARODA PIONEER ASSET MANAGEMENT CO LTD | 5 | 5 |
| BENCHMARK MUTUAL FUND | 5 | 4 |
| BHARTIAXA MUTUAL FUND | 11 | 3 |
| BIRLA SUNLIFE MUTUAL FUND | 491 | 434 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| BNP PARIBAS MUTUAL FUND | 45 | 45 |
| BOI MUTUAL FUND | 3 | 3 |
| CANBANK MUTUAL FUND | 86 | 57 |
| CHOLAMANDALAM CAZENOVE MUTUAL FUND | 1 | 0 |
| CRB MUTUAL FUND | 12 | 0 |
| DBS CHOLA MUTUAL FUND | 2 | 0 |
| DEUTSCHE MUTUAL FUND | 30 | 17 |
| DSP BLACKROCK MUTUAL FUND | 141 | 123 |
| ESCORTS MUTUAL FUND | 6 | 5 |
| FIDELITY MUTUAL FUND | 112 | 41 |
| FRANKLIN TEMPLETON | 217 | 217 |
| GIC MUTUAL FUND | 13 | 9 |
| HDFC MUTUAL FUND | 500 | 441 |
| HSBC MUTUAL FUND | 66 | 51 |
| ICCI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND | 478 | 436 |
| ICICI SECURITIES FUND | 7 | 4 |
| IDBI MUTUAL FUND | 9 | 6 |
| IDFC MUTUAL FUND | 94 | 62 |
| IL & FS MUTUAL FUND | 4 | 0 |
| INDBANK MUTUAL FUND | 3 | 0 |
| ING MUTUAL FUND | 28 | 28 |
| J M FINANCIAL MUTUAL FUND | 154 | 152 |
| JP MORGAN MUTUAL FUND | 11 | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| KOTAK MAHINDRA MUTUAL FUND | 165 | 165 |
| L & T MUTUAL FUND | 5 | 5 |
| LIC MUTUAL FUND | 90 | 56 |
| MIRAE ASSET MUTUAL FUND | 1 | 1 |
| MORGAN STANLEY MUTUAL FUND | 98 | 72 |
| MOTILAL OSWAL MUTUAL FUND | 1 | 1 |
| PRAMERICA MUTUAL FUND | 6 | 5 |
| PRINCIPAL MUTUAL FUND | 177 | 166 |
| RELIANCE MUTUAL FUND | 1162 | 1093 |
| RELIGARE MUTUAL FUND | 24 | 23 |
| SAHARA MUTUAL FUND | 9 | 8 |
| SBI MUTUAL FUND | 417 | 421 |
| SUNDARAM MUTUAL FUND | 154 | 251 |
| TATA MUTUAL FUND | 217 | 184 |
| TAURUS MUTUAL FUND | 43 | 37 |
| UTI MUTUAL FUND | 1719 | 1713 |
| Total | 6989 | 6390 |

2011-2012 (till August 22, 2011)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| AIG MUTUAL FUND | 7 | 3 |
| ALLIANCE CAPITAL MUTUAL FUND | 2 | 0 |
| ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL FUND OF INDIA | 6 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|
| AXIS MUTUAL FUND | 12 | 3 |
| BARODAPIONEER ASSET | 7 | 3 |
| BHARTIAXAMUTUAL FUND | 2 | 1 |
| BIRLA SUN LIFE MUTUAL FUND | 121 | 100 |
| BNP PARIBAS MUTUAL FUND | 14 | 9 |
| CANBANK MUTUAL FUND | 49 | 26 |
| CRB MUTUAL FUND | 5 | 0 |
| DEUTSCHE MUTUAL FUND | 7 | 5 |
| DSP BLACKROCK MUTUAL | 74 | 62 |
| ESCORTS MUTUAL FUND | 4 | |
| FIDELITY MUTUAL FUND | 39 | 16 |
| FRANKLIN TEMPLETON MUTUAL FUND | 63 | 40 |
| GIC MUTUAL FUND | 11 | 3 |
| HDFC MUTUAL FUND | 203 | 134 |
| HSBC MUTUAL FUND | 19 | 6 |
| ICICI PRUDENTIAL MUTUAL FUND | 119 | 55 |
| ICICI SECURITIES FUND | 1 | |
| IDBI MUTUAL FUND | 4 | 2 |
| IDFC MUTUAL FUND | 42 | 19 |
| INDBANK MUTUAL FUND | 1 | 0 |
| ING MUTUAL FUND | 12 | 3 |
| J M FINANCIAL MUTUAL FUND | 103 | 87 |
| JP MORGAN MUTUAL FUND | 3 | 1 |
| KOTAK MAHINDRA MUTUAL FUND | 43 | 29 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| L & T MUTUAL FUND | 9 | 5 |
| LIC MUTUAL FUND | 30 | 14 |
| MIRAE ASSET MUTUAL FUND | 2 | 2 |
| MORGAN STANLEY MUTUAL FUND | 51 | 22 |
| PRAMERICA MUTUAL FUND | 2 | |
| PRINCIPAL MUTUAL FUND | 58 | 45 |
| QUANTUM MUTUAL FUND | 2 | 2 |
| RELIANCE MUTUAL FUND | 416 | 226 |
| RELIGARE MUTUAL FUND | 13 | 9 |
| SAHARA MUTUAL FUND | 4 | 1 |
| SBI MUTUAL FUND | 201 | 129 |
| SUNDARAM MUTUAL FUND | 110 | 88 |
| TATA MUTUAL FUND | 70 | 58 |
| TAURUS MUTUAL FUND | 6 | 5 |
| UNION KBC MUTUAL FUND | 1 | |
| UTI MUTUAL FUND | 568 | 436 |
| Total | 2516 | 1650 |

[English]

NATIONAL HEALTH ENTITLEMENT CARD

4044. SIIRI KISHANBHAI V.PATEL:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI RUDARMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether Government is planning to launch a National Health Entitlement Card (NHEC) for every

citizen in order to guarantee free essential health care facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including objectives, functions, coverage and likely impact;

(c) the names of States in which medical insurance to the people in the rural areas has been provided under the National Rural Health Mission in the country so far;

(d) the number of persons covered under such insurance in various States; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for integrating all Government funded health insurance schemes with universal healthcare and replacement of all health insurance cards by NHEC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Medical insurance to the people in the rural areas is not provided under the National Rural Health Mission.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[Translation]

Deaths Due to Measles

4045. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that four children died of measles after they were immunised against this disease in Mohanlal Ganj in Uttar Pradesh in August, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether three out of four children that died worldwide due to measles in 2008 were from India;

(d) if so, whether the Government has constituted any Committee in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the report submitted by the Committee; and

(f) the corrective steps 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) In August 2010 four deaths were reported following measles immunization from three session sites in Mohanlal Ganj Block of district Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The reports of samples of the used and unused measles vaccines analysed at Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, US Food and Drug Administration reported no contaminants in the samples of unopened vaccine vials and diluents. However, the analysis of "Used Vaccine Vial" reported presence of drug named "Pancuronium Bromide", a Neuro-muscular Blocking Agent used for anaesthetic purpose. Thus it was concluded that there was programmatic error (use of wrong diluent).

(c) As per WHO/UNICEF joint annual measles report 2009, South East Asia region including India accounted for $\frac{3}{4}$ of every one measles deaths in 2008.

(d) to (f) A National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) is in place to render advice and make recommendation with regard to Immunization. In 2009 NTAGI taking note of the mortality on accounts of the measles, recommended introduction of second dose of measles under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). In States where 1st dose coverage was 80% and above, second dose of measles vaccination was recommended to be integrated in routine immunization. In States with lower than 80% first dose coverage, Supplementary Immunization Activities (SIA) covering children in the age group of 9 months to less than 10 years for 2nd dose of measles was recommended.

The recommendation of NTAGI have been accepted by Government of India and implementation of second dose of measles has been taken up.

Fixing Premium on face value

4046. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to fix premium on face value of shares;

(b) if so, the manner in which premium is fixed on face value of shares;

(c) whether the Government has apprehensions about the possibilities of exploitation of shareholders due to this procedure;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) In terms of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 (SEBI (ICDR) Regulations), the issuer has the discretion to fix the issue price, in consultation with the merchant banker. Since, the issue price is calculated as face value plus premium, it automatically gives them a discretion to fix the premium on shares.

(b) In case of 'fixed price issue', the issuer at the outset decides the issue price and mentions it in the Offer Document whereas in case of 'book built issue', the issuer discloses a price band or floor price before opening of the issue of the securities offered. Regulations require an issuer to disclose and justify the basis of issue price, floor price or price band (limited to 20 per cent of the floor price), as the case may be, in the offer document based on the various accounting ratios and other qualitative

factors. The freedom to fix the issue price, floor price or price band (as the case may be) rests with the issuer, in consultation with the Merchant banker.

(c) to (e) Indian securities market regulatory framework is based on disclosures. As per the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, the offer document is required to contain all disclosures specified therein and also additional disclosures as deemed fit by the Merchant Banker to enable investors to make an informed investment decision, including the basis for issue price. The price discovered in a particular issue is the appropriate price at that moment based on the demand for the scrip under the prevailing market conditions. Post-listing price is a function of market factors, including demand and supply. When circumstances change, the market price also changes. However, equity is a risk bearing capital and investment in equity contains a certain degree of risk.

[English]

Parity to DNB Qualifications

4047. SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether notification issued *vide* Gazette of India no. 329 dated 20th February, 2009 with regard to parity accorded to DNB qualifications as equivalent to MD, MS, DM and M.Ch qualifications have been implemented in letter and spirit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MCI recognised medical institutions are treating the DNB qualified doctors at par for appointment to teaching posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any instances of rejection of DNB qualified doctors by Medical Colleges for appointment to teaching posts or granting promotions have come to the knowledge of the Government following the issuance of the above said notification; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken in case of any discrimination found? .

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) to (d) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI), notified the amendment to MCI's Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations 1998 on 03rd November, 2010 recognizing DNB qualifications for admission to super specialty courses and appointment to various faculty positions in medical colleges. Consequently, the notification issued *vide* Gazette of India 329 dated 20th February, 2009 has been rescinded.

(e) and (f) The Central Government was aware of the grievances of the DNB professionals made through representations and litigations filed in various courts of the country. The issue was taken up with the MCI and accordingly amendments were made in Minimum Qualifications for 1998 on 03rd November 2010.

Incentives for Ultra Mega Power Projects

4048. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM :

SHRI RAMESH JIGAJINAGI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide fiscal incentives/funds for setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) to private developers and to manufacturers/users of super critical technology in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Under the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) Initiative launched by the Ministry of Power, no financial allocation has been envisaged from the Central Government. The projects are given to the bidder with the lowest levelized tariff. The benefits that are available under Mega Power

policy are also available to Ultra Mega Power Projects. Further, the responsibility for achieving financial closure and tying up of funds for meeting the requirement of the project rests with the identified developers.

[*Translation*]

Second line art Centres

4049. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) had announced to open second line Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) centres as per the guidelines of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of second line ART centres opened in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is a delay in opening these ART centres in the country;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of opening new second line ART Centres as per the requirement and to equip them with equipment and trained health personnels?

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

(a) to (d): Yes. National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) is providing second line ART at 10 Centres of Excellence (COE) across the country. A list of these Centres is enclosed as Statement. These centres follow national guidelines on second line ART as recommended by the Technical Resource Group (TRG) on ART based on WHO guidelines. All these centres are fully functional at present.

(e) Twenty one ART centres are to be upgraded as "ART plus centres" which will provide second line treatment. The process for the operationalisation of these centres is currently underway in terms of training of viral load linkages and supply of second line drugs.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Centre of Excellence |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Bowring a Lady Curzon Hospital, Shivaji Nagar, Bangalore- 560 001. |
| 2 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, B J Medical College and Civil Hospital, Asarawa, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. |
| 3 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Govt. Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh. |
| 4 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education a Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh. |
| 5 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine (STM), 108, Chittaranjan Avenue, Kolkata - 700 073 |
| 6 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Banaras Hindu University Institute of Medical Science, Varanasi. |
| 7 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Maulana Azad Medical College (MAMC), New Delhi. |
| 8 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Regional Sciences of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Lamphet, Imphal, Manipur. |
| 9 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Government Hospital of Thoracic Medicine (GHTM), Tambaram, Chennai. |
| 10 | Centre of Excellence (COE) in HIV Care, Sir JJ Hospital, Byculla, Mumbai. |

Coal Linkages

4050. DR. BHOLA SINGH : Will the Mintster of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various power projects of the country are not able to start in the absence of suitable coal linkages;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) under Ministry of Coal has granted coal linkage to power plants scheduled for commissioning during 11th Plan. As regards 12th Plan projects, Ministry of Power has recommended coal linkage to Ministry of Coal for 11465 MW capacity of central sector, 36552 MW of State sector and 87095.4 MW of private sector projects.

[English]

Tourist Spots

4051. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to make tourist spots and hotels accessible to differently-abled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of differently-abled friendly tourist spots in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (c) Yes Madam. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has advised all the States/Union Territories (UTs) Administrations to mandatorily ensure the creation of facilities for differently-

abled persons in tourism projects availing central financial assistance (CFA) from MOT. The guidelines also provides for release of final installment of CFA to States/UTs only after getting a certificate and other documents from them regarding the provision of barrier free environment in the tourism projects.

The guidelines of the MOT for classification of hotels have the following provision for making the classified hotels accessible to differently- abled person.

"Facilities for the differently-abled guests: dedicated room with attached bathroom, · designated parking, ramps, free accessibility in public areas and at least to one restaurant, designated toilet (unisex) at the lobby level, etc. All operational hotels will require to conform to the requirements by 01.09.2010".

Life of Indian bank Notes

4052. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the life span of an Indian Bank note under normal condition;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the various options for increasing the life of currency notes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the comparison between the life of Indian currency notes *vis-a-vis* foreign currency notes alongwith cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that no study has been undertaken to estimate the life of Indian banknotes. However, by conventional wisdom, the average life of a banknote is construed to be 3-4 years.

(b) to (d) With a view to increasing circulation life of banknotes, particularly in small denomination, RBI has been considering various options including printing of banknotes on polymer substrate.

(e) RBI has informed that no information is available about the life of Indian currency notes *vis-a-vis* foreign currency notes and their cost of production.

Tourists Going Abroad

4053. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian tourists who have visited foreign countries on their vacations during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the tourism industry has come out of the global slowdown in terms of the tourists traffic both domestic and international ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTANAHMED) : (a) to (c) The number of Indian Nationals Departures to different countries during 2008, 2009 and 2010 and their growth over the previous year are given below:

| Year | Indian Nationals Departures (in million) | Growth over previous period |
|----------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2008 | 10.87 | 11.10/0 |
| 2009 | 11.07 | 1.80/0 |
| 2010 (P) | 12.07 | 9.0% |

(P): Provisional

This information for the year 2011 is not available.

The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India,

during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (Jan - July), and their growth over the previous periods are given below:

| Year | FTAs (in million) | Growth over previous period |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2008 | 5.28 | 4.0% |
| 2009 | 5.17 | -2.2% |
| 2010 (P) | 5.58 | 8.1% |
| 2011 (Jan - July) (P) | 3.42 | 10.8% |

(P): Provisional

The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs), during 2008, 2009 and 2010, and their growth over the previous periods are given below:

| Year | DTVs (in million) | Growth over previous period |
|----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2008 | 563.03 | 7.0% |
| 2009 | 668.80 | 18.8% |
| 2010 (P) | 740.21 | 10.7% |

(P): Provisional

This information is not available for 2011.

(d) To attract more tourists to India, Ministry of Tourism has taken number of steps including advertising in India and abroad, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars & workshops, publication of brochures, offering incentives to inbound travelers, and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism also undertakes various activities for promotion of Domestic Tourism. These activities are mainly aimed at increasing awareness about tourism destinations and products, promoting tourism within the country with focus on areas like the North East Region and Jammu & Kashmir and promoting events having tourism potential. Social Awareness Campaigns

are also launched to sensitise stakeholders and the general public about issues pertaining to hygiene and cleanliness as well as the importance of good behaviour towards tourists.

[Translation]

Tribal Research Institute

4054. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a number of tribal research institutes in the country:

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for setting up more such institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) The Government of India has not set up any Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) in the country. The existing TRIs in States are set up by State Governments / Union Territory Administrations.

(b) 18 Tribal Research Institutes have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) The State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have been requested to set up Tribal Research Institute in their States.

Gold Smuggling

4055. DR. KIRIT PREM JIBHAI SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling of gold that come to light in the country during the last two years;

(b) whether the smuggling of gold is increasing due to rising prices of gold in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check the smuggling of gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The number of cases of smuggling of gold that has come to light in the country during the last two years are as below:-

| Year | No. of cases | Qty of seized gold (in kgs) | Value of seized gold (Rs. in crores) |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 107 | 64.093 | 13.319 |
| 2010-11 | 116 | 59.799 | 10.95 |
| 2011-12 (upto July, 2011) | 66 | 45.773 | 9.674 |

(b) Yes, as of now, there is an increasing trend in gold smuggling. Rising domestic prices of gold cannot be ruled out as a contributing factor for the increasing trend of smuggling of gold in future as well.

(c) Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 has been initiated against the offenders involved in such smuggling. All Customs field formations have also been sensitized and alerted to prevent smuggling of gold into the country.

Mobile Banking to Link SHGs

4056. SHRI ZAFAR ALI NAQVI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has introduced mobile banking scheme to link Self Help Groups ((SHGs) with the bank and disbursement of loan to them in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2005-06;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the loans disbursed by the SBI to SHGs under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints of irregularities in implementation of the scheme;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (f) Recognizing the importance mobile phones as a medium for providing banking services, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued operating guidelines to banks for mobile banking transactions on October 8, 2008, which were reviewed on 24 December, 2009.

The State Bank of India (SBI) has not introduced Mobile Banking Scheme to link Self Help Groups (SHGs) with the bank and disbursement of loan to them in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2005-2006.

The data regarding loans disbursed by State Bank of India (SBI) to SHGs for the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) in Uttar Pradesh is given below:

| Year | Loans Disbursed by State Bank of India in Uttar Pradesh | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | No of SHGs | (Amount Rs. lakh) |
| 2008-09 | 4205 | 5768.27 |
| 2009-10 | 2237 | 2900.00 |

Source: NABARD (2010) Status of Micro-finance In India.

[English]

Targets to PSU Banks

4057. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) banks have failed to achieve their targets while specialised

housing finance companies exceeded their targets during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof 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) to (c) No. Madam The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there has been an increasing trend in respect of housing loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as per the details given below.

| (Rs. in crore) | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| FY 2009 | FY 2010 | FY 2011 |
| 1,56,589.77 | 1,73,315.95 | 1,88,268.28 |

No specific targets are assigned to PSBs in respect of housing loan.

Funding for Universal Immunisation Programme

4058. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funding pattern in respect of country's Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP);

(b) whether the Government proposes to create and strengthen the mechanism for long term sustenance of programmes for vaccine-preventable diseases;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to create a corpus/vaccine fund through innovative financing mechanism and set up an inter-agency task force to assess the legal and administrative barriers to make such funds operational; and

(e) if so, details thereof?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPANDHYAY) : (a) Under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), Government of India provides vaccines, needles & syringes and cold chain equipments and also financial assistance for meeting the operational expenses to the States/UTs.

(b) and (c) The strengthening and long term sustenance of immunization programme is a continuous process. Steps taken to improve both coverage and quality of immunization include need based central funding and commodity assistance to States, support for logistics such as Alternate Vaccine Delivery (AVD), capacity building of service providers at all levels and strengthening reporting and management of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI). A National Vaccine Policy has also been recently formulated.

(d) No.

(e) In view of (d), the question does not arise.

Grading of Medical Colleges

4059. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) proposes to assess and grade medical colleges recognised by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which grading of medical colleges is likely to raise the level of medical education in the country;

(d) the details of medical colleges graded by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to raise the bar for Indian healthcare to match the global standards?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD) : (a) and (b) To maintain standard of recognized medical colleges, Medical Council of India (MCI) has prepared a draft document on accreditation according to which medical institution applying for accreditation should be graded as accredited, conditional accredited or non-accredited institution.

(c) Grading/accreditation of medical institutions would raise the level of medical education by ensuring the credibility and developing it at par with global standard of excellence in health care delivery and patient safety.

(d) The details of medical colleges graded by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NACC) in the country, State/UT-wise is as follows:

Kamataka-04; Tamil Nadu-05, Gujarat-02, Maharashtra-05

(e) The MCI notifies standards for medical colleges in order to ensure quality of medical education including curriculum, continuous medical education. The MCI has also established centres across the country for teacher training programmes.

Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes

4060. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enumeration of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes has been taken up under the Census, 2011 as directed by the Supreme Court;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) As per the decision of the Union Government, a combined survey called 'Socio-Economic and Caste Census' (SECC) would be conducted by the Government of India across the country in a phased manner from June to December, 2011. In the survey 'caste' of all persons is to be enumerated. Caste or tribe names returned by the Denotified/ Nomadic/ Semi-nomadic communities also will be captured in this survey.

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

Power Plants in SEZ

4061. SHRI M.B. RAJESH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has framed fresh guidelines for setting up of power plants in Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under these guidelines there is provision to exempt power units in SEZs from Net Foreign Exchange Earnings (NFEE) obligations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of power units presently operating in SEZs along with the power generated by these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (d) Guidelines have been issued by the Department of Commerce *vide* their instruction No. P.6/3/2006-SEZ I dated 27.2.2009 regarding power generation, transmission and distribution in SEZs. The salient features of the guidelines are:

- A power plant may be set up by developer/co-developer as an infrastructure facility in the non-processing area of SEZ. Fiscal benefits will be allowed only for initial setting up and not for operation and maintenance. Such power plants

can supply power to the same SEZ/other SEZs and also to the Domestic Tariff Area. There will be no obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange Earnings for such power plants.

- A power plant may be set up as a unit within SEZ in the processing area. Such a power plant will be entitled to all fiscal benefits including fiscal benefits for operation and maintenance. Such power plants can supply power to the same SEZ/other SEZs and also to the Domestic Tariff Area. Such plant would be under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange Earnings.
- A single standalone power plant can also be set up in an SEZ and such plant would be treated as a unit in the processing area. Such a power plant will be entitled to all fiscal benefits including fiscal benefits for operation and maintenance. Such power plants can supply power to the same SEZ/other SEZs and also to the Domestic Tariff Area. Such plant would be under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange Earnings.
- While a generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a licence under the Electricity Act, 2003 distribution of power is a licensed activity. (However, provisions of Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003, have been amended *vide* Notification No. D.6/12/2009-SEZ dated 3.3.2010 in consultation with the Ministry of Power to exempt SEZs from the requirement of obtaining distribution licence under Electricity Act 2003).
- The guidelines also provide about determination of tariff, DTA clearance/clearance from processing area to non-processing area duties thereon and distribution licences etc.
- Applicability of other Acts, Rules and power resolutions issued by Ministry of Power from time to time.

(e) As per information available in Department of Commerce, the following power plants have been set up in SEZs:

| Sl. No. | Name of the SEZ | Set up by | Capacity | Date of Approval |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Reliance SEZ Jamnagar | M/s. Reliance Utilities Pvt. Ltd. | 720 MW | 21.6.2006 |
| 2 | Mundra Port and SEZ | M/s. Adani Power Ltd. | 5200 MW approved (plant being set up only for 4620 MW) | 16.8.2007 & 5.6.2009 |
| 3 | Dahej SEZ | M/s. Torrent Energy Ltd. | 1500 MW | 10.10.2008 |
| 4 | Moser Baer India Ltd., Greater Noida | M/s. Moser Baer India Ltd. | 17.10 MW | 8.10.2009 |
| 5 | DLF Ltd. | DLF Utilities Ltd. | 60 MW | 7.10.2008 |

Setting UP of CGHS Dispensaries

4062. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the CGHS dispensaries, location-wise for which construction work is going on with a view to setting up of more number of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether there are some locations, including at Mayur Vihar Phase-I, Surajmal Vihar for which plots of land for CGHS dispensaries are lying vacant for a long time and building plans have been sanctioned by the concerned authority;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for non-start of construction work of dispensaries at these places so far;

(e) the progress made in regard to construction of dispensaries at these locations, particularly at Mayur Vihar Phase-I alongwith their present status; and

(f) the targets set for completion of the construction work of the said dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAMNABIAZAD): (a) to (f) Details of sanctioned CGHS dispensaries in Delhi for which construction is going on or current status-location wise are enclosed as Statement.

The follow up actions required to expedite construction of buildings are now regularly reviewed. No target can be set at this stage for completion of the construction work in all these locations.

Statement

Details of CGHS dispensaries where construction is going on/current status location wise.

| S.No. | Location of the plot | Current status |
|-------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Ashok Vihar | The construction of the building is almost at a final stage. |
| 2 | Sector- 9, 11 & 23 Dwarka | Funds provided to CPWD and boundary walls are under construction. Prototype of building plan for sector -9 & 23 yet to be finalized by Central Design Bureau (CDB). |
| 3. | Paschim Vihar | Obtaining approval of building plan from Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) is under process. |
| 4. | Pitam Pura | All documents as required by MCD have already been re-submitted. Property tax has been paid to MCD & copy of the same sent to Central Public Works Department (CPWD) for onward submission to MCD. |
| 5. | Shakurbasti | |
| 6. | Sector-16, Rohini | Obtaining approval of building plan from MCD is under process. |
| 7. | Sector-3, Rohini | The building plan for the Plot is being worked out by CDB. |
| 8. | Vikas Puri | Demarcation document collected from DDA and handed over to CPWD. |
| 9. | Yamuna Vihar | Obtaining approval of building plan from MCD is under process. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10. | Mayur Vihar- I | Plan submitted to MCD. MCD has inspected the plot recently for approval of the building plan. |
| 11. | Gurgaon | Construction by CPWD for Ground floor + 1 is going on. |
| 12. | Sheikh Sarai | The building plan has been submitted to DDA by CPWD. |
| 13. | Nauroji Nagar | The prototype building plan is under preparation of CDB. |
| 14. | Minto Road | Fund for construction of boundary wall has been provided to CPWD. CDB is preparing building plan. |

[Translation]

Use of LED

4063. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by the Government to promote use of light emitting Diode LED in the country;

(b) the facilities being extended to LED manufacturing industries keeping in view the increasing demands of LED;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide LED to common people at low price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The Government is working on defining schemes for promotion of Light Emitting Diode (LEDs) & establishment of National Standards for LEDs.

(b) No facility is being extended to LED manufacturing industries.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Over Regulation

4064. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the most over-regulated country in the world, as per a survey on Asian Business and Politics conducted by the Hongkong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether documentation requirements for both exports and imports are onerous, labour requirements strict and companies rigid on hiring and firing workers; and

(d) if so, the action plan of the Government to address the above issues for a better image in the world scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) As per the survey on Asian business and politics conducted by the Hongkong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd., India has scored 9.16 points out of 10 in terms of over regulation. The survey is based on the responses of American executives about regulatory conditions in the United States to provide a benchmark against which to assess the Asian Scores.

(b) As per the survey, India's ranking in terms of over regulation has been high due to complex and non-transparent regulations and onerous standards and procedures.

(c) Simplification of procedures is a continuous ongoing exercise and the Government has been reviewing policies and procedures related to trade, industry and

labour from time to time with the objective to ensure simple, transparent and business friendly environment.

(d) The Government constituted a Task Force on Transaction Cost in October, 2009 to assess the procedural bottlenecks affecting India's exports and imports and to look into various issues affecting the competitiveness of Indian exports and to suggest remedial measures to reduce transaction cost and thereby facilitate exports. The report of the task force containing 44 recommendations concerning various Ministries / Departments was released in February, 2011 wherein 23 recommendations resulting in a reduction of Transaction Cost by approximately Rs. 21 Crore were already implemented. In the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 announced in August, 2009 and subsequent policy announcements, Government has taken a number of measures for procedural simplification and reduction in transaction cost. The Government is also implementing the eBiz Mission Mode project, under the National e-Governance Plan, to set up a Government-to-Business (G2B) Portal to provide various services needed for businesses & investors.

**Socio-economic profile of Elected
Women Representatives**

4065. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has collected the data pertaining to the socio-economic profile of the elected women representatives;

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

(c) the manner in which such data is helpful in functioning and strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO) : (a) A study on Elected Women Representatives in Panchayati Raj Institutions had been commissioned by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the report was released in April, 2008. This was based on random sample study.

(b) According to the study, the data of the primary occupation of female Pradhans and Ward Members are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise data of educational levels of Pradhans and Ward Members are given in the enclosed Statement II and III. The data of economic status are given in the enclosed Statement IV and V.

(c) This data is one of the factors that has helped to chalk out the strategy for exhorting women, at large, and, Elected Women Representatives, in particular, to avail themselves of the measures initiated by the Government under different schemes for their robust participation in the process of decentralized governance at grass-root levels, taking up the issues that affect women in Gram Sabha meetings, their capacity building and training, nurturing of their aspirations to become effective Stakeholders in the process of overall development and dispensation of social-justice.

Statement - I

Primary Occupation of Pradhan Female and Ward Member Female (%) :

| EWRs | Farming | Laborers | Working for Panchayat | Small business | House wife | Others |
|---------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------|
| Female Pradhans | 9.6 | 2.1 | 31.5 | 0.6 | 51 | 5.2 |
| Female Ward Members | 13.2 | 9.3 | 15.1 | 1.1 | 54.4 | 6.8 |

Statement - II*Educational level of Female Pradhans (%)*

| | Female Pradhan | | | | N |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| | Illiterate | Upto primary school | Upto middle school | Middle school & above | |
| All India | 11.4 | 19.8 | 16.4 | 52.4 | 907 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 12.5 | 20.3 | 28.1 | 39.1 | 64 |
| Karnataka | 34.4 | 21.9 | 25.0 | 18.8 | 32 |
| Tamil Nadu | 3.1 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 75.0 | 32 |
| Kerala | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 93.8 | 32 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 63 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 18.8 | 16 |
| Assam | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 96.9 | 32 |
| Manipur | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Sikkim | 18.2 | 9.1 | 18.2 | 54.5 | 11 |
| Tripura | 6.3 | 6.3 | 37.5 | 50.0 | 16 |
| West Bengal | 1.6 | 6.3 | 14.1 | 78.1 | 64 |
| Orissa | 0.0 | 9.4 | 21.9 | 68.8 | 32 |
| Bihar | 3.1 | 18.8 | 15.6 | 62.5 | 64 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 28.1 | 31.3 | 14.1 | 26.6 | 64 |
| Chhattisgarh | 3.1 | 37.5 | 31.3 | 28.1 | 32 |
| Gujarat | 6.1 | 15.2 | 21.2 | 57.6 | 33 |
| Maharashtra | 10.9 | 23.4 | 12.5 | 53.1 | 64 |
| Rajasthan | 23.4 | 35.9 | 18.8 | 21.9 | 64 |
| Haryana | 25.0 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 37.5 | 32 |
| Punjab | 18.2 | 15.2 | 18.2 | 48.5 | 33 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 19.1 | 34.0 | 7.4 | 39.4 | 94 |
| Uttarakhand | 3.0 | 18.2 | 15.2 | 63.6 | 33 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 71.9 | 32 |
| Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 15 |

Statement-III*Educational level of Female Ward Members (%)*

| | Female Ward Member | | | | N |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | Illiterate | Upto primary school | Upto middle school | Middle school & above | |
| All India | 26.6 | 19.2 | 17.1 | 37.1 | 3,973 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 34.3 | 20.5 | 23.0 | 22.3 | 283 |
| Karnataka | 26.4 | 15.3 | 20.1 | 38.2 | 144 |
| Tamil Nadu | 0.0 | 14.6 | 27.8 | 57.6 | 144 |
| Kerala | 0.00 | 1.40 | 5.6 | 93.0 | 143 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 32.8 | 32.8 | 20.7 | 13.8 | 58 |
| Assam | 0.69 | 9.03 | 15.3 | 75.0 | 144 |
| Manipur | 5.6 | 4.23 | 8.45 | 81.7 | 71 |
| Sikkim | 4.8 | 33.3 | 9.5 | 52.4 | 42 |
| Tripura | 7.0 | 28.2 | 21.1 | 43.7 | 71 |
| West Bengal | 11.1 | 13.2 | 16.4 | 59.3 | 280 |
| Orissa | 8.28 | 39.3 | 27.6 | 24.8 | 145 |
| Bihar | 29.3 | 29.3 | 12.9 | 28.6 | 287 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 45.0 | 28.4 | 12.8 | 13.8 | 289 |
| Chhattisgarh | 24.5 | 33.6 | 23.1 | 18.9 | 143 |
| Gujarat | 20.6 | 12.2 | 20.6 | 46.6 | 131 |
| Maharashtra | 20.9 | 16.5 | 20.1 | 42.4 | 278 |
| Rajasthan | 51.0 | 29.4 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 286 |
| Haryana | 44.8 | 18.2 | 11.9 | 25.2 | 143 |
| Punjab | 29.1 | 17.2 | 23.1 | 30.6 | 134 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 51.6 | 12.0 | 14.8 | 21.5 | 432 |
| Uttarakhand | 17.6 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 51.2 | 125 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13.6 | 10.7 | 26.4 | 49.3 | 140 |
| Goa | 3.3 | 3.33 | 6.7 | 86.7 | 60 |

Statement-IV**Economic status of Female Pradhans (%)**

| | Pradhan Female | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------|-----------|-----|
| | APL | BPL | Not aware | N |
| All India | 70.8 | 25.0 | 4.2 | 907 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 29.7 | 50.0 | 20.3 | 64 |
| Karnataka | 37.5 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 32 |
| Tamil Nadu | 65.6 | 28.1 | 6.3 | 32 |
| Kerala | 59.4 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 32 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 56.3 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 16 |
| Assam | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32 |
| Manipur | 37.5 | 43.8 | 18.8 | 16 |
| Sikkim | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Tripura | 37.5 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 16 |
| West Bengal | 82.8 | 15.6 | 1.6 | 64 |
| Orissa | 65.6 | 34.4 | 0.0 | 32 |
| Bihar | 75.0 | 23.4 | 1.6 | 64 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 57.8 | 37.5 | 4.7 | 64 |
| Chhattisgarh | 46.9 | 50.0 | 3.1 | 32 |
| Gujarat | 78.8 | 18.2 | 3.0 | 33 |
| Maharashtra | 64.1 | 31.3 | 4.7 | 64 |
| Rajasthan | 95.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 64 |
| Haryana | 87.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 32 |
| Punjab | 78.8 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 33 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 81.9 | 11.7 | 6.4 | 94 |
| Uttarakhand | 81.8 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 33 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32 |
| Goa | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15 |

Statement-V*Economics status of Female Ward Members (%)*

| | Ward Member Female | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------|-----------|------|
| | APL | BPL | Not aware | N |
| All India | 48.6 | 41.1 | 10.2 | 3973 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 7.4 | 47.0 | 45.6 | 283 |
| Karnataka | 46.5 | 45.8 | 7.6 | 144 |
| Tamil Nadu | 17.4 | 75.7 | 6.9 | 144 |
| Kerala | 58.7 | 41.3 | 0.00 | 143 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 31.0 | 63.8 | 5.2 | 58 |
| Assam | 51.4 | 41.0 | 7.6 | 144 |
| Manipur | 23.9 | 50.7 | 25.4 | 71 |
| Sikkim | 81.0 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 42 |
| Tripura | 26.8 | 73.2 | 0.0 | 71 |
| West Bengal | 60.4 | 36.8 | 2.9 | 280 |
| Orissa | 31.7 | 66.9 | 1.4 | 145 |
| Bihar | 21.3 | 65.5 | 13.2 | 287 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 40.8 | 45.7 | 13.5 | 289 |
| Chhattisgarh | 35.7 | 53.8 | 10.5 | 143 |
| Gujarat | 65.6 | 32.1 | 2.3 | 131 |
| Maharashtra | 65.8 | 28.4 | 5.8 | 278 |
| Rajasthan | 76.2 | 21.0 | 2.8 | 286 |
| Haryana | 76.2 | 23.1 | 0.7 | 143 |
| Punjab | 81.3 | 17.2 | 1.5 | 134 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 47.2 | 34.3 | 18.5 | 432 |
| Uttarakhand | 63.2 | 36.0 | 0.8 | 125 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 60.0 | 31.4 | 8.6 | 140 |
| Goa | 93.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 60 |

Macro Economic Balance

4066. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deluge of capital from overseas investors could thwart efforts to manage the difficult price situation;

(b) if so, whether the foreign inflows are a challenge for forex and monetary policy management at present, but could change at short notice, and whether the situation would be monitored continuously;

(c) whether the economy had done well in recovering its momentum but the key challenges to control prices, improve infrastructure and create jobs remain in order to increase the capacity of the economy to absorb capital inflows;

(d) whether according to the ministry the Indian economy is headed for 9% plus growth in coming years and the Government is also considering a raising growth to double digits:

(e) whether this would require bringing about macro economic balance and addressing some structural issues in the reform process: and

(f) if so, the time by which these measures are likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The current account deficit (CAD) was 2.8 per cent of GDP in 2009-10 and 2.6 per cent in 2010-11, while the capital account surplus was 3.9 per cent in 2009-10 and 3.5 per cent in 2010-11. The capital account surplus was, therefore, essentially financing the current account deficit. The intervention by the Reserve Bank of India in the foreign exchange market has also been minimal in recent months. Hence, capital flows are not a challenge for the forex and monetary policy management.

(d) to (f) The Draft Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) proposes a faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth with a target of 9 per cent increase in GDP. The key requirements for achieving the goal are better performance in agriculture (at least 4 per cent growth), faster creation of jobs in manufacturing, development of appropriate infrastructural facilities, strong efforts at health, education and skill development, improving the implementation of flagship programmes and focus on backward regions and vulnerable groups.

World Future Energy Summit

4067. SHRI L. RAJAGOPOAL : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India attended World Future Energy Summit held in Abu Dhabi recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the summit;

(c) whether any new technologies in the areas of non-conventional sources of energy have come up for discussion and presentation; and

(d) if so, the details thereon and how India is planning to get or adopt such technologies to achieve the objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission?

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

(b) The Summit provided a platform to address the challenges of providing energy solutions that are both secure and sustainable. It brought together world leaders, international policy makers, investors, experts, academics and intellectuals to identify sustainable solutions to the issues of energy security and climate change.

(c) An exhibition was also held during the Summit wherein developers/technology providers from various countries including India presented different technologies in various areas of Renewable Energy.

(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) has enabling provisions for pilot/demonstration projects using latest / new technologies. Developers/researchers/technology providers can use these provisions to adopt new technologies and participate in the activities of the Mission.

[Translation]

NABARD's Assistance to Rural Artisans

4068. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has formulated any scheme specially for backward and rural artisans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has formulated two schemes viz. Artisans Guild and Market Oriented Training exclusively for Rural Artisans. Besides this, NABARD's other promotional initiatives also have a major component of skill development, marketing and support which cater to the needs of the Backward and Rural artisans.

[English]

Acupuncture and Yoga Therapy

4069. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether acupuncture and yoga therapy are approved systems under the Alternative systems of medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of recognised hospitals providing acupuncture and yoga therapy in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to promote and popularise these systems and introduce them in hospitals in the country;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect yoga patent rights; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) and (b) Yoga therapy is recognized system in the country, whereas acupuncture is not recognised.

(c) There are 4 (3 in Karnataka and 1 in Rajasthan) Government Hospitals in the Country providing Yoga therapy.

(d) Yoga is being promoted and popularized by conducting and supporting educational & training programmes, workshops & conferences, lectures of eminent experts and disease specific therapy programmes. The IEC activities of the Government for AYUSH include awareness building about potential of Yoga for health care and management of stress and lifestyle disorders.

The Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy, an autonomous organization under the Department of AYUSH has implemented a scheme to facilitate establishment of Treatment-cum-Propagation Centre of Yoga & Naturopathy.

Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), another autonomous organization under the Department of AYUSH has taken up following initiatives to promote Yoga by setting up:

- i. Advanced Yoga Centers in 5 institutes.
- ii. Yoga Therapy & Research Centers in 6 hospitals.

- iii. Preventive health care units of Yoga in 20 CGHS dispensaries in Delhi.
- iv. Yoga Wellness Centers in 100 districts in the first phase and expend the initiative further in 12th Five Year Plan.

In addition, Research & Development projects on Yoga in collaboration with premier Medical & AYUSH Institutions and a project on introduction of Yoga in School Health Programmes have also been taken up by MDNIY.

(e) and (f) The Department of AYUSH in collaboration with the Council for Scientific & Industrial Research has taken up a project entitled 'Traditional Knowledge Digital Library' to forestall the wrongful grant of patents by International Patent Offices on Indian Traditional Medicinal Knowledge including 'Yoga'. A total number of 1,346 Yoga postures have been transcribed in patent compatible format in the TKDL database up to 31st May, 2011.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

4070. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) the status of implementation of the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) in the country, States and Union Territories-wise;

(b) the number of total districts and beneficiaries covered under the scheme, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the total amount of cash transfer benefit given so far to pregnant women and lactating women, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme introduced on a pilot basis in 52 districts from all States/UTs across the country in the last quarter of the year

2010-11. IGMSY is being implemented by the State Government / UT Administration.

The baseline survey in the selected districts has been undertaken by States/UTs to identify the beneficiaries. Nearly 12.5 lakh P&L women per annum from 52 selected districts are expected to be benefitted under the scheme.

(c) Rs.265.11 crores has been released under IGMSY to States/UTs. Since the scheme was new no expenditure could be incurred in 2010-11, except by Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The State/UT-wise physical and financial achievements for the first quarter of 2011-12 will be collected and placed on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Improving Image of the Country

4071. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the image of the country is being tainted and reforms stalled due to rising corruption cases and prolonged indecision of the Government;

(b) if so, the concrete measures adopted by the Government to improve the image of the country; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to eradicate corruption completely in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) India has advantage over a number of countries since we have vibrant democratic institutions and independent judiciary. Implementation of economic reforms and implementation of regulatory procedures are part of a continuous process undertaken by the Government to increase efficiencies and reduce discretionary powers.

These steps would contribute to decrease in corruption. The implementation of the GST, which is currently under active discussion, should also help in curtailing corruption. While it is not possible to put a formal time line on this, it is hoped that this will happen soon.

Anomalies in Salaries Under NRHM

4072. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether there are anomalies in the facilities and salaries available to employees working in Programme Implementation Plan (PIP)/District Programme Manager (DPM) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation / recommendation has been received by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) to (d) Salaries and facilities of employees working in States under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are determined by the respective State Governments. Regular employees get their salaries as per the State Governments pay scales while contractual employees get facilities and remuneration as determined by the State Governments based on factors like demand and availability, cost of living etc.

States submit their requirements including remuneration and facilities for employees engaged under NRHM in their Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) which are discussed and approved by the Government of India based on the recommendations of the National Programme Co-ordination Committee.

Debt Waiver Scheme

4073. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA :

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of farmers have not received the benefits of the debt waiver scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to extend the benefits of the said scheme to such farmers;

(c) whether Government has constituted any Committee for giving suggestions regarding the waiver of loans/interest on loans of farmers of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(f) if so, the details of the main recommendations of the Committee and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which such report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was implemented in the country. The Debt Waiver portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2008.

In respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Areas Banks, 104 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008. In respect of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks, 186.92 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under ADWDRS, 2008.

(c) to (f) Govt of India had advised National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to undertake an external evaluation study on the impact of

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 by an independent agency of national repute. Accordingly, NABARD has entrusted the study to National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM), Pune.

Orphaned Children

4074. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to determine the causes of rising number of orphans in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of agencies involved in the implementation of welfare schemes for orphan children;

(d) whether the Government monitors the implementation of the various welfare programmes for such children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the welfare of orphan children and proper implementation of Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) No authentic data is available with the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development as no survey has been carried out in this regard.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Society (ICPS), from 2009-10 for welfare and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection, including orphan children, through State Governments/UT Administrations. ICPS, *inter-alia*,

provides financial assistance for setting up and maintenance of Children's Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) either by the State itself or in association with voluntary organisations for rehabilitation of such children.

(d) and (e) ICPS provides for establishment of institutional mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the Scheme. Such mechanisms include setting up of State Child Protection Committee (SCPC) & State Project Support Unit (SPSU) at State level and District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) & District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) at District level.

[English]

EDUCATIONAL LOANS

4075: SHRI C. SIVASAMI

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI NATUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of the educational loans disbursed to the students belonging to the General, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority Communities by the Public and Private Sector Banks during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise and Bank-wise;

(b) whether the educational loans disbursed to the students belonging to the rural areas have decreased during the said period;

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

(d) whether the students are unable to raise educational loans due to complex and lengthy process of documentations;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken

by the Government to simplify the process for raising educational loans and to redress the grievances of the students in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the bank-wise details of total education loans outstanding and out of that to SCs/STs of Public and Private Sector Banks as on last reporting Friday of March 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the enclosed statement-I. The details of State-wise total education loans outstanding as on 31st March of 2008, 2009 and 2010 (latest available) are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The information on education loans to minorities and Category-wise-State-wise is not maintained.

The total education loans outstanding have increased from Rs. 27709.41 crore as on the last reporting Friday of March, 2009 to Rs. 42996.18 crore as on the last reporting Friday of March 2011.

(d) and (e) The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated a model Educational Loan Scheme to its member banks with broad operational guidelines. Banks can adopt the scheme with changes as may be considered necessary. However, specific complaints, if any, regarding sanction/disbursal, delay in sanction/disbursal etc. are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

(f) The performance of Public Sector Banks under Educational Loans Scheme is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The Banks have been advised to ensure that the Educational Loans Scheme is implemented in letter and spirit. The IBA is in the process of revising its Model Educational Loan Scheme in order to make it more customer-friendly.

Statement-I

Bank-wise Education loan outstanding as on the last reporting Friday of

No. of A/c in lakh Amt. in Rs Crore

| Name of the Bank. | Mar-09 | | Mar-10 | | Mar-11 | |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Amount O/S | | Amount O/S | | Amount O/S | |
| | Total | SCs/STs | Total | SCs/STs | Total | SCs/STs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Public Sector Banks | | | | | | |
| State Bank of India | 6182.00 | 163.00 | 8711.00 | 233.00 | 10367.00 | 238.00 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 279.52 | 13.92 | 367.89 | 18.33 | 435.04 | 22.70 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 835.53 | 15.59 | 1009.48 | 20.81 | 1055.94 | 23.60 |
| State Bank of Indore | 165.29 | 8.62 | 210.03 | 10.34 | | |
| State Bank of Mysore | 391.17 | 29.99 | 489.39 | 50.64 | 533.70 | 49.89 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 245.00 | 8.00 | 304.43 | 12.00 | 340.00 | 14.86 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 1370.00 | 206.54 | 1682.00 | 117.74 | 1719.00 | 126.11 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Allahabad Bank | 638.00 | 85.00 | 818.82 | 1.06 | 1030.64 | 1.32 |
| Andhra Bank | 1390.83 | 81.55 | 1647.81 | 132.65 | 1629.34 | 146.08 |
| Bank of Baroda | 1165.09 | 81.72 | 1466.36 | 93.65 | 1685.11 | 150.55 |
| Bank of India | 1324.00 | 80.00 | 1716.00 | 60.64 | 1917.64 | 76.05 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 314.68 | 18.36 | 379.21 | 23.47 | 409.41 | 25.50 |
| Canara Bank | 2301.00 | 261.00 | 2896.00 | 402.00 | 3503.00 | 456.00 |
| Central Bank of India | 810.62 | 103.40 | 1161.69 | 166.18 | 1515.89 | 240.78 |
| Corporation Bank | 651.75 | 13.68 | 814.39 | 21.88 | 926.17 | 31.35 |
| Dena Bank | 240.96 | 17.72 | 288.56 | 20.90 | 286.02 | 29.98 |
| Indian Bank | 1590.56 | 176.43 | 2160.98 | 383.66 | 2635.19 | 484.56 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 1032.65 | 72.36 | 1447.45 | 81.63 | 1970.92 | 81.64 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 769.92 | 16.77 | 938.52 | 22.77 | 1070.96 | 28.68 |
| Punjab National Bank | 1611.25 | 40.44 | 2131.69 | 98.84 | 2642.01 | 125.16 |
| Punjab & Sind Bank | 179.15 | 4.82 | 204.23 | 7.15 | 218.28 | 7.78 |
| Syndicate Bank | 1150.27 | 58.27 | 1459.68 | 82.59 | 1889.03 | 109.47 |
| Union Bank of India | 956.57 | 83.86 | 1289.05 | 72.21 | 1536.76 | 65.64 |
| United Bank of India | 343.70 | 26.85 | 421.80 | 16.21 | 457.19 | 23.67 |
| UCO Bank | 490.00 | 52.00 | 659.00 | 67.00 | 856.79 | 88.58 |
| Vijaya Bank | 431.02 | 12.95 | 534.47 | 31.40 | 602.90 | 43.11 |
| IDBI Bank Ltd. | 52.20 | 0.49 | 82.18 | 0.84 | 109.88 | 0.85 |
| TOTAL (A) | 26912.73 | 1733.33 | 35292.11 | 2249.59 | 41343.81 | 2691.91 |
| Private Sector Banks | | | | | | |
| Bank of Rajasthan Ltd | 6.02 | 0.10 | 9.19 | 0.20 | | |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd | 51.52 | 0.67 | 63.44 | 0.87 | 80.41 | 1.01 |
| City Union Bank Ltd | 24.12 | 0.07 | 41.75 | 0.92 | 65.85 | 3.04 |
| Development Credit Bank Ltd | 0.99 | 0.00 | 1.51 | 0.00 | 2.18 | 0.00 |
| Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd | 27.17 | 0.33 | 30.56 | 0.18 | 33.11 | 0.36 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| The Federal Bank Ltd | 183.82 | 1.55 | 222.67 | 2.38 | 265.40 | 3.58 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd | 145.71 | 1.02 | 246.54 | 1.69 | 279.50 | 1.58 |
| ICICI Bank Ltd | 6.14 | 0.12 | 5.85 | 0.11 | 348.18 | 0.57 |
| IndusInd Bank Ltd | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.63 | 0.00 |
| Ing Vysya Bank Ltd | 15.38 | 0.21 | 11.42 | 0.00 | 9.69 | 0.00 |
| Jammu & Kashmir Bank | 83.20 | 0.18 | 99.17 | 0.21 | 116.92 | 0.26 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd | 75.58 | 0.94 | 94.54 | 1.20 | 111.00 | 1.63 |
| Karur Vysya Bank Ltd | 39.72 | 0.13 | 52.20 | 0.43 | 75.92 | 0.78 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd | 17.10 | 0.04 | 35.87 | 0.65 | 57.62 | 1.41 |
| Nainital Bank Ltd | 11.89 | 0.12 | 13.11 | 0.02 | 15.97 | 0.49 |
| Ratnakar Bank Ltd | 0.98 | 0.03 | 1.40 | 0.04 | 1.88 | 0.05 |
| SBI Comm & Inter Bank Ltd | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| The South Indian Bank Ltd | 35.06 | 0.34 | 50.72 | 0.64 | 69.6 | 0.91 |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd | 49.13 | 0.18 | 67.29 | 0.4473 | 92.8 | 1.2696 |
| Axis Bank Ltd | 22.94 | 0.10 | 19.83 | 0.11 | 25.67 | 0.37 |
| TOTAL (B) | 796.68 | 6.13 | 1067.56 | 10.10 | 1652.37 | 17.31 |
| GRAND TOTAL (A+B) | 27709.41 | 1739.46 | 36359.67 | 2259.69 | 42996.18 | 2709.22 |

Source : RBI Data is Provisional ..

Statemnet-II*State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public and Private Sector Banks*

Amount in Rs. Thousand

| State/Union Territories | Education loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks as on the last reporting | | | Education loan outstanding of Private Sector Banks as on the last reporting | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Friday of March | | | Friday of March | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| | Amount O/S | Amount O/S | Amount O/S | Amount O/S | Amount O/S | Amount O/S |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NORTH EASTERN REGION | 1763603 | 2659347 | 3669422 | 3677 | 40462 | 12653 |
| Assam | 1303634 | 1856046 | 2604257 | 2991 | 6323 | 11553 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| Meahalaya | 122553 | 165837 | 220091 | 77 | 130 | 605 |
| Mizoram | 4862 | 119429 | 163653 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 19352 | 88266 | 98711 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 33825 | 58443 | 63808 | 609 | 1535 | 495 |
| Manipur | 172232 | 222306 | 318643 | 0 | 32474 | 0 |
| Tripura | 107145 | 149020 | 200259 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EASTERN REGION | 18794416 | 28178282 | 37557976 | 92141 | 185000 | 262751 |
| Bihar | 3881636 | 6436966 | 9125266 | 1160 | 5404 | 11166 |
| Jharkhand | 3162421 | 4896225 | 6729767 | 15093 | 23558 | 31739 |
| West Bengal | 6561467 | 9587869 | 11616783 | 59624 | 135563 | 190095 |
| Orissa | 5045559 | 7135842 | 9925865 | 14352 | 18189 | 27663 |
| Sikkim | 107567 | 74417 | 86562 | 1586 | 1421 | 1332 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 35766 | 46963 | 73733 | 326 | 865 | 756 |
| CENTRAL REGION | 19630317 | 29832334 | 40768951 | 127655 | 175378 | 246249 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 11020099 | 15442367 | 22548388 | 57541 | 91432 | 144942 |
| Uttarakhand | 2001876 | 2866466 | 3930961 | 42928 | 56644 | 54792 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5372483 | 9860740 | 11787917 | 23411 | 22714 | 40390 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1235859 | 1662761 | 2501685 | 3775 | 4588 | 6125 |
| NORTHERN REGION | 22600876 | 31810580 | 39239593 | 563138 | 1387924 | 1901136 |
| Delhi | 6326054 | 9785297 | 11324374 | 136097 | 481589 | 724397 |
| Punjab | 4972341 | 6190630 | 7741727 | 19106 | 43739 | 71043 |
| Harvana | 3989240 | 5445928 | 6865756 | 18260 | 59215 | 116682 |
| Chandigarh | 1148956 | 1449529 | 1732121 | 7766 | 28746 | 44880 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 550200 | 690143 | 913040 | 340003 | 706579 | 842631 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 928464 | 1367096 | 1925362 | 2339 | 1930 | 1010 |
| Rajasthan | 4685621 | 6881957 | 8737213 | 39567 | 66126 | 100493 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| WESTERN REGION | 24184274 | 31684065 | 40442208 | 306214 | 678383 | 1044655 |
| Gujarat | 7543332 | 9323707 | 11612845 | 50047 | 101774 | 179481 |
| Maharashtra | 16243708 | 21488206 | 27854564 | 247211 | 567322 | 853781 |
| Daman and Diu | 5963 | 130765 | 135689 | 486 | 1340 | 2547 |
| Goa | 373784 | 644338 | 803891 | 8470 | 7138 | 7297 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 17487 | 97049 | 35219 | 0 | 809 | 1549 |
| SOUTHERN REGION | 104802921 | 137736465 | 191837426 | 3529319 | 5488241 | 7198472 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 30791560 | 38035840 | 46940608 | 358577 | 630349 | 812177 |
| Karnataka | 16675193 | 22964070 | 27886279 | 523655 | 792258 | 1007669 |
| Lakshadweep | 1900 | 1558 | 1606 | 1296 | 0 | 1459 |
| Tamil Nadu | 34496762 | 48572760 | 69922880 | 878082 | 1633229 | 2397787 |
| Kerala | 22253660 | 27165536 | 45743402 | 1744559 | 2414667 | 2956450 |
| Pondicherry | 583846 | 996701 | 1342651 | 23150 | 17738 | 22930 |
| All India | 191776407 | 261901073 | 353515576 | 4622144 | 7955388 | 10665916 |

Source: RBI

[Translation]

Interest rate on Agricultural Loans

4076. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Short-term and Long-terms crop loans are disbursed to the farmers at different rates of interest;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to disburse both the Long-term and Short-term crop loans at the same rate of interest and to provide interest subvention on both the crop loans as available for short-term crop loans only;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The rate of interest for term loan is decided on the basis of technical feasibility and financial viability of the investments. Rate of interest on loans have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(c) 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 per cent 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.

CGHS Dispensaries in Backward Areas

4077. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open additional number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries in the backward areas of the country during the current Five Year Plan including Ernakulam in Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments including the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up of CGHS dispensaries at all the district headquarters;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed on each of these proposals and the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (e): Norms have been fixed for the extension of CGHS to a new city and for the opening of a new dispensary in an existing CGHS city. The main criteria is the number of serving Central Government employees and central civil pensioners likely to be covered in an area. The concept of opening of a dispensary in a backward area or in all district headquarters is not part of the criteria. However, due to resource constraints, CGHS is unable to expand

its area of coverage. Serving Central Government employees, residing in areas not covered by the CGHS can avail health benefits under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. Central Civil Pensioners residing in areas not covered by the CGHS can get a pensioner CGHS card from the nearest CGHS city and get medical treatment in hospitals set up by Central Government /State Governments/Municipal bodies, Hospitals recognised under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 and hospitals recognised under the Ex-Serviceman Comprehensive Health Scheme (ECHS).

[English]

Child Marriages

4078. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the factors responsible for prevalence of child marriages in the country;

(b) the number of child marriage cases registered as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) during the last three years and the current year in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend or strengthen the existing Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent child marriages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (e) Some of the factors responsible for prevalence of child marriages in the country are: the lack of education and awareness about effects

of child marriage, concerns about safety of the girl child, social customs, poor implementation of the law etc. As per National Family Health Survey III (NFHS)(2005-06), the percentage of girls getting married by the age of 18 is given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government has written to State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh to appoint Prohibition Officer under the Act, frames Rules and to take all possible steps to prevent child marriage, particularly, on the occasion of 'AkhaTeej' (Akshya Tritiya').

Besides, National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.

Further, workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organised in various States including Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act has been made effective from November 2007. Currently, under the provision of the Act, marriage involving minors has not been declared invalid. The penalties are provided only for those who promote its solemnisation. The effect of the provisions of the Act become clearer after the results of 2011 Census are published. Being a social evil, spreading education and creating awareness at the grass root level is equally essential.

Statement

Proportion of girls (currently aged 20-24) married
by 18 yrs (NFHS-3 2005-06)

| S.No. | State wise Percentage of girls married before 18 | Percentage |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 56.2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------------|------|
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 41.7 |
| 3 | Assam | 38.2 |
| 4 | Bihar | 63.7 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 50.5 |
| 6 | Delhi | 23.4 |
| 7 | Goa | 11.4 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 35.4 |
| 9 | Haryana | 41.4 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 14.4 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 16.1 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 60.2 |
| 13 | Kamataka | 41.0 |
| 14 | Kerala | 17.2 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 52.6 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 40.2 |
| 17 | Manipur | 14.0 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 24.1 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 19.4 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 22.4 |
| 21 | Orissa | 37.5 |
| 22 | Punjab | 21.6 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 58.4 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 28.7 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 25.2 |
| 26 | Tripura | 41.2 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 52.2 |
| 28 | Uttaranchal | 26.0 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 53.3 |
| | All India | 45.6 |

Power Transmission Capacity

4079. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of installed power transmission capacity in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether additional power transmission capacity is required to transmit the surplus power to deficit regions and to enable electricity trading;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the current status of the proposal to establish an Integrated National Power Grid for facilitating inter-regional power transfer in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL) : (a) The transmission system in the country consists of inter-state transmission system and intra-state transmission system. The inter-state transmission system is installed mainly under Central Sector. Some of the inter-state transmission has also been installed through private sector/joint venture (JV). The intra-state transmission system is developed under State Sector by the State Transmission Utility (STU) of each state. The details of transmission capacity under Central/State Sector for transmission lines and sub-stations, as on 31.07.2011, are given in Tables A-I and A-II respectively.

Table A-I: Capacity of Transmission Lines

(All fig. in ckm)

| Voltage level | Central Sector | State Sector | JV / Private Sector | Total (All India) |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| ± 500 kV HVDC | 5948 | 1504 | 1980 | 9432 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| 765 kV | 4638 | 409 | 0 | 5047 |
| 400 kV | 72489 | 31649 | 6117 | 110255 |
| 220 kV | 10485 | 125619 | 425 | 136529 |
| Total | 93560 | 159181 | 8522 | 261263 |

Table A-II: Capacity of Substations

(All fig. in MVA / MW)

| Voltage level | Central Sector | State Sector | JV / Private Sector | Total (All India) |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| ± 500 kV HVDC | 9500 | 1700 | 0 | 11200 |
| 765 kV | 4500 | 0 | 0 | 4500 |
| 400 kV | 67840 | 66522 | 630 | 134992 |
| 220 kV | 5856 | 202705 | 1440 | 210001 |
| Total | 87696 | 270927 | 2070 | 360693 |

(b) For transfer of surplus power to deficit regions, an inter-regional transmission capacity of 23,750 MW is existing as on 31-07-2011. The margins in the inter-regional transmission capacity are also utilized for trading of electricity.

(c) The details of inter-regional transmission capacity existing and planned for 11th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) At present, four out of five Regional Grids namely North, East, West and North-East are operating in synchronous mode and this is connected to Southern Region through various High Voltage Direct Currents (HVDC) links. Further, synchronous interconnection of Southern Grid with rest of the Grid is expected in 12th Plan.

Statement*Details of Inter-Regional Transmission - Existing
and Planned for 11th Plan:*

(Transmission capacity in MW)

| Name | At the end of 10th Plan i.e. 31.03.2007 | Additions during 11th Plan up to 31- 07-2011 | Existing as on 31-07- 2011 | Balance program for 11th Plan | At the end of 11th Plan i.e. 31.03.2012 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| | (a) | (b) | (c=a+b) | (d) | (e=c+d) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| ER - SR: | | | | | |
| Gazuwaka HVDC back to back | 1000 | | 1000 | - | 1000 |
| Balimela-Upper Sileru 220kV SIC | 130 | | 130 | - | 130 |
| Talcher-Kolar HVDC Bipole | 2000 | | 2000 | - | 2000 |
| Upgradation of Talcher-Kolar HVDC bipole | | 500 | 500 | - | 500 |
| ER-SR total | 3130 | 500 | 3630 | 0 | 3630 |
| ER - NR: | | | | | |
| Muzaffarpur - Gorakhpur 400kV D/C (Quad Moose) with TCSC | 2000 | | 2000 | - | 2000 |
| Dehri-Sahupuri 220kV S/C | 130 | | 130 | - | 130 |
| Patna-Balia 400kV D/C quad | 800 | 800 | 1600 | - | 1600 |
| Biharshariff-Balia 400kV D/C quad | | 1600 | 1600 | - | 1600 |
| Bam-Balia 400kV DIC quad | # | 1600 | 1600 | - | 1600 |
| Sasaram-Fatehpur 765kV S/C line-1 | \$\$ | | | 2100 | 2100 |
| Gaya-Balia 765kV SIC | | | | 2100 | 2100 |
| Sasaram: | 500 | 500 | 1000 | - | 1000 |
| (i) HVDC back to back | | | | | |
| (ii) Bypassing of HVDC back-to- back to establish Sasaram | | | | | |
| Allahabad / Varanasi 400kV D/C line | | | | | |
| ER-NR total | 3430 | 4500 | 7930 | 4200 | 12130 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|
| ER-WR: | | | | | |
| Rourkela-Raipur 400kV D/C | 1000 | | 1000 | - | 1000 |
| TCSC on Rourkela-Raipur 400kV D/C | 400 | | 400 | - | 400 |
| Budhipara-Korba 220kV D/C+S/C | 390 | | 390 | - | 390 |
| Ranchi-Sipat 400kV D/C (40% SC) | | 1200 | 1200 | - | 1200 |
| Ranchi-Rourkela-Rajpur 400kV D/C with fixed series capacitor, TCSC in parallel line | | 1400 | 1400 | - | 1400 |
| Ranchi - Sipat Pooling Point 765kV S/C | \$\$ | | | 2100 | 2100 |
| ER-WR total | 1790 | 2600 | 4390 | 2100 | 6490 |
| ER-NER: | | | | | |
| Birpara-Salakat / 220kV D/C | 260 | | 260 | - | 260 |
| Malda-Bongaigaon 400kV D/C | 1000 | | 1000 | | 1000 |
| Bongaigaon-Siliguri 400kV D/C Quad | **/ \$\$ | | | 1600 | 1600 |
| ER-NER total | 1260 | 0 | 1260 | 1600 | 2860 |
| NR-WR: | | | | | |
| Vindhychal HVDC back to back | 500 | | 500 | - | 500 |
| Auria-Malanpur 220kV D/C | 260 | | 260 | - | 260 |
| Kota-Ujjain 220kV D/C | 260 | | 260 | - | 260 |
| Agra-Gwalior 765kV S/C line-1 400kV op. | 1100 | | 1100 | - | 1100 |
| Agra-Gwalior 765kV S/C line-2 400kV op. | | 1100 | 1100 | - | 1100 |
| Kankroli-Zerda 400kV D/C | | 1000 | 1000 | - | 1000 |
| NR-WR total | 2120 | 2100 | 4220 | - | 4220 |
| WR-SR: | | | | | |
| Chandrapur HVDC back to back | 1000 | | 1000 | - | 1000 |
| Barsur-L. Sileru 200kV HVDC mono | @ 200 | | 200 | - | 200 |
| Kolhapur-Belgaum 220kV D/C | 260 | | 260 | - | 260 |
| Panda - Nagajhari 220kV D/C | 260 | | 260 | - | 260 |
| WR-SR total | 1720 | 0 | 1720 | | 1720 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| NER/ER-NR/WR : | | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NER/ER-NR/WR total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ALL INDIA (200kV & above), in MW | 13450 | 9700 | 23150 | 7900 | 23150 |
| 132kV/110kV Inter-Regional links 4xD/C + 4Xs/C = 12 ckts | \$ 600 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 600 |
| TOTAL ALL INDIA (110/132kV & above), in MW | 14050 | 9700 | 23750 | 7900 | 31650 |

Note:

@ 200 MW HVDC Monopole is currently not in operation.

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

** Under Private Sector

Barh-Balia 400kV D/C of 1600 MW has been completed, but is yet to be commissioned.

\$\$ - These inter-regional links are likely to slip to early 12th Plan.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

4080. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Krishnapatnam Ultra-Mega Power Project (UMPP) is facing road blocks due to a recent change in an Indonesian law which mandates all parties to sell coal at market price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all existing coal supply agreements with the Indonesian coal mining companies will have to be modified to comply with the new coal pricing regulations before September, 2011;

(d) if so, whether in view of the impact of recent change in law on viability of this project and other coal-based projects, the Association of Power Producers has

requested the Government to find a solution in the interest of capacity addition in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) M/s Coastal Andhra Power Ltd.(CAPL), the developer of Krishnapatnam UMPP, has informed that the Govt. of Indonesia has introduced a new regulation which prohibits sale of coal, including sale to affiliate companies below reference price which is linked to international coal price and require adjustment of sale price every 12 months. They have also informed that it mandates to align all existing long term coal supply contracts with the new regulation within one year *i.e* by September, 2011. CAPL has further informed that due to Introduction of this new regulation and the impending need to change the coal supply agreement, they are unable to drawdown debt under the loan agreement which is in turn affecting them to meet the project cash flow requirement.

(d) and (e) The Association of Power Producers has, *inter-alia*, requested the Government for review of Competitive Bidding Framework to enable the developers to meet the obligation for the projects based on the imported coal affected by change in law (*i.e.* royalty issue in Indonesia) or abnormal increase in costs due to uncontrollable factors (*i.e.* flood in Australia) etc. Power Purchase Agreements are signed between the Developers and the Procurers and they are to be governed by the terms and conditions of the agreement itself.

Power Transmission projects

4081. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether problems in acquiring land and delays in environment clearance have grounded various power transmission projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain power companies have requested the Government that power transmission projects be exempted from some of the provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid huge delay in implementation of power transmission projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI C.VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Implementation of various transmission projects have been adversely affected due to problems in acquiring lands for substations. The delays are mainly on account of resistance by land owners demanding higher compensation. The transmission projects are not covered under 'Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Therefore, environmental clearance is not applicable for transmission projects. However, as per MoEF notification dated May 7, 1992, it is only applicable in some notified areas of Aravalli range in two districts i.e Gurgaon in Haryana and Alwar in Rajasthan and no transmission project has been grounded in these areas due to environmental clearance.

The details of ongoing transmission projects affected on account of delays in land acquisition are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.(PGCIL) has requested Ministry of Power (MoP) and Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) for exemption of transmission projects or granting relaxation by providing extra time for compliance of FRA provisions wherein consent of concerned Gram Sabha has been made compulsory under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 (FRA, 2006).

(e) In order to expedite the implementation of transmission projects, the following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government;

- (i) Ministry of Power (MoP) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have been conducting review meetings on regular basis to assess the progress of the transmission projects and matter is taken up with the state authorities as well as MoEF and its regional offices for resolving the issues affecting the execution of the projects.
- (ii) Power Panel Monitoring Consultant has been appointed in the MoP for monitoring the progress of transmission projects. The Consultant is regularly visiting the site to assess the progress of construction of transmission projects and suggest remedial action on critical areas.
- (iii) Ministry of Power has taken up the issue of exemption of transmission project or of granting

relaxation by providing extra time for compliance of FRA provisions with MOEF.

- (iv) State Governments and District Administration are extending their help to the project implementing agencies in resolving Right-of-Way (RoW) issues.

Statement

Details of the major ongoing transmission projects affected due to problem in land acquisition

POWERGRID

- (a) Kotputli (Rajasthan) : 400/220 kV Kotputli Sub-station associated with LILO of 400 kV DIC Bhiwadi - Bassi line at Kotputli Sub-station (under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XV)
- Project approved in Feb'09 with completion schedule of Feb'12 (Cost Rs 520 crore)
 - Application for land made in Aug'09. Land yet to be handed over.
- (b) Dehradun (Uttarakhand) : 400/220 kV Dehradun Sub-station associated with 400 kV D/C Dehradun - Bagpat Line (under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XVIII)
- Project approved in Feb'09 with completion schedule of Nov'11 (Cost Rs 510 crore)
 - Application for land made in Feb'09. Land yet to be handed over.
- (c) Bagpat (U.P.) : 400/220 kV Bagpat Sub-station associated with 400 kV D/C Dehradun - Bagpat Line (under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XVIII) and LILO of 400 kV D/C (Quad) Meerut - Kaithal line at Bagpat Sub-station (under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XIX)
- Projects approved in Feb'09 with completion schedule of Nov'11 & Feb'12 respectively (Cost '510 crore & '410 crore)
 - Application for land made in Jan'09. Land yet to be handed over.
- (d) Bareilly (U.P.) : 765 kV Bareilly Sub-station associated with 765 kV Lucknow-Bareilly, 400 kV D/C Bareilly-Kashipur line (under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XXI)
- Project approved in Aug'10 with completion schedule of Apr'13 (Cost Rs 1678 crore)
 - Application for land made in Apr'10. Land yet to be handed over.
 - S/S work Package award held up due to land.
- (e) Jind (Haryana) : 400/220 kV Jind Sub-station associated with 400 kV D/C Bhiwani - Jind Line (under Northern Region Transmission Strengthening Scheme)
- Project approved in Mar'10 with completion schedule of Nov'12 (Cost Rs 966 crore)
 - Application for land made in Sep'09. Land yet to be handed over.
 - S/S work Pkg. award held up due to land.
- (f) Samba (J&K) : 400/220 kV Samba Sub-station associated with 400 kV D/C Kishenpur - Samba Line (under Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XXII)
- Project approved in Dec'10 with completion schedule of Aug'13 (Cost Rs 210 crore)
 - Application for land made in Mar'10. Land yet to be handed over.
- (g) Daltonganj (Jharkhand) : 400/220 kV Daltonganj Sub-station associated with 400 kV D/C Sasaram - Daltonganj Line (under Eastern Region System Strengthening Scheme - III)

- Project approved in Jul'10 with completion schedule of Nov'12 (Cost Rs 1273 crore)
 - Application for land made in Sep'09. Land yet to be handed over.
 - S/S work Pkg. award held up due to land.
- (h) Chaibasa (Jharkhand): 4001 220 kV Chaibasa Sub-station associated with LILO of 400 kV D/C .lamshedpur - Rourkela Line at Chaibasa (under Eastern Region System Strengthening Scheme - III)
- Project approved in Jul'10 with completion schedule of Nov'12 (Cost Rs 1273 crore)
 - Application for land made in Aug'09 (Turned down by DM & revised application made in May'11.). Land yet to be handed over.
 - S/S work Package award held up due to land.
- (i) Uttara (Odisha) : 4001 220 kV Uttara Sub-station associated with 400 kV D/C Mendhasal - Uttara Line (under Eastern Region System Strengthening Scheme - III)
- Project approved in Jul'10 with completion schedule of Nov'12 (Cost Rs 1273 crore)
 - Application for land made in Feb'10. Land yet to be handed over.
 - S/S work Package award held up due to land.
- (j) Kishenganj (WB) : 4001 220kV Kishenganj Sub-station for pooling of power from Generation projects in Sikkim (under Transmission System for transfer of power from Generation Projects in Sikkim to NR/WR)
- Project approved in May'10 with completion schedule of Jan'13 (Cost Rs 250 crore)
 - Application for land made in Mar'10. Land yet to be handed over.
- (k) Baharampur (WB) : 400kV Baharampur Switching Station for Interconnection between Electrical Grids of India and Bangladesh Project
- Project approved in Oct'10 with completion schedule of Oct'12 (Cost Rs 160 crore)
 - Application for land made in Apr'10. Land yet to be handed over.
- l) Alipurduar (WB) : +/- 800kV Alipurduar HVDC Station for pooling of power from Generation Projects in Bhutan (under Trans. System for development of Pooling Station in Northern Part of West Bengal and transfer of power from Bhutan to NR/WR)
- Project approved in Apr'10 with completion schedule of Jan'15 (Cost Rs 4405 crore)
 - Application for land made in Feb'10. Land yet to be handed over.
- m) Vindhyachal (M.P) : 7651 400kV Vindhyachal Pooling Station .associated with Transmission System of Vindhyachal-IV and Rihand-III Generation Projects
- Project approved in Mar'10 with completion schedule of Nov'12 (Cost Rs 4673 crore)
 - Application for land made in Oct'10. Land yet to be handed over.
- n) Tiruvalam (Kerala) : 4001 220kV Tiruvalam Sub-station associated with 400 kV D/C Tiruvalam - Chitoor Line (under Supplementary Trans. System associated with Vallur TPS)
- Project approved in Aug'10 with completion schedule of Apr'13 (Cost Rs 170 crore)
 - Application for land made in May'10. Land yet to be handed over.
 - S/S work Package award held up due to land.

DeiH Transco Limited

- (a) Loni Sub-station: 2 x 315 MVA, 400/220 kV Sub-station associated with Dadri-Loni 400 kV D/C

Line(Transmission system associated with NCP Project stage-II, 2x490 MW). Out of 80 Ha. of land required, 60 Ha has been acquired.

Meghalaya Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.

(a) Bymihat Sub-station: 400/220 kV 2x315 MVA associated with 400 kV D/C Pallatana - Bongaigaon transmission line

Power Transmission Corporation of Uttarakhand

(a) Land acquisition for 220/132 kV 1x160 MVA Sub-station at Dehradun is under progress.

Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation

(a) Chichall 220/132 kV 1x160 MVA Sub-station; work delayed due to court case on acquisition of land. Case has since been finalised.

SEBI Warning/Instructions on Money Laundering and Terror Funding

4082. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has issued any warning/ instructions about possible money laundering and terror funding risks from some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the name of said countries;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is also likely to issue similar warning/instructions to banks and institutions seeking caution in dealings with entities and funds related to the said nations;

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be issued; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the money laundering and terror funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global standard setting body for anti-money laundering and combating of terrorism(AML/CFT), of which India is a member. The FATF periodically issues Public Statements on jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies in their AML/ CFT regime. The FATF issued Public Statement dated June 24, 2011, identifying high risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions and called upon its members and other jurisdictions to apply counter-measures in the jurisdictions of Iran and Democratic People's Republic of Korea and consider the risks arising from the deficiencies associated with the jurisdictions of Bolivia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Kenya, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Syria and Turkey. Ministry of Finance has advised The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to take note of the FATF Public statement and advise suitably all the entities regulated by them. SEBI and RBI have accordingly issued communication to their respective regulated entities on July 12, 2011 and July 27,2011 respectively.

(e) The Government pursues a comprehensive multi-dimensional approach to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism. The steps taken by the Government for the purpose include the strengthening of the legal regime, setting up of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND), establishment of a separate cell for combating funding of terrorism in the Ministry of Home Affairs, creation of a dedicated cell in the National Investigation Agency to combat terror funding and Fake currency, enhanced cooperation amongst the Law Enforcement Agencies, setting up of Special Courts under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act and the National Investigation Agency Act.

Penalty on Unspent Loan

4083. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D.BABAR:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether India paid any penalty for not utilization of loans from agencies such as World Bank and other multilateral agencies like Asian Development Bank (ADB) and some bilateral donors;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-utilisation of such loans;

(c) the details of loan amounts lying unspent with the Government as on date;

(d) the details of the commitment charges paid to external agencies during the last three years and current year;

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to minimize the penalty and to fix the responsibility for non-utilisation of the loans from external agencies as well as internal agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b)

No penalty is payable for non-utilization of loans from external agencies. However, Commitment Charges are levied by the lending agencies for holding undisbursed balances of loan commitments. The total loan available, at times, is not utilized because of large size and complexities of the project concerned.

(c) No funds are lying unspent with the Government. The amount is released by the Donor Agency from time to time as per implementation schedule, on reimbursement basis.

(d) As per enclosed Statement.

(e) Regular review meetings are held with all stakeholders to monitor physical and financial progress of projects on regular basis. However, commitment charges levied are inherent part of terms & conditions of a loan / credit agreement.

Statement

Commitment Charges of Govt. & Non-Govt. loan from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 (as on 19.08.2011)

(Amt in Thousands)

| Donor | Loan Curr. | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Government | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 12,059.47 | 8,800.33 | 6,613.10 | 2,410.35 |
| | INR | 551,390.58 | 416,620.25 | 304,693.86 | 108,079.27 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 580.69 | 659.91 | 524.44 | 218.68 |
| | INR | 39,178.03 | 44,748.56 | 30,670.69 | 14,086.22 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | 0 | 0 | 188,205.05 | 91,094.66 |
| | INR | 0 | 0 | 95,322.48 | 49,171.57 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 4,184.36 | 2,779.91 | 1,665.88 | 343.53 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------------|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | INR | 195,880.89 | 132,046.04 | 75,855.32 | 15,435.26 |
| IDA I D A | XDR | 1,408.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | INR | 100,066.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Back To Back | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 1,619.18 | 2,461.70 | 2,966.98 | 1,045.30 |
| | INR | 74,889.42 | 115,975.62 | 134,687.03 | 46,848.74 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 36.56 | 161.62 | 4,130.04 | 305.491 |
| | INR | 2,486.07 | 10,959.04 | 237,080.02 | 19,684.50 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | 0 | 0 | 272,454.46 | 67,992.041 |
| | INR | 0 | 0 | 136,949.20 | 36,885.17 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 3,467.23 | 2,956.39 | 2,472.19 | 690.71 |
| | INR | 159,702.24 | 140,740.45 | 110,441.22 | 30,693.55 |
| IDA I D A | XDR | 710.92 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | INR | 50,126.51 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 1,590.60 | 2,124.77 | 1,384.00 | 518.94 |
| | INR | 73,336.30 | 101,661.97 | 60,815.25 | 19,578.69 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 48.8 | 56.26 | 0 | 01 |
| | INR | 3,248.89 | 3,803.48 | 0 | 0 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | 0 | 0 | 42,796.73 | 6,842.371 |
| | INR | 0 | 0 | 21,094.58 | 3,653.82 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 115.74 | 56.32 | 18.79 | 0 |
| | INR | 5,255.51 | 2,666.23 | 870.63 | 0 |

[Translation]

SUPPLY OF POWER

4084. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to ensure allocation of power from the Central power projects to Uttar Pradesh as per the State's requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any

proposal from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the aforesaid proposal and the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved;

(e) whether the Union Government has entered into any agreement with the State Government to meet the shortage of power; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The demand/requirement of power in a State is to be met with their own generation, their share in the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and import of power. Supply of power to the State against their allocation of power from CGSs, therefore caters to part of their requirement.

(b) As on 31st July, 2011, Uttar Pradesh has been allocated 5419 MW to 5544 MW power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) which is not only highest among the constituents of Northern Region but also maximum in the country.

(c) and (d) No proposal for allocation of un allocated power of CGSs was received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in the Ministry of Power during the current financial year.

(e) and (f) The Union Government has not entered into any agreement with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to meet the shortage of power.

Tax Evasion Cases

4085. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases of tax evasion going on in various courts alongwith the details of the amounts involved therein, category-wise, court/tribunal-wise;

(b) whether several group companies take such cases to the court and concerned Government personnel do not present Government side of the cases before the court resulting in the non-payment of the pending tax dues in those cases;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard alongwith the details of the corrective steps taken in this regard; and

(d) the details of the progress made as a result of said steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The details of cases of tax evasion relating to direct and indirect taxes alongwith the details of the amounts involved therein pending before Tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Government has a system of representation in tax evasion cases at all levels. Assessee as well as Department, if aggrieved, by the orders of lower authorities take the cases before higher forum. Every effort is made for strong representation by the representatives of the Government in various Tribunals/ Courts. In Tribunals, these cases are represented by the Departmental representatives whereas in High Courts and Supreme Court by Central Government Standing Counsels as well as through appointment of Special Counsels in cases involving substantial revenue, wider impact or cases with complexity etc. However, directives to field formations are issued from time to time with a view to further improve the representation before Tribunals and Courts.

Statement

The details of cases of tax evasion relating to direct and indirect taxes alongwith the details of the amounts involved therein pending before Tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court as on 31.03.2011 are as under:

DIRECT TAXES

| Details of Cases pending | ITAT | High Courts | Supreme Court |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| Number of cases filed by assesses | 7871 | 3855 | 613 |
| Number of cases filed by Department | 23250 | 31417 | 5190 |
| Total cases pending | 31121 | 35272 | 5803 |
| Amount disputed in cases filed by Assessees (Rs. in crore) | 154184 | 2626 | 116 |
| Amount disputed in cases filed by Department (Rs. in crore) | 32751 | 16962 | 1225 |
| Total amount disputed as on 31.03.2011 (Rs. in crore) | 186935 | 19588 | 1341 |

INDIRECT TAXES

| | Details of departmental appeals | | Details of party's appeals | | Details of total appeals (Department+party's) | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | No. of appeals | Amount involved (Rs. in crore) | No. of appeals | Amount involved (Rs. in crore) | No. of appeals | Amount involved (Rs. in crore) |
| Supreme Court | 1925 | 6030.18 | 750 | 1225.11 | 2675 | 7255.29 |
| High Court | 7581 | 5996.55 | 7630 | 4886.14 | 15211 | 10882.69 |
| CESTAT | 17112 | 8997.34 | 28982 | 30566.8 | 46094 | 39564.14 |
| Total | 26618 | 21024.07 | 37362 | 36678.05 | 63980 | 57702.12 |

SIT by Supreme Court on Black Money

4086. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to bring back black money stashed abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* paragraph 49 of the order dated 4th July, 2011, in Writ Petition (C) No. 176 of 2009, has directed that the High Level Committee

constituted by the Union of India be forthwith appointed with immediate effect as Special Investigation Team (SIT) and SIT so constituted shall include, Director, Research and Analysis Wing. It has been also directed by Hon'ble Supreme Court that the SIT be headed by and include the following former eminent judges of the Supreme Court:

- (i) Hon'ble Mr. Justice B.P. Jeevan Reddy as Chairman; and
- (ii) Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.B. Shah as Vice-chairman.

(c) The Government has filed an application in the Hon'ble Supreme Court for modification of the order dated 04.07.2011 and for setting aside the directions given in paragraphs 49 and 50 regarding the setting up of SIT and the consequential orders in relation to this.

Public Health System

4087. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to maintain the public health system in relation to the environmental conditions; such as rainfall, temperature, humidity and life style of the people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed in this regard in order to strengthen public health system?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) Environmental conditions such as rainfall, temperature, humidity and life style are important factor influencing

health and contribute to the occurrence of vector, water and food borne diseases.

Government of India is implementing Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), a decentralized disease surveillance project to detect and respond to early warning signals of impending disease outbreaks. Rapid Response Teams at state and district level have been identified and trained to investigate, and respond to and contain outbreaks.

[Translation]

Amendment in Human Organ Transplantation Act

4088. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
RAJKUMARI RATNASINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state : (a) whether the Government proposes to make any amendment in Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has already been passed by the Lok Sabha on 12th August, 2011.

The amendments are intended to increase the availability of human organs and tissues, make the processes easier and to prevent the commercial dealings in human organs by prescribing more stringent punishment under the Act.

Alternative Energy Investments

4089. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government anticipates alternative energy investments to generate Rs. 30000 crore worth of business during the current year;

(b) if so, the details of sectors into which this investment will flow; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to facilitate the investments in the Sector alongwith the details of jobs likely to be generated *vis-a-vis* Eleventh Plan targets to be met in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) It is envisaged that a power generation capacity of around 3400 MW (grid-interactive) and 130 MW (off-grid / captive) from various renewable energy sources, mainly wind, solar, biomass and small hydro, will be added in the country during the current financial year 2011-12. The same would require capital investment of the order of around Rs. 29,000 cr. (Rs. 14,500 cr. in wind power, Rs. 2,500 cr. in small hydro power, Rs. 3,000 cr. in bio-power and Rs. 9,000 cr. in solar power). Additional investment of about Rs. 1,000 cr. is envisaged in deployment of decentralized renewable energy systems/ devices like biogas plants, solar water heating systems and SPV lighting systems in remote villages / hamlets.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to facilitate private sector participation in setting up of the renewable energy projects. These include:

- Fiscal and financial incentives for grid as well as off-grid/ decentralized systems, such as, capital/ interest subsidy/ generation based incentive, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;
- Generation Based Incentives Scheme introduced for Wind power and Solar Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources;

- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated in January 2010 to enable large scale capital investment in solar energy applications.
- Amendment in National Tariff Policy to enable Solar specific RPO;
- Payment Security Mechanism for Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under the Mission;
- Wide publicity on the use and utility of renewable energy through electronic and print media, etc.

No targets for employment generation in renewable energy sector were set for the XI plan period. However, the decentralized / distributed nature of renewable energy sources offers large potential for creation of local employment opportunities in particularly the rural and semi-urban areas deprived of conventional power. As per a recent study conducted through the CII, the sector is estimated to have provided direct and indirect employment to about 3.5 lakh persons during 2010.

[Translation]

FOREIGN TOURISTS

4090. SHRI BHAUSAEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of the foreign tourists attacked/killed during the last three years till date;

(b) whether such incidents have an adverse impact on inflow of tourists;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any directions have been issued to the State Governments;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to set up tourist courts for speedy disposal of cases related to tourists; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime, including crime against foreign tourists is the primary responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories.

Ministry of Tourism does not compile the data on crimes, including crimes against foreign tourists.

(d) and (e) To ensure safety and security of foreign tourists Ministry Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in' the States/Union Territories. Some of the State Governments have deployed tourist police in one form or the other.

Further, the guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization (s) comprising ex-servicemen, fomulated by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India in consultation with the Ministries of Defence, Home and Directorate General of Resettlements have been forwarded to all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

In addition, the Union Ministry of Tourism along with stakeholders has adopted the Code of conduct for "Safe & Honourable Tourism" which is a set of guidelines to encourage tourism activities to be undertaken with respect for basic rights like dignity, safety and freedom from exploitation of both tourists and local residents in particular women and children.

(f) and (g) Presently there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of tourist courts for speedy disposal of cases related to tourists.

Award/Grant of Mining Lease

4091. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to award/grant mining lease through competitive bids;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard alongwith its present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHAPATEL) : (a) to (c) The Government had amended the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, *vide* Gazette (Extraordinary) Notification No. 43 dated 9th September, 2010 to introduce provisions in the said Act for awarding mining licences for coal minerals through a process of competitive bidding. *Vide* this amendment, Section 11A has been inserted in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. In addition, the National Mineral Policy, 2008, advocates, with respect to non-coal non-fuel minerals, that transparency in allocation of concessions will be ensured. In pursuant of this policy, the proposed legislative changes in the form of MMDR Bill is under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

Impact of Sulphuric Acid

4092. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sulphuric acid is used to refine the sugar which is harmful and causes tooth decay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has conducted any research in this regard; and

(d) if so, the findings of the research in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) and (d) No. Sulphuric acid is not used to refine the sugar.

[Translation]

Tax from Cricket Boards and Players

4093: DR. SANJAY SINGH :

SHRIMATI RAMADEVI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income tax is levied on cricket boards and cricket players;

(b) if so, the amount of income tax received from cricket boards and cricket players during the last four years;

(c) the arrears of income tax on cricket boards and cricket players and the details thereof;

(d) whether any charge is levied on delayed payment of income tax;

(e) if so, the relevant rules in this regard and extent of observance of the rules during the last three years;

(f) the reasons for non-observance of these rules. if any; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. P ALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Income tax is chargeable from cricket boards and cricket players in the same manner as it is charged from any other 'person'. Any person playing cricket can be called a cricket player. However, some of them pursue

this game on professional level and receive remuneration or honorarium. Under the Income Tax Act 1961, the cricket players do not constitute any distinct category of taxpayers. They file their returns of income in their individual capacities disclosing their income from various sources, as applicable, including, income from cricket playing activities. Just from the perusal of a return, it cannot be ascertained whether the same pertains to a cricket player or any other individual since there is no such information seeking column in the relevant tax return form. Accordingly, the Income Tax Department does not maintain any information in a centralised manner regarding tax paid by the cricket players or any other sportsperson. Any information can be provided only if specific names are provided.

In so far as Cricket Boards in India are concerned, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is the apex body to which various State Level Associations and other bodies are affiliated. The Income Tax related particulars of BCCI are as under:-

A.Y. 2003-04 to 2006-07 The assessments have been reopened and proceedings are in progress To be completed by December 2011

A.Y.2007-08 Demand of Rs. 1,18,03,75,511/- was raised and has been recovered.

A.Y.2008-09 Demand of Rs. 2,57,12,20,954/- was raised against which a sum of Rs.1,30,78,,86,808/- has been recovered from BCCI so for.

(d) and (e) Section 234 A, 234 Band 234C of the Income tax Act 1961, provide for charging of Interest at a

specified rate on any delayed payment of tax arising out of defaults related to filing of returns within prescribed time or default for making in payment of Advance tax or deferment of Advance tax respectively. Interests under these sections are statutory and are chargeable in all cases of default.

(f) and (g) N.A. in view of above.

Transfer of Money Tax Havens

4094. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether some amount of money have been transferred to tax havens in the form of foreign currency;

(b) if so, the year-wise and country-wise details of amount transferred during the last three years alongwith the names of tax havens;

(c) whether the said facts have surfaced in a statutory audit report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Royalty Rates of Non-Prime Minerals

4095. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for revision of royalty rates of non-prime minerals after every five years;

(b) if so, the number of non-prime minerals whose royalty rates have been increased during the last ten years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive/lower the period for revision of royalty rates from five years to three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) and (b) There is no classification of minerals as non-prime minerals in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) and Rules framed thereunder. However, Section 9 of the MMDR Act provides that a mining lease holder shall pay royalty in respect of any mineral removed or consumed from the leased area at the rate for the time being specified in the Second Schedule of the MMDR Act and the royalty rates of minerals may be revised upwards only once in three years. During the last ten years, the royalty rates in respect of major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing), have been revised in the years 2000, 2004 and 2009.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Primitive Tribes

4096. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of population of sub-castes of Korva tribe in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of castes identified as backward primitive tribes in Chhattisgarh State;

(c) the number of sub-castes of Korva granted the status of Scheduled Tribes;

(d) whether some castes have not been recognised as primitive tribes including 'Pahari', 'Dihari' and 'Baghel Chhatri' uniformly in the said State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith differences observed in the communities from the other sub-castes of Korvas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) 'Korva' does not appear in the list of Scheduled Tribes of India.

(b) There are five Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) in Chhattisgarh.

(c) In view of reply to para (a), does not arise.

(d) 'Pahari', 'Dehari' and 'Baghel Chhatri' do not appear in the list of five Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Chhattisgarh.

(e) Only those tribal communities which have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward, have been recognised as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs).

[English]

NABARD's fund for Anganwadi Kendras

4097. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural

Development (NABARD) has provided funds for the buildings of anganwadi kendras during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has provided funds under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for the buildings of Anganwadi Kendras. The State-wise details during the last three years and current financial year (as on June 2011) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Disbursement Data during the last three years and the current year for Aanganwadi Projects

| | | | | | (Rs. crore) |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| STATE | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-2012 (as on June 2011) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 9.49 | 1.74 | 5.84 | 0.00 | |
| 2 Bihar | 0.00 | 13.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 3 Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 4 Goa | 0.00 | 0.59 | 0.88 | 0.00 | |
| 5 Gujarat | 42.50 | 84.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 6 Haryana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 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 | |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 10 | Karnataka | 5.13 | 10.68 | 14.90 | 1.22 |
| 11 | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.13 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 34.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Orissa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 7.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | West Bengal | 3.01 | 1.90 | 2.86 | 3.74 |
| 21 | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24 | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28 | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29 | Tripura | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | TOTAL | 60.13 | 155.35 | 24.61 | 4.96 |

VACANT POSTS OF SCs/STs

4098. SHRI N.CHELUVARAYA SWAMY : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts out of total vacancies in different grades in the Ministry for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), grade-wise;

(b) the time period of the vacancy of these posts and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHAPATEL) : (a) to (c): Group 'A' Posts in the Ministry are either part of Central Staffing Scheme filled up on deputation tenure basis or cadre posts of Central Secretariat Service (CSS). Similarly, Group 'B' Posts are cadre posts of Central Secretariat Service or Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS).

Appointments to all posts in CSS/CSSS are made by Department of Personnel & Training who controls these services duly considering the provisions of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In case of Group 'C' posts, one vacancy reserved for SC category has been intimated to Department of Personnel and Training for filling up.

[Translation]

EXCISE DUTY ON MEDICINES

4099. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has increased excise duty on the manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines and patent proprietary medicines during 2011-12;

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

(c) whether the Ayurvedic system of medicine have been affected adversely due to the reduction in the exemption of excise duty for the manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the Ayurvedic system of medicine and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has withdrawn the excise duty exemption which was hitherto available to mediaments including those used in Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathic or bio-chemic systems and has imposed a nominal excise duty of 1%.

(b) This has been done in line with the policy of the Government to widen tax base for both goods and services with a view to signal movement towards Goods and Services Tax. While doing so, it has been ensured that exemption from excise duty was withdrawn only on those

goods that are currently chargeable to VAT and are in the nature of finished goods.

(c) A Representation has been received from Ayurvedic Drug Manufacturers Association seeking withdrawal of the excise duty levy on the ground that the levy would adversely impact the manufacture of ayurvedic medicines.

(d) The excise duty imposed on medicaments is nominal at 1% as against the standard rate of 10% and small scale excise duty exemption for annual clearances upto Rs. 1.5 crore is also available

(e) A separate department, that is, department of AYUSH, has been carved out in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the department has implemented various schemes alongwith centrally sponsored schemes for standardization of quality control, to strengthen drug testing laboratories, pharmacies, development of voluntary certification scheme for quality assurance in AYUSH products and accreditation programme for Ayush hospitals and Ayush educational institutions etc.

[English]

Grievance Cell in Banks

4100. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a special cell under its control in regard to redressal of grievances of employees of the banking sector belonging to the SC/ST communities;

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaints for dereliction of duties by the officers/employees of the said cell in the recent past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith action taken against such erring officers/employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Department of Financial Services in the Ministry of Finance has a regular SCT Section having a sanctioned strength of five officials headed by a Section Officer for implementation, monitoring and redressal of grievances of the employees of the banking sector belonging to SC/ST communities.

(c) No, Madam

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pension of Retired Bank Employees

4101. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide pension to the retired bank employees at par with the retired Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the pension of retired bank employees has increased during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e) The pension of retired bank employees has increased during the last three years on account of the increase in dearness relief on basic pension based on increase in All India Working Class Consumer Price Index. However, there is no increase in the basic pension calculated based on the pay drawn by the employee as there is no provision for updation of pension in terms of Bank Employees Pension Regulations.

[English]

GENERIC AND CHEMICAL NAME OF DRUGS

4102. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all Government hospital doctors to prescribe generic and chemical name of drugs;

(b) if so, to what extent this move is likely to cut medicine costs;

(c) whether the Government hospital doctors had earlier been advised to write the name of the generic equivalent alongwith the brand; and

(d) if so, the impact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) 'Health' being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government to issue such instructions to their Government hospitals.

However, in view of the ever increasing cost of public health care delivery, making available less priced quality unbranded generic medicines for all, all Central Government hospitals/dispensaries in Delhi and outside Delhi have been instructed to advise their medical practioners to prescribe only generic versions of medicines in the hospitals / dispensaries/ wellness centres and whenever the branded versions are prescribed, these should be supplemented with or equivalent ingredients.

Hospitals have also been informed that generic medicines are equivalent to the branded medicines in terms of efficacy and quality as they contain the same active ingredients in the same concentration in the same dosage form and also meet the same standard.

*[Translation]***Revenue from FERA and MRTP**

4103. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by the Government from prosecution of cases under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA) and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) during the last three years and as on date;

(b) whether any review has been done or proposed to be done in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) As regards the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA), the total amount of penalty realized during the last three years (upto 31.07.2011) is Rs. 1669.14 lakhs. FERA has been repealed with effect from 31.05.2000 with a sun set period upto 31.05.2002.

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) has been repealed with effect from 01.09.2009 and the amount collected by the erstwhile MRTP Commission for the purpose of providing cause lists, copies of final orders, certified copies of docket orders and the file inspection charges during the last three years is Rs.37,473/-.

*[English]***Tribal Building Construction Scheme**

4104. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

DR.KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the budget allocated for the Tribal Building Construction Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the budget allocated for research and training programme being run in the field of anthropology for socio-economic development of tribal population of the country during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) The Ministry does not implement specific scheme for the tribal building construction.

(b) Under the scheme of Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), funding support is given to State Governments, on 50:50 basis, for various activities including conducting research studies on tribal issues, seminars, workshops and training programmes, promotion and construction of tribal museum etc. The State-wise release of funds under grant-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes during the 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

FUNDS RELEASED UNDER THE SCHEME OF RESEARCH & TRAINING, GRANTS-IN AID TO TRIs DURING THE YEARS 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | Name of State/UTs/TRIs | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|-------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 44.29 | 35.58 | 0.00 | * |
| 2. | Assam | 50.75 | 17.44 | 32.69 | * |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 16.00 | 15.50 | * |
| 4. | Gujarat | 8.65 | 95.83 | 39.91 | * |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 16.57 | 0.00 | * |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 29.87 | 41.79 | 0.00 | * |
| 7. | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | * |
| 8. | Kerala | 0.00 | 13.31 | 40.00 | * |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 388.32 | 81.39 | 77.36 | * |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 48.45 | 74.78 | 30.67 | * |
| 11. | Manipur | 0.00 | 57.50 | 49.00 | * |
| 12. | Orissa | 77.25 | 50.31 | 64.83 | * |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 23.00 | 15.82 | * |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | * |
| 15. | Tripura | 39.13 | 47.25 | 40.00 | * |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | * |
| 17. | West Bengal | 0.38 | 36.82 | 0.00 | * |
| 18. | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | * |
| Total | | 687.09 | 607.55 | 406.22 | |

* No funds released during 2011-12 so far.

Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund

4105. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposals to create Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund;

(b) if so, the details alongwith its proposed utility thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Yes Madam. In pursuance of Budget Announcements for Financial Year 2011-12, a Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund Trust for low income housing for housing loans upto Rs.5 lakh disbursed to new or existing individual borrowers in the low income housing sector without any collateral security and/ or third party guarantees is to encourage lending for affordable housing to Economically Weaker Section/ Low Income Group Households for loans upto

Rs.5 lakh with initial corpus of Rs.1000 crore from the Central Government. The scheme aims to provide support for shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and creation of affordable housing stock to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

Education and Self-Employment of Tribal Women

4106. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being implemented by the Government for the education and self-employment of tribal women in the country including Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) whether the targets set under each scheme have been achieved;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of funds released to the State Governments and utilized by them during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA) : (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the following schemes in the country including Andhra Pradesh for the education and self employment of STs:-

- (i) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (ii) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (iii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

(iv) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

(v) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.

(vi) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.

(vii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs

(viii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs

(ix) Top Class Education for ST students

(x) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations (under which residential, non- residential schools, computer training centres and knitting, weaving & handloom training centres run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.).

Apart from above schemes, Ministry also administers grant under Article 275 (1) under which grant is also used for setting up of "Eklavaya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.

The scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas mentioned above is a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and Girls equally and others are education oriented.

The scheme of "Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribes (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts" is exclusively for ST girl students whereas other schemes are aimed at benefiting ST boys and girls equally.

(b) State-wise targets are not fixed because these schemes are need based and demand-driven.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise

(e) Only the schemes mentioned at Sl. No. (ii) to (vi) are being implemented through State Governments/ UT Administrations. The grants-in-aid released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilized by them under these schemes during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I to V.

Statement-I

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations/ Universities and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

| | | Rs. in lakh | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ UT /University | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 (As on date) | |
| | | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 75.09 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 2 | Assam | 601.39 | *540.89 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 3 | Chhattisgarh | 803.83 | 803.83 | 830.83 | 830.83 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 4 | Gujarat | 0.00 | N.A. | 646.10 | * | 1296.43 | *295.49 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 200.00 | 200.00 | 236.04 | * | 180.47 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 6 | Jharkhand | 128.685 | 128.685 | 259.17 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 7 | Karnataka | 125.01 | 125.01 | 250.00 | * | 105.38 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 8 | Kerala | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 146.79 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 255.00 | 255.00 | 1300.00 | 1300.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 10 | Maharashtra | 889.56 | *572.21 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 11 | Manipur | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 1372.54 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 12 | Nagaland | 87.50 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 13 | Orissa | 87.60 | 87.60 | 0.00 | N.A. | 1000.00 | *299.73 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 14 | Rajasthan | 1240.53 | *141.09 | 1503.83 | * | 3123.87 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 15 | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | N.A. | 200.00 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 16 | Tripura | 1380.90 | *1325.00 | 664.00 | *479.25 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 17 | Uttarakhand | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 37.48 | ** |
| 18 | West Bengal | 0.00 | N.A. | 10.03 | * | 179.90 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 19 | Delhi University | 0.00 | N.A. | 500.00 | *325.10 | 173.20 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 20 | University of Hyderabad | 73.73 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 21 | The English and Foreign University., (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad, (AP) | 526.27 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|------|
| 22 | Veer Narmad South Gujrat University, Surat | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 100.00 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 23 | Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 46.33 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| Total | | 6500.00 | 4279.315 | 6400.00 | 2935.18 | 7800.00 | 595.22 | 37.48 | 0.00 |

* UC awaited/Further UC awaited

** UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

Statement-II

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

Rs. in lakh

| Sl. No. | Name of State | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 (As on date) | |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 500.00 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 886.80 | 886.80 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 3 | Gujarat | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 1887.53 | *616.76 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 4 | Karnataka | 153.13 | 153.13 | 29.62 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 5 | Kerala | 0.00 | N.A. | 1236.04 | 1236.04 | 1025.02 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | N.A. | 1099.89 | 1099.89 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 7 | Maharashtra | 940.07 | 940.07 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 8 | Orissa | 1020.00 | 1020.00 | 1500.00 | *692.19 | 2004.00 | *599.02 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 9 | Tripura | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 622.76 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 10 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | N.A. | 234.45 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 11 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 460.69 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| Total | | 3000.00 | 3000.00 | 4100.00 | 3028.12 | 6500.00 | 2115.78 | 0.00 | N.A. |

*UC awaited / Further UC awaited.

** UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

Statement-III

Details of funds released to State Governments and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during the last three years and current financial year i.e, from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | NAME OF STATE/UT | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 (As on date) | |
|--------|------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized | Funds Released | Utilized |
| 1 | Assam | 130.74 | 130.74 | 0.00 | N.A. | 150.00 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 124.14 | 124.14 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 3 | Gujarat | 140.93 | 140.93 | 0.00 | N.A. | 37.12 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 4 | Madhya Pradesh | 118.06 | 118.06 | 0.00 | N.A. | 260.00 | *110.16 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 5 | Mizoram | 57.08 | 57.08 | 0.00 | N.A. | 152.88 | *152.88 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 6 | Sikkim | 18.30 | 18.30 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 7 | Tripura | 108.00 | 108.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| | Total | 697.25 | 697.25 | 0.00 | N.A. | 600.00 | *263.04 | 0.00 | N.A. |

*UC awaited/ Further UC awaited

** UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

Statement-IV

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2008-09 to 2011-12.

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 (As on date) | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1662.13 | 1662.13 | 2919.27 | 2919.27 | 20036.25 | 20036.25 | 11018.00 | ** |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 23.53 | 23.53 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 3 | Assam | 1696.18 | 1696.18 | 2510.12 | 2510.12 | 2881.26 | 2880.09 | 1441.00 | ** |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|
| 4 | Bihar | 170.00 | 170.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 160.28 | 160.28 | 375.95 | *189.72 | 1253.97 | ** | 627.00 | ** |
| 6 | Goa | 18.96 | 18.96 | 54.26 | *45.71 | 29.11 | ** | 15.00 | ** |
| 7 | Gujarat | 387.36 | 387.36 | 3046.63 | *3043.70 | 5116.09 | *5113.46 | 2558.00 | ** |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | 10.00 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 113.99 | ** | 57.00 | ** |
| 9 | Jammu & Kashmir | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 408.00 | ** |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 1058.48 | 1058.48 | 1267.00 | 1267.00 | 1855.54 | ** | 928.00 | ** |
| 11 | Karnataka | 1053.97 | 1053.97 | 1863.63 | 1863.63 | 3163.59 | ** | 1582.00 | ** |
| 12 | Kerala | 298.03 | 298.03 | 284.40 | 284.40 | 457.08 | ** | 229.00 | ** |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 1228.18 | 1228.18 | 3236.50 | *2416.28 | 2026.23 | ** | 1013.00 | ** |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 2500.00 | 2500.00 | 1250.00 | 1250.00 | 6629.51 | * | 3315.00 | ** |
| 15 | Manipur | 1912.68 | 1912.68 | 2163.28 | 2163.28 | 2460.01 | ** | 1230.00 | ** |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 1342.12 | 1342.12 | 1006.57 | 1006.57 | 2717.23 | ** | 1359.00 | * |
| 17 | Mizoram | 1421.18 | 1421.18 | 1571.26 | -1560.01 | *1633.93 | *1499.31 | 817.00 | ** |
| 18 | Nagaland | 1467.27 | 1467.27 | 1866.77 | *1774.32 | 1908.44 | ** | 954.00 | ** |
| 19 | Orissa | 461.75 | *430.57 | 566.79 | *512.15 | 1104.03 | *346.52 | 550.00 | ** |
| 20 | Rajasthan | 4654.00 | *3276.20 | 1661.31 | 1661.31 | 800.00 | *790.75 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 21 | Sikkim | 25.13 | 25.13 | 37.88 | 34.24 | 56.41 | ** | 28.00 | ** |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 2.50 | 2.50 | 72.34 | 72.34 | 112.71 | *68.25 | 56.00 | ** |
| 23 | Tripura | 433.19 | 433.19 | 538.26 | 538.26 | 380.40 | 380.40 | 190.00 | ** |
| 24 | Uttarakhand | 230.52 | 230.52 | 188.98 | 188.98 | 531.69 | ** | 266.00 | ** |
| 25 | West Bengal | 389.28 | 389.28 | 603.80 | *268.52 | 302.00 | ** | 150.00 | ** |
| 26 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 3.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 9.15 | 9.15 | 10.00 | ** |
| 27 | Daman and Diu | 0.14 | * | 1.73 | * | 0.85 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| Total | | 22586.31 | 21167.19 | 27086.73 | 25569.81 | 55603.00 | 31147.71 | 28801.00 | ** |

*UC awaited/ Further UC awaited.

** UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

Statement-V

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilization thereof under the Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of ST students during the last three years and current financial year i.e. from 2008-09 to

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | 2008-09 | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 (As on date) | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised | Funds Released | Utilised |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 32.76 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | N.A. | 37.54 | 37.54 | 17.06 | 17.06 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 3 | Gujarat | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 8.10 | *7.76 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 4 | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.045 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 5 | Jharkhand | 3.05 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 6 | Kerala | 0.78 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | 33.54 | *25.80 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 92.88 | ** |
| 8 | Orissa | 17.94 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| 9 | Rajasthan | 2.87 | *2.07 | 6.22 | 6.22 | 8.17 | ** | 0.00 | N.A. |
| to | Sikkim | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 0.00 | N.A. |
| It | Tripura | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | N.A. |
| 12 | West Bengal | 8.87 | * | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | N.A. |
| Total | | 73.29 | 34.11 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 72.375 | 31.06 | 96.00 | ** |

*UC awaited/ Further UC awaited.

** UC not yet due

N.A. (Not Applicable)

Transmission System by PGCIL

4107. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector investment into the transmission sector has been invited by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the future action plan of the PGCIL for investment in the transmission sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) :

(a) and (b) : The details of the private sector investment in the transmission sector which was initiated by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) are at given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) PGCIL has planned capital outlay of about Rs.1,00,000 crore for XII Plan period. Transmission projects are envisaged considering the transmission schemes already agreed in the Standing Committee on Power system planning and Bulk Power Transmission Agreement (BPTA) signed with beneficiaries/Generators or for the Transmission projects being entrusted to PGCIL directly by Ministry of Power.

Statement-I

Joint Ventures formed by PGCIL for power transmission

- (i) M/s Powerlinks Transmission Limited with M/s Tata Power for Implementation of transmission system associated with Tala Hydroelectric Project(HEP), East-North Inter-connector and Northern India Transmission System, with equity participation of 49% from PGCIL. The project was commissioned in August, 2006.
- (ii) M/s Parbati-Koldam Transmission Company Limited with M/s Reliance Energy Ltd [now known as Reliance Infrastructures Ltd, (Rinfra)] for Implementation of specific Transmission Lines associated with Parbati-II (800 MW) and Koldam (800 MW) HEPs with equity participation of 26% from PGCIL
- (iii) M/s. Torrent POWERGRID Limited with M/s Torrent Power Limited, for Implementation of transmission System associated with 1100 MW Sugden generating project at Surat with equity participation of 26% from PGCIL. The project has been fully commissioned in Feb, 2011.
- (iv) M/s.Jaypee POWERGRID Limited with M/s Jai prakash Hydro Power Limited for Implementation of transmission system associated with 1000 MW Power Project at Karcham-Wangtoo in HP with equity participation of 26% from PGCIL;
- (v) M/s.Teestavalley Power Transmission Limited with M/s Teesta Urja Limited for Implementation of transmission System associated with 1200 MW

Teesta - III HEP in Sikkim with equity participation of 26% from PGCIL; and

- (vi) M/s.North-East Transmission Company Limited with ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited, Govt. of Tripura, Govt. of Assam, Govt. of Mizoram & Govt. of Manipur for Implementation of transmission system associated with 726.6 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project at Pallatana in Tripura with equity participation of 26% from PGCIL.

Independent Power Transmission Company

PGCIL had Invited bids for 100% private sector participation to establish transmission lines (Project B & C) associated with Western Region System Strengthening Scheme-II. Reliance Power Transmission Ltd. was selected as prospective bidder through International Competitive Bidding process.

Policy on Ultra Mega Power Projects

4108. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modify its policy on Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) to make domestic sourcing of equipment mandatory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the domestic power supply equipment companies like Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and Larsen & Toubro are not fully equipped to handle huge demand for super critical power generation equipment at this stage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which final decision in regard to modifying the policy on UMPPs is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Power had put up a proposal to Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Ultra Mega Power Project

(UMPP) for stipulating a condition for sourcing main plant equipment with a condition of phased domestic manufacturing (PMP) for future UMPPs. EGoM has set up a committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission for looking into the details and work out the modalities in this regard. The committee had three meetings so far.

(c) and (d) In view of large capacity addition planned and initiatives taken for enhancing indigenous manufacturing capacity for supercritical units in the country, BHEL have taken up capacity augmentation programme and envisage to increase their manufacturing: capacity to 20,000 MW (13500 MW for large thermal power units). In addition, one -Joint Venture has been set up by L& T for manufacturing of supercritical boilers and another Joint Venture for manufacturing of supercritical turbine generators in the country.

(e) The final decision in regard to modifying the policies on UMPPs in this matter is contingent upon further deliberation and discussion by the Committee with all the stake holders.

Provision for North East

4109. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all concerned Central Ministries have earmarked 10 per cent budgetary provision for the North East;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, Ministry-wise/Department-wise;

(c) the details of amount utilized and surrendered separately by each Ministry during the same period;

(d) whether there are mechanisms/plans to encourage that the funds are utilized in respective Ministries/Departments so that surrender is resorted to as a last resort; 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) 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.

(b) and (c) The Ministry-wise/Department-wise details of amount allocated for the North East, amount utilized and unspent balance during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, for which the figures have last been vetted, is given in the enclosed Statement-I, II, III respectfully.

(d) and (e) To enhance efficiency in utilisation of funds, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has undertaken review of Plan schemes of seven selected Ministries/Departments which have potentialities in the NER. These are: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Textiles and Department of School Education and Literacy. Reports received in respect of certain sectors have been examined by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, and forwarded to the concerned Ministries with their views and suggestions. Further, 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, whose broad objective is to ensure speedy development in the North Eastern Region by increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure projects/schemes in the Region.

Statement-I*Accruals to NLCPR against Lump Sum Allocations for NER by Central Ministeries in 2008-09*

(in Rs. Cr.)

| S. No. | Ministry/Department | 10% of (RE-EAP) or NER allocation whichever is | Allocations for NER in 2008-09 | Actual Expenditure in 2008-09 (as per Ministries) | Unspent amount 2008-09 |
|--------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Deptt of Agriculture & Cooperation | 686.83 | 686.83 | 515.01 | 171.82 |
| 2 | Deptt of Agriculture Research & Education | 150.30 | 176.00 | 166.33 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Deptt of Animal Husbandry & Dairying | 78.00 | 78.00 | 69.32 | 8.68 |
| 4 | Deptt. of AYUSH | 47.50 | 47.50 | 26.63 | 20.87 |
| 5 | Deptt. of Biotechnology | 87.90 | 87.90 | 82.18 | 5.72 |
| 6 | Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 23.65 | 29.50 | 29.50 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Ministry of Civil Aviation | 12.50 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Ministry of Coal | 7.80 | 7.80 | 0.00 | 7.80 |
| 9 | Deptt. of Commerce | 146.78 | 153.00 | 153.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Deptt. of Consumer Affairs | 16.00 | 16.00 | 11.97 | 4.03 |
| 11 | Ministry of Culture | 58.70 | 59.50 | 56.86 | 1.84 |
| 12 | Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply | 850.00 | 860.00 | 850.00 | 0.00 |
| 13 | Ministry of Environment & Forests | 138.33 | 139.00 | 139.63 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Deptt of Fertilizers | 5.00 | 19.99 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 24.20 | 24.20 | 13.42 | 10.78 |
| 16 | Deptt of Food & Public Distribution | 6.50 | 22.52 | 20.23 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare | 1234.23 | 1560.00 | 1257.02 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Deptt. of Health Research | 40.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Deptt. of Heavy Industry | 30.00 | 55.00 | 6.80 | 23.20 |
| 20 | Deptt. of Higher Education | 679.70 | 680.00 | 577.50 | 102.20 |
| 21 | Home/Police | 42.10 | 58.00 | 47.47 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Ministry of Housing & Poverty Alleviation | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Deptt of Industrial Policy & Promotion | 59.70 | 99.99 | 68.17 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 24 | Ministry of Information & Broadcasting | 60.00 | 73.21 | 58.65 | 1.35 |
| 25 | Deptt of Information Technology | 135.00 | 145.00 | 128.34 | 6.66 |
| 26 | Ministry of Law & Justice | 16.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 0.00 |
| 27 | Ministry of Labour & Employment | 67.98 | 80.10 | 35.32 | 32.66 |
| 28 | Deptt. of Land Resources | 175.00 | 175.00 | 166.51 | 8.49 |
| 29 | Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium | 172.50 | 173.14 | 157.65 | 14.85 |
| 30 | Ministry of Mines | 17.90 | 17.90 | 13.15 | 4.75 |
| 31 | Ministry of Minority Affairs | 59.00 | 59.00 | 44.62 | 14.38 |
| 32 | Ministry of New & Renewable Energy | 49.69 | 58.20 | 59.12 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Ministry of Panchayati Raj | 10.50 | 11.00 | 8.30 | 2.20 |
| 34 | Deptt of Posts | 39.80 | 41.06 | 18.88 | 20.92 |
| 35 | Ministry of Power | 609.80 | 610.00 | 862.61 | 0.00 |
| 36 | Deptt. of Public Enterprises | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 0.70 |
| 37 | Railway Board | 643.74 | 643.74 | 729.90 | 0.00 |
| 38 | Deptt. of Road Transport & Highways | 1155.60 | 1206.00 | 849.69 | 305.91 |
| 39 | Deptt. of Rural Development | 2460.00 | 2460.00 | 2460.00 | 0.00 |
| 40 | Deptt. of School Education & Literacy | 2291.20 | 2291.20 | 1424.97 | 866.23 |
| 41 | Deptt. of Shipping | 35.40 | 36.00 | 30.80 | 4.60 |
| 42 | Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment | 94.75 | 94.75 | 55.40 | 39.35 |
| 43 | M/s Statistics and Programme Implementation | 6.10 | 8.50 | 7.88 | 0.00 |
| 44 | Ministry of Textiles | 409.22 | 409.22 | 159.50 | 249.72 |
| 45 | Deptt of Telecommunications | 72.50 | 72.50 | 68.08 | 4.42 |
| 46 | Ministry of Tourism | 99.00 | 100.00 | 146.97 | 0.00 |
| 47 | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 71.75 | 80.50 | 77.56 | 0.00 |
| 48 | Deptt. of Urban Development | 167.03 | 167.03 | 164.60 | 2.43 |
| 49 | Ministry of Water Resources | 50.60 | 106.88 | 103.30 | 0.00 |
| 50 | Deptt. of Women & Child Development | 682.50 | 685.00 | 616.13 | 66.37 |
| 51 | Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports | 54.70 | 54.70 | 48.47 | 6.23 |
| Total | | 14183.97 | 14847.36 | 12733.74 | 2009.16 |

Statement-II*Accruals to NLCPR against Lump Sum allocations for NER by Central Ministries in 2007-08*

(in Rs. Cr.)

| S. No. | Ministry/Department | 10% of (RE-EAP) or NER allocation whichever is Exemption etc.) | Allocations for NER in 2007-08 | Actual Expenditure in 2007-08 (as per Ministries) | Unspent amount 2007-08 |
|--------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Deptt of Agriculture & Cooperation | 588.79 | 588.80 | 531.74 | 57.05 |
| 2 | Deptt of Agriculture Reasearch & Education | 135.33 | 143.40 | 143.40 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Deptt of Animal Husbandry & Dairying | 82.00 | 91.00 | 70.33 | 11.67 |
| 4 | Deptt. of AYUSH | 39.00 | 39.00 | 21.67 | 17.33 |
| 5 | Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals | 15.00 | 20.90 | 20.90 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Ministry of Civil Aviation | 14.00 | 20.02 | 20.02 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Ministry of Coal | 16.70 | 16.70 | 0.00 | 16.70 |
| 8 | Deptt. of Commerce | 150.24 | 150.50 | 112.50 | 37.74 |
| 9 | Deptt of Consumer Affairs | 13.38 | 13.38 | 10.18 | 3.20 |
| 10 | Ministry of Culture | 46.20 | 47.00 | 34.44 | 11.76 |
| 11 | Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply | 746.00 | 756.00 | 756.00 | 0.00 |
| 12 | Deptt. of School Education & Literacy | 2049.34 | 2058.39 | 1109.20 | 940.14 |
| 13 | Ministry of Environment & Forests | 134.60 | 140.00 | 132.16 | 2.44 |
| 14 | Deptt of Fertilizers | 4.35 | 4.49 | 7.47 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Ministry of Food Processing Industries | 20.00 | 20.00 | 6.72 | 13.28 |
| 16 | Deptt of Food & Public Distribution | 6.00 | 6.21 | 6.71 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Deptt. of Health & Family Welfare | 1083.76 | 1300.00 | 1228.21 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Deptt. of Heavy Industry | 31.50 | 84.29 | 65.25 | 0.00 |
| 19 | Home/Police | 22.00 | 0.00 | 46.00 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Deptt of Industrial Policy & Promotion | 93.74 | 89.99 | 622.33 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Ministry of Information & Broadcasting | 40.00 | 63.02 | 64.39 | 0.00 |
| 22 | Deptt of Information Technology | 129.00 | 140.00 | 132.17 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 23 | Law & Justice | 12.00 | 12.00 | 6.89 | 5.11 |
| 24 | Ministry of Labour & Employment | 26.50 | 26.50 | 31.14 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Deptt. of Land Resources | 134.85 | 134.85 | 134.78 | 0.07 |
| 26 | M/s Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises | 150.00 | 150.00 | 127.01 | 22.99 |
| 27 | Ministry of Mines | 14.00 | 14.00 | 2.43 | 11.57 |
| 28 | Ministry of Minority Affairs | 29.44 | 29.44 | 8.00 | 21.44 |
| 29 | Ministry of New & Renewable Energy | 47.75 | 62.80 | 62.74 | 0.00 |
| 30 | Ministry of Panchayati Raj | 9.50 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Deptt of Posts | 28.30 | 50.36 | 34.84 | 0.00 |
| 32 | Deptt of Telecommunications | 25.00 | 25.00 | 22.88 | 2.12 |
| 33 | Ministry of Power | 434.77 | 435.00 | 602.78 | 0.00 |
| 34 | Deptt. of Public Enterprises | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.17 | 0.83 |
| 35 | Railway Board | 500.43 | 580.90 | 684.32 | 0.00 |
| 36 | Deptt. of Road Transport & Highways | 1027.93 | 1072.24 | 1054.37 | 0.00 |
| 37 | Deptt. of Rural Development | 2590.00 | 2590.00 | 2587.11 | 2.89 |
| 38 | Deptt. of Higher Education | 320.14 | 320.31 | 298.58 | 21.56 |
| 39 | Deptt. of Biotechnology | 68.30 | 68.30 | 5.97 | 62.33 |
| 40 | Deptt. of Shipping | 57.50 | 57.50 | 21.66 | 35.84 |
| 41 | Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment | 85.80 | 85.80 | 66.58 | 19.22 |
| 42 | Ministry of Statistics and Programme | 7.30 | 7.30 | 4.48 | 2.82 |
| 43 | Ministry of Textiles | 232.00 | 232.00 | 143.10 | 88.90 |
| 44 | Ministry of Tourism | 94.50 | 96.00 | 96.00 | 0.00 |
| 45 | Ministry of Tribal Affairs | 50.30 | 50.30 | 47.05 | 3.25 |
| 46 | Deptt. of Urban Development | 234.60 | 270.00 | 270.00 | 0.00 |
| 47 | Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Allevation | 50.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| 48 | Ministry of Water Resources | 53.64 | 58.39 | 52.58 | 1.06 |
| 49 | Deptt. of Women & Child Development | 578.29 | 579.30 | 236.02 | 342.27 |
| 50 | Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports | 69.65 | 70.00 | 64.20 | 5.45 |
| Grand Total | | 12394.42 | 12932.38 | 11867.47 | 1761.03 |

Statement-III*Accruals to NLCPR against Lump Sum allocations for NER by Central Ministries in 2009-10*

| (in Rs. Cr.) | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| S. No. | Ministry/Department | 10% of (RE-EAP) or NER allocation whichever is less (Due to Exemption etc.) | Allocations for NER in 2009-10 | Actual Expenditure in 2009-10 (as per Ministries) | Unspent amount 2009-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Agriculture & Co-operation (Demand No.-I) | 694.82 | 694.82 | 522.64 | 172.18 |
| 2 | Agriculture Research & Education (Demand No.-) | 148.68 | 176.00 | 176.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries | 84.50 | 84.50 | 70.23 | 14.27 |
| 4 | Chemicals and Petrochemicals (Demand No.-6) | 39.18 | 40.58 | 40.58 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Fertilizers (Demand No.-7) | 20.00 | 64.99 | 64.99 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Pharmaceuticals (Demand No.- 8) | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Civil Aviation (Demand No.-9) | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Ministry of Coal (Demand No.-10) | 12.49 | 12.49 | 0.00 | 12.49 |
| 9 | Commerce (Demand No.-II) | 149.65 | 157.00 | 157.00 | 0.90 |
| 10 | DIPP (Industrial Policy and Promotion) (Demand) | 90.00 | 284.99 | 275.15 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Posts (Demand No.13) | 35.00 | 35.43 | 35.36 | 0.00 |
| 12 | DoT(Telecommunication (Demand No.- 14) | 43.10 | 43.10 | 43.10 | 0.00 |
| 13 | DIT(Information Technology) (Demand No.- 15) | 165.00 | 170.00 | 154.63 | 10.37 |
| 14 | Consumer Affairs (Demand No.16) | 16.40 | 16.40 | 17.32 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Food & Public Distribution (Demand No.-17) | 7.00 | 15.97 | 15.97 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Culture (Demand No.-19) | 62.20 | 63.00 | 63.00 | 0.00 |
| 17 | Environment & Forests (Demand No.- 30) | 150.88 | 153.30 | 154.45 | 0.00 |
| 18 | Food Processing Industries (Demand No.-45) | 28.00 | 28.00 | 18.18 | 9.82 |
| 19 | Health & Family Welfare (Demand No.-46) | 1409.42 | 1720.30 | 1641.34 | 0.00 |
| 20 | A YUSH (Demand No.-47) | 68.00 | 68.00 | 61.95 | 6.05 |
| 21 | Health Research (Demand No.-48) | 40.00 | 40.00 | 31.50 | 8.50 |
| 22 | Heavy Industry (Demand No.- 49) | 21.10 | 21.10 | 0.00 | 21.10 |
| 23 | Public Enterprises (Demand No.-50) | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.82 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| 24 | MHA/Police (Demand No.-53) | 82.52 | 120.00 | 118.55 | 0.00 |
| 25 | Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (Demand) | 57.50 | 53.50 | 57.50 | 0.00 |
| 26 | School Education & Literacy (MHRD) (Demand) | 2125.20 | 2302.30 | 1588.23 | 536.97 |
| 27 | Higher Education(MHRD)(Demand No.-58) | 794.90 | 796.00 | 721.87 | 73.03 |
| 28 | Information & Broadcasting (Demand No.-59) | 44.96 | 44.96 | 30.16 | 14.80 |
| 29 | Labour & Emoloyment (Demand No.-60) | 53.76 | 76.00 | 64.40 | 0.00 |
| 30 | Law & Justice (Demand No.-62) | 25.50 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 0.00 |
| 31 | Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (Demand) | 142.18 | 151.77 | 81.76 | 60.42 |
| 32 | Mines (Demand No.- 65) | 15.70 | 15.70 | 4.79 | 10.91 |
| 33 | Minority Affairs (Demand No.-66) | 162.50 | 162.50 | 159.45 | 3.05 |
| 34 | New & Renewable Energy (Demand No.-67) | 55.75 | 56.00 | 56.00 | 0.00 |
| 35 | Panchayati Rai (Demand No.-69) | 10.50 | 11.00 | 10.33 | 0.17 |
| 36 | Power (Demand No.- 74) | 681.38 | 681.40 | 966.79 | 0.00 |
| 37 | Road Transport & Highways (Demand No.-80) | 1442.48 | 1563.00 | 981.10 | 461.38 |
| 38 | Rural Deveolment (Demand No.-81) | 2225.00 | 2225.00 | 2225.00 | 0.00 |
| 39 | Land Resources (Demand No.-82) | 196.30 | 196.30 | 196.26 | 0.04 |
| 40 | Drinking Water Supply (Demand No.-83) | 919.90 | 930.00 | 933.00 | 0.00 |
| 41 | Biotechnology (Demand No.-86) | 90.20 | 90.20 | 77.44 | 12.76 |
| 42 | Shipping (Demand No.87) | 54.87 | 60.00 | 59.06 | 0.00 |
| 43 | Social Justice & Empowerment (Demand No.-88) | 96.24 | 96.24 | 71.35 | 24.89 |
| 44 | Statistics and Programme Implementation | 7.00 | 9.40 | 8.33 | 0.00 |
| 45 | Textiles (Demand No.- 92) | 450.00 | 450.00 | 212.45 | 237.55 |
| 46 | Tourism (Demand No.-93) | 94.27 | 95.00 | 178.61 | 0.00 |
| 47 | Tribal Affairs (Demand No.-94) | 61.97 | 76.12 | 75.69 | 0.00 |
| 48 | Urban Development (Demand No.-100) | 152.98 | 164.50 | 164.50 | 0.00 |
| 49 | Water Resources (Demand No.-103) | 50.19 | 65.90 | 63.59 | 0.00 |
| 50 | Women & Child Development (Demand No.-104) | 852.52 | 855.00 | 843.02 | 9.50 |
| 51 | Youth Affairs & Sports (Demand No.-105) | 70.10 | 70.10 | 64.64 | 5.46 |
| 52 | Railway Board (Demand No.-) | 837.00 | 864.30 | 1078.10 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | 15170.08 | 16229.46 | 14692.7 | 1705.7 |

[Translation]

Maheswar Hydro power Project

4110. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Maheswar Hydro Power Project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the construction work at the hydro power project has been suspended;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Maheshwar Hydro Project (10x40 MW) in Madhya Pradesh is being implemented by Shree Masheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd. Civil works of the project are nearing completion. All the 27 Nos. of Radial Gates (RG) have been erected out of which 22 Nos. have been commissioned and balance 5 Nos. are yet to be commissioned. Three units are boxed up and balance 7 units are in various stages of erection. Switchyard along with transmission line is ready and charged.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) vide letter dated 23.04.2010, directed the project proponent to get the on-going construction works at the site suspended with immediate effect till a satisfactory compliance report on certain environmental issues is submitted by the project proponent and the same is found implementable by the Government. The stop-work order on construction of last five spillway gates has been lifted by MoEF vide their order dated 19.05.2011 subject to the condition that these gates shall not be lowered until satisfactory completion of rehabilitation & resettlement (R&R) and its review by MoEF. Completion time of the project would depend on expeditious completion of R&R works, grant of permission by MoEF for lowering of the

remaining five gates, infusion of equity by the developer and resolution of other cash flow related problems of the developer.

[English]

Source of Credit for Farmers

4111. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 46.9 million farmers in the country, comprising 51.4 per cent of the rural households, do not have any source of credit from formal or non-formal sector;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid such situation immediately in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NIRAIN 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 Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken several measures to ensure availability of credit to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) through banks. These include:

- The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, *i.e.*, those who repay their 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.

- The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers.
- Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans up to Rs 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs 1,00,000.

National overseas Scholarships for ST Students

4112. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme namely National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribe students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of ST students benefited there from alongwith the number of students out of there who have gone for higher studies 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates. As per the provisions of the scheme, scholarship is provided to 15 ST students including 2 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) students per

annum. The eligibility criteria under the scheme are as under:-

- (i) The income from all sources of the employed candidates or his/her parents'/guardians' should not exceed Rs. 25,000/- per month.
- (ii) Age should be below 35 years.
- (iii) The minimum qualification should be 1st class with 60% or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelors/Masters/Ph.D degree for pursuing study for the Master's/Ph. D/Post Doctoral degrees respectively.
- (iv) Scholarship is provided for higher studies in abroad for a total of 35 specific subjects/ disciplines only.
- (v) The scholarship is restricted to one child in a family and is a one-time award.

(c) There is no provision under the scheme for allocation of awards state-wise. During the last three years and the current year (2008-09 to 2011-12), a total of 8 ST students had gone abroad for higher studies. Under the scheme, a time limit of three years from the date of final selection is given to students for obtaining admission in foreign accredited universities.

Violation of code of conduct by Doctors

4113. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that most of the senior doctors working in Government hospitals are also working in private hospitals/ nursing homes etc. giving less priority to their Government assignment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) In so far as three Central Government Hospital in Delhi viz. Dr. RML Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Smt. S.K. Hospital are concerned, no such complaint has been received.

Debt/NPA Transfer

4114. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has held that public and private sector banks are empowered to transfer their debts including Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to other lenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which this would impact the banking system;

(d) whether the said decision will have any effect on the NPAs of the banks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Supreme Court, in the Civil Appeal No. 8393 of 2010 between the ICICI Bank Ltd. Vs official liquidator of APS Star Industries Ltd. and Others has held that private sector banks are empowered to transfer their debts including Non-Performing Assets to other lenders.

(c) to (e): In order to increase the options available to banks for resolving their Non-Performing Assets and to develop a healthy secondary market for Non-Performing Assets, where securitisation companies and asset reconstruction companies are not involved, RBI has

issued guidelines on purchase / sale of Non-Performing Assets. Since the sale/purchase of non-performing financial assets under this option would be conducted within the financial system, the whole process of resolving the Non Performing Assets and matters related thereto has to be initiated with due diligence and care warranting the existence of a set of clear guidelines which shall be complied with by all entities so that the process of resolving Non-Performing Assets by sale and purchase of NPAs proceeds on smooth and sound lines.

Use of Contraceptives

4115. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make necessary arrangements for supply of contraceptives on the doorsteps to the families through ASHAs to encourage the use of spacing methods by young women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the budgetary allocation made in this regard?

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

(b) The government proposes to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of households and incentive her for the effort. The initiative has been taken up for implementation on pilot basis in 233 districts in 17 States. Details of the States and the districts are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Separate budgetary allocation is not required as supplies for this scheme have been apportioned out of the approved quantity of contraceptives provisioned for the year.

Statement

List of Districts where supply of contraceptive will be through ASHAs.

| State | SN | Districts |
|-------------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 Arunachal Pradesh (3) | 1 | East Kameng |
| | 2 | Kurung Kumey |
| | 3 | Upper Subansiri |
| 2 Assam (14) | 1 | Bongaigaon |
| | 2 | Cacher |
| | 3 | Darrang |
| | 4 | Dhemaji |
| | 5 | Dhubri |
| | 6 | Gopalganj |
| | 7 | Hailakandi |
| | 8 | Jorhat |
| | 9 | Karbi Anglong |
| | 10 | Karimganj |
| | 11 | Kokrajhar |
| | 12 | Nagaon |
| | 13 | Nalbari |
| | 14 | North Cachar Hills |
| 3 Bihar (36) | 1 | Arwal |
| | 2 | Araria |
| | 3 | Aurangabad |
| | 4 | Banka |
| | 5 | Begusarai |
| | 6 | Bhagalpur |
| | 7 | Bhojpur |
| | 8 | Buxar |
| | 9 | Darbhanga |
| | 10 | Gaya |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------|----|----------------------|
| | 11 | 28 Gopalgunj |
| | 12 | 29 Jamui |
| | 13 | 30 Jehanabad |
| | 14 | 31 Kaimur |
| | 15 | 32 Katihar |
| | 16 | 33 Kha aria |
| | 17 | 34 Kishangunj |
| | 18 | 35 Lakhisarai |
| | 19 | 36 Madhepura |
| | 20 | 37 Madhubani |
| | 21 | 38 Muzaffarpur |
| | 22 | 39 Nalanda |
| | 23 | 40 Nawada |
| | 24 | 41 Paschim Champaran |
| | 25 | 42 Purab Champaran |
| | 26 | 43 Purnia |
| | 27 | 44 Rohtas |
| | 28 | 45 Saharsa |
| | 29 | 46 Samastipur |
| | 30 | 47 Saran |
| | 31 | 48 Sheikpura |
| | 32 | 49 Sheohar |
| | 33 | 50 Sitamarhi |
| | 34 | 51 Siwan |
| | 35 | 52 Supaul |
| | 36 | 53 Vaishali |
| 4 Chhattisgarh (16) | 1 | 54 Bastar |
| | 2 | 55 Bijapur |
| | 3 | 56 Bilaspur |
| | 4 | 57 Dantewada |
| | 5 | 58 Dhamtari |
| | 6 | 59 Janjgir-Champa |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------------|----|-------------------|
| | 7 | 60 Jashpur |
| | 8 | 61 Kanker |
| | 9 | 62 Kawardha |
| | 10 | 63 Korba |
| | 11 | 64 Koriya |
| | 12 | 65 Mahasamund |
| | 13 | 66 Narayanpur |
| | 14 | 67 Raigarh |
| | 15 | 68 Rajnandgaon |
| | 16 | 69 Surguja |
| 5 Gujarat (6) | 1 | 70 Banas Kantha |
| | 2 | 71 Dahod |
| | 3 | 72 Dangs |
| | 4 | 73 Narmada |
| | 5 | 74 Navsari |
| | 6 | 75 Valsad |
| 6 Haryana (1) | 1 | 76 Mewat |
| 7 Himachal Pradesh (3) | 1 | 77 Chamba |
| | 2 | 78 Kinnaur |
| | 3 | 79 Lahul & Spiti |
| 8 Jammu and Kashmir (4) | 1 | 80 Doda |
| | 2 | 81 Poonch |
| | 3 | 82 Raiauri |
| | 4 | 83 Udhampur |
| 9 Jharkhand (19) | 1 | 84 Bokaro |
| | 2 | 85 Chatra |
| | 3 | 86 Deoghar |
| | 4 | 87 Dumka |
| | 5 | 88 East Singhbhum |
| | 6 | 89 Garhwa |
| | 7 | 90 Giridih |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| | 8 | 91 Godda |
| | 9 | 92 Gumla |
| | 10 | 93 Hazaribagh |
| | 11 | 94 Jamtara |
| | 12 | 95 Kodama |
| | 13 | 96 Latehar |
| | 14 | 97 Lohardaga |
| | 15 | 98 Pakaur |
| | 16 | 99 Palamu |
| | 17 | 100 Pashchimi Singhbhum |
| | 18 | 101 Sahibganj |
| | 19 | 102 Simdega |
| 10 Madhya Pradesh (34) | 1 | 103 Anuppur |
| | 2 | 104 Balaghat |
| | 3 | 105 Barwani |
| | 4 | 106 Betul |
| | 5 | 107 Bhind |
| | 6 | 108 Chhatarpur |
| | 7 | 109 Chhindwara |
| | 8 | 110 Damoh |
| | 9 | 111 Dewas |
| | 10 | 112 Dhar |
| | 11 | 113 Dindori |
| | 12 | 114 East Nemar |
| | 13 | 115 Guna |
| | 14 | 116 Harda |
| | 15 | 117 Hoshangabad |
| | 16 | 118 Jhabua |
| | 17 | 119 Katni |
| | 18 | 120 Mandla |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------|----|----------------------|-------------------|----|--------------------|
| | 19 | 121 Morena | | 7 | 152 Jharsuguda |
| | 20 | 122 Panna | | 8 | 153 Kalahandi |
| | 21 | 123 Raisen | | 9 | 154 Kandhamal |
| | 22 | 124 Rajgarh | | 10 | 155 Kenoujhar |
| | 23 | 125 Ratlam | | 11 | 156 Koraput |
| | 24 | 126 Rewa | | 12 | 157 Malkangiri |
| | 25 | 127 Satna | | 13 | 158 Nabarangapur |
| | 26 | 128 Sehore | | 14 | 159 Navagarh |
| | 27 | 129 Seoni | | 15 | 160 Nuapada |
| | 28 | 130 Shahdol | | 16 | 161 Rayagada |
| | 29 | 131 Sheopur | | 17 | 162 Sambalpur |
| | 30 | 132 Shivpuri | | 18 | 163 Sundargarh |
| | 31 | 133 Sidhi | 14 Rajasthan (19) | 1 | 164 Alwar |
| | 32 | 134 Singrauli | | 2 | 165 Banswara |
| | 33 | 135 Tikamgarh | | 3 | 166 Baran |
| | 34 | 136 Umaria | | 4 | 167 Barmer |
| 11 Manipur (4) | 1 | 137 Chandel | | 5 | 168 Bharatpur |
| | 2 | 138 Churachandpur | | 6 | 169 Bundi |
| | 3 | 139 Tamenglong | | 7 | 170 Chittaurgarh |
| | 4 | 140 Ukhrul | | 8 | 171 Churu |
| 12 Meghalaya (5) | 1 | 141 East Garo Hills | | 9 | 172 Dausa |
| | 2 | 142 Jaintia Hills | | 10 | 173 Dhaulpur |
| | 3 | 143 South Garo Hills | | 11 | 174 Dungarpur |
| | 4 | 144 West Garo Hills | | 12 | 175 Jaisalmer |
| | 5 | 145 West Khasi Hills | | 13 | 176 Jhalawar |
| 13 Orissa (18) | 1 | 146 Anugul | | 14 | 177 Jodhpur |
| | 2 | 147 Balangir | | 15 | 178 Karauli |
| | 3 | 148 Bargarh | | 16 | 179 Pali |
| | 4 | 149 Boudh | | 17 | 180 Sawai Madhopur |
| | 5 | 150 Deogarh | | 18 | 181 Sirohi |
| | 6 | 151 Gajapati | | 19 | 182 Udaipur |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| 15 Tripura (2) | 1 | 183 Dhalai |
| | 2 | 184 South Tripura |
| 16 Uttar Pradesh (45) | 1 | 185 Agra |
| | 2 | 186 Aligarh |
| | 3 | 187 Auraiya |
| | 4 | 188 Bahraich |
| | 5 | 189 Balrampur |
| | 6 | 190 Banda |
| | 7 | 191 Barabanki |
| | 8 | 192 Bareilly |
| | 9 | 193 Basti |
| | 10 | 194 Budaun |
| | 11 | 195 Chandauli |
| | 12 | 196 Chitrakoot |
| | 13 | 197 Etah |
| | 14 | 198 Etawah |
| | 15 | 199 Farrukhabad |
| | 16 | 200 Fatehpur |
| | 17 | 201 Firozabad |
| | 18 | 202 Gonda |
| | 19 | 203 Hardoi |
| | 20 | 204 Hathras (maha Maya Nagar) |
| | 21 | 205 Jalaun |
| | 22 | 206 Jyotiba Phule Nagar |
| | 23 | 207 Kannauj |
| | 24 | 208 Kanpur Dehat |
| | 25 | 209 Kaushambi |
| | 26 | 210 Kheri |
| | 27 | 211 Kushinagar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------|----|---------------------------|
| | 28 | 212 Lalitpur |
| | 29 | 213 Maharajganj |
| | 30 | 214 Mahoba |
| | 31 | 215 Mainpuri |
| | 32 | 216 Mathura |
| | 33 | 217 Mirzapur |
| | 34 | 218 Moradabad |
| | 35 | 219 Pilibhit |
| | 36 | 220 Rae Bareli |
| | 37 | 221 Rampur |
| | 38 | 222 Sant Kabir Nagar |
| | 39 | 223 Sant Ravidas Nagar |
| | 40 | 224 Shahjahanpur |
| | 41 | 225 Shrawasti |
| | 42 | 226 Siddharth Nagar |
| | 43 | 227 Sitapur |
| | 44 | 228 Sonbhadra |
| | 45 | 229 Unnao |
| 17 Uttarakhand (4) | 1 | 230 Bageshwar |
| | 2 | 231 Chamoli |
| | 3 | 232 Pithoragarh |
| | 4 | 233 Uttarkashi |

Foreign Direct Investment

4116. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and value of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals received during each of the last three years and the current year ;

(b) whether the Government has cleared any proposal to invest by way of indirect foreign investment in pension funds; and

(c) if so, the details of such entities, company-wise and equity-wise thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The details and value of FDI proposals received in Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) and approved by Government during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 23.8.2011) are as under.-

| Year | Proposals approved | FDI/NRI inflow (Rs. in crore) |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2008 | 402 | 56591.13 |
| 2009 | 300 | 40411.59 |
| 2010 | 212 | 28037.29 |
| 2011 (upto 23.8.2011) | 123 | 19711.17 |

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam basis of the recommendations made by FIPB in its 167th meeting held on 6.7.2011, Government has approved a proposal of M/s Natixis Global Asset Management, France for investment by way of subscription to the equity share capital of M/s IDFC Asset Management Company Limited. This company has a wholly owned subsidiary named M/s IDFC Pension Fund Management Company (IDFCPFMC). With this, investment, the direct and indirect foreign investment in IDFCPFMC is limited to 26%.

[Translation]

IMPACT OF INFLATION ON RURAL AREAS

4117. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI GHANSHYAMANURAGI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

RAJ KUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of inflation on the rural areas differs from that on the urban areas;

(b) if so, the Government's assessment in this regard;

(c) whether the rural areas and weaker sections are worst hit by inflation;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the achievement made as a result of the above steps so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The impact of inflation on rural and urban areas differs because of the diverse consumption pattern and income distribution. To capture price movement in rural and urban areas, Labour bureau compiles and releases Consumer Price Index for Rural Labourer (AL/RL) which is pertaining to rural segment of population and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) which is pertaining to urban segment of population in the country. Based on these two indices, year-on-year inflation rates for two segment are given below in the table:

| | January-2010 | April-2011 | May-2011 | June-2011 | July-2011 |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| CPI-RL Inflation (%) | 17.35 | 9.11 | 9.63 | 9.14 | 9.03 |
| CPI-IW Inflation (%) | 16.22 | 9.41 | 8.72 | 8.62 | - |

(c) to (e) The Government is aware that inflation hurts the lower income group of society. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include; import prices reduced to zero on rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and onion, ban on export of non-basmati rice, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year), futures trading suspended in rice, urad and tur by the Forward Market Commission, stock limit orders extended in the case of pulses, paddy and rice up to 30 September 2011, duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15 per cent to 5 per cent for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year, import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) during 2010-11 under TRQ, reduction in custom duty on crude oil and import duty on petrol and diesel.

As part of the monetary policy review stance, the RBI has taken suitable steps with 11 consecutive increases in policy rates and related measures to moderate demand to levels consistent with the capacity of the economy to maintain its growth without provoking price rise. As per the most recent announcement of the RBI on 26 July 2011, the repo rate and reverse repo rate have been revised to 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively. In response of anti inflationary policies of Government, the CPI-RL based inflation has eased to 9.03 per cent in July 2011 from its peak of 17.35 per cent in January 2010.

Free/Affordable Treatment for BPL Patients

4118. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide free medical care to the people living below poverty line through Smart Card;

(b) if so, whether the Government has compiled the BPL list for the purpose;

(c) if so, the number of beneficiaries estimated to be covered under the scheme, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the action taken/proposed by the Government for providing free/affordable treatment to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum per family to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector on family floater basis. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 25 States/Union territories and more than 2.4 crore BPL families have been covered under the scheme.

(b) and (c) The number of beneficiaries estimated to be covered under the scheme, State-wise as per Planning Commission's Estimates for BPL 2002 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The same as in (a) above.

Statement

| S.N. | Name of the State/UT | Estimated Number of BPL families |
|------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 25,22,000 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 40,600 |
| 3. | Assam | 11,15,400 |
| 4. | Bihar | 73,83,000 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 18,19,200 |

| S.N. | Name of the State/UT | Estimated Number of BPL families |
|------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. | Delhi | 4,58,600 |
| 7. | Goa | 40,200 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 18,19,200 |
| 9. | Haryana | 6,42,000 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 1,27,200 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1,17,000 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 23,27,800 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 27,77,800 |
| 14. | Kerala | 9,92,000 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 49,93,600 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 63,47,600 |
| 17. | Manipur | 79,000 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 90,400 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 23,600 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 79,800 |
| 21. | Orissa | 35,69,800 |
| 22. | Punjab | 4,32,600 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 26,97,800 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 22,800 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 29,12,400 |
| 26. | Tripura | 1,27,600 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,18,00,600 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 7,19,200 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 41,67,200 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 18,400 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 14,800 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 16,800 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 4,200 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 2,200 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 47,400 |
| | Total | 6,03,49,800 |

*[English]***RESEARCH IN AYUSH**

4119. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether there is sufficient number of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Research Centres/Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the details of these AYUSH Research Centres/Institutes alongwith the research projects undertaken by them during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and spent on research in each of these Systems during the said period alongwith the steps taken/proposed by the Government to encourage research projects in the field and also increase the number of such research centres/institutes, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments including the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of research centres in AYUSH systems of medicines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period indicating the present status of each of these proposals, State/UT-wise?

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

(b) The details of the AYUSH research Centres alongwith the research projects undertaken by them during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT -wise are available on the website of the Department of AYUSH i.e www.indianmedicine.nic.in.

(c) The funds allocated and spent on research in AYUSH systems by the Research Councils during each

of the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Steps have also been taken to upgrade the laboratories of the Research Councils. The decision relating to setting up of new Research Centers / Institutes from time to time is taken on the basis of research priorities, availability of human and other resources, willingness of the State Governments to provide support in the form of land, etc.

In addition, Central Sector Scheme for Extra Mural Research in Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy is also being implemented by the Department to develop joint research ventures among the Department and other reputed Organisations/ Institutes.

(d) No proposal is received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh by any of the Research Councils. However, the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN) has received proposals from Karnataka, Haryana, Manipur, Odisha and Assam State Governments for setting up of Central Research Institutes.

(e) The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy has started construction work for setting up of Central Research Institutes at Nagmangala, District Mandya, Karnataka and Deverkhana, Jhajjar, Haryana.

The Governments of Odisha, Manipur and Assam have also offered 20, 10 and 15 acres of land respectively.

Funds Allocated and Sent on Research by Research Councils

| | | | | | | | In Crores |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Year | Plan Head | Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha | Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine | Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy | Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy | Central Council for Research in Siddha |
| | | | Allocated / Spent | Allocated / Spent | Allocated / Spent | Allocated / Spent | Allocated / Spent |
| 1. | 2008-2009 | Plan | 37.33/38.07 | 27.98/29.14 | 20.75/20.89 | 10.66/7.53 | ** |
| | | Non Plan | 52.72/53.23 | 25.07/25.34 | 9.15/9.21 | 1.30/1.30 | ** |
| 2. | 2009-2010 | Plan | 59.00/47.50 | 30.95/34.44 | 29.87/30.18 | 12.50/15.98 | ** |
| | | Non Plan | 79.50/67.80 | 39.39/39.66 | 13.65/13.85 | 1.62/1.73 | ** |
| 3. | 2010-11 | Plan | 59.00/56.88 | 39.64/39.30 | 33.92/34.71 | 32.75/16.99 | ** |
| | | Non Plan | 65.00/65.64 | 35.76/35.21 | 14.80/14.99 | 1.50/1.61 | ** |
| 4. | 2011-2012 | Plan | 56.00/5.18 | 33.00/13.00 | 32.00/6.42 | 20.00/1.32 | 6.00/0.50 |
| | | Non Plan | 65.00/23.65 | 35.00/12.50 | 16.70/3.96 | 2.00/0.76 | 10.38/2.72 |

** For the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 the funds allocation in respect of Central Council for Research in Siddha (CCRS) are included in Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS).

[Translation]

RISE IN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

4120. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of people suffering from various communicable diseases is on the rise in the country;

(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) the reasons for the high prevalence of communicable diseases in the country; and

(d) the action plan drawn by the Government to control these diseases and provide proper and affordable treatment to such patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY : (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPDHYAY) : (a) and (b) The number of reported cases of major communication diseases for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to VII.

It shows that the trends of decrease or increase are variable across different diseases.

(c) and (d) The transmission of communicable diseases depends on various environmental and man-made factors. The Government of India is implementing various preventive and control programmes to address communicable diseases. Besides, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Government of India is supporting States/UTs in improving their infrastructure for better delivery of primary health care services.

Statement - I

State/UTs wise No. of reported cases of Malaria cases

| States/UTs | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (unto June) |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4688 | 5760 | 2484 | 5067 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 264.24 | 25152 | 33393 | 16088 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 29146 | 22066 | 17944 | 5549 |
| Assam | 83939 | 91413 | 68353 | 23054 |
| Bihar | 2541 | 3255 | 1908 | 494 |
| Chandigarh | 347 | 430 | 351 | 69 |
| Chhattisgarh | 123495 | 129397 | 152209 | 36529 |
| Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 3037 | 3408 | 5703 | 2130 |
| Damand and Diu | 115 | 97 | 204 | 80 |
| Delhi | 253 | 169 | 251 | 41 |
| Goa | 9822 | 5056 | 2368 | 534 |
| Gujarat | 511161 | 45902 | 66501 | 19461 |
| Haryana | 35683 | 30168 | 18921 | 5911 |

| States/UTs | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (unto June) |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Himachal Pradesh | 146 | 192 | 210 | 47 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 217 | 346 | 802 | 239 |
| Jharkahand | 214299 | 230683 | 199842 | 54489 |
| Kamataka | 47344 | 36859 | 44319 | 11590 |
| Kerala | 1804 | 2046 | 2299 | 158 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 105312 | 87628 | 87165 | 11698 |
| Maharashtra | 67333 | 93818 | 139198 | 45141 |
| Manipur | 708 | 1069 | 460 | 194 |
| Meghalaya | 39616 | 76759 | 41642 | 11515 |
| Mizoram | 73161 | 9399 | 15594 | 3208 |
| Nagaland | 5078 | 8489 | 4959 | 1401 |
| Orissa | 375430 | 380904 | 395651 | 129113 |
| Puducherry | 72 | 65 | 175 | 62 |
| Punjab | 2494 | 2955 | 3477 | 728 |
| Rajasthan | 57482 | 32709 | 50963 | 3910 |
| Sikkim | 38 | 42 | 49 | 24 |
| Tamil Nadu | 21046 | 14988 | 17086 | 8782 |
| Tripura | 25894 | 24430 | 23939 | 7982 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 93383 | 55437 | 64606 | 11285 |
| Uttarakhand | 1059 | 1264 | 1672 | 272 |
| West Bengal | 89443 | 141211 | 134795 | 23451 |
| TOTAL | 1526210 | 1563574 | 1599499 | 440301 |

Statement-II*State /UTs wise No. of reported cases of Kala-azar*

| State/UTs | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (till 17th Aug) |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|
| Bihar | 28489 | 20519 | 23084 | 14373 |
| Delhi | 34 | 12 | 33 | .0 |
| Gujarat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 26 | 17 | 12 | 5 |

| State/UTs | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (till 17th Aug) |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| West Bengal | 1256 | 756 | 1482 | 806 |
| Jharkhand | 3690 | 2875 | 4305 | 2758 |
| Assam | 98 | 26 | 12 | 5 |
| Uttarakhand | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Sikkim | 4 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Punjab | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 33598 | 24212 | 28939 | 17948 |

Statement-III*State/UTs wise No. of reported cases of Dengue*

| States | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (Prov.) (till 17th Aug.) |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|
| Andaman and Nicobart Island | - | - | 25 | 0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 313 | 1190 | 776 | 61 |
| Assam | - | - | 237 | 1 |
| Bihar | 1 | 1 | 510 | 0 |
| Chandigarh | 167 | 25 | 221 | 1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 0 | 26 | 4 | 0 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 |
| Delhi | 1312 | 1153 | 6259 | 46 |
| Goa | 43 | 277 | 242 | 7 |
| Gujarat | 1065 | 2461 | 2568 | 216 |
| Haryana | 1137 | 125 | 866 | 5 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | - | - | 27 | 2 |
| Karnataka | 339 | 1764 | 2285 | 196 |
| Kerala | 733 | 1425 | 2597 | 617 |
| Maharashtra | 743 | 2255 | 1489 | 206 |

| States | 2008 | 200B | 2010 | 2011 (Prov.) (till 17th Aug.) |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Manipur | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | - | - | 1 | 0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 3 | 1467 | 175 | 1 |
| Nagaland | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Orissa | 0 | 0 | 29 | 295 |
| Puducherry | 35 | 66 | 96 | 30 |
| Punjab | 4349 | 245 | 4012 | 150 |
| Rajasthan | 682 | 1389 | 1823 | 42 |
| Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 530 | 1072 | 2051 | 733 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 51 | 168 | 960 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | 20 | 0 | 178 | 2 |
| West Bengal | 1038 | 399 | 805 | 74 |
| TOTAL | 11523 | 15136 | 28292 | 2685 |

Statement-IV*State /UTs wise No. of reported cases of Chikungunya*

| S. No. | States | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (till 17th August) |
|--------|----------------------------|-------|-------|------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 0 | 0 | 59 | 0 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 591 | 116 | 69 |
| 3 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | Delhi | 14 | 18 | 120 | 0 |
| 5 | Goa | 52 | 1839 | 1429 | 291 |
| 6 | Gujarat | 303 | 1740 | 1709 | 248 |
| 7 | Haryana | 35 | 2 | 26 | 1 |
| 8 | Jharkhand | — | — | — | 10 |
| 9 | Kamataka | 46510 | 41230 | 8740 | 783 |
| 10 | Kerala | 24685 | 13349 | 1708 | 55 |
| 11 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| S. No. | States | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (till 17th August) |
|--------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 12 | Madhya Pradesh | 0 | 30 | 113 | 55 |
| 13 | Maharashtra | 853 | 1594 | 7431 | 1649 |
| 14 | Meghalaya | — | — | 16 | 0 |
| 15 | Orissa | 4676 | 2306 | 544 | 232 |
| 16 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| 17 | Punjab | — | — | 1 | 0 |
| 18 | Rajasthan | 3 | 256 | 1326 | 401 |
| 19 | Tamil Nadu | 46 | 5063 | 4319 | 2065 |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 11 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 21 | West Bengal | 17898 | 5270 | 20503 | 763 |
| | Total | 5091 | 73288 | 48176 | 6623 |

Statement-V*State /UTs wise No. of reported cases of Leprosy JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS (JE)*

| State | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 (Prov.) (till July) |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 6 | 14 | 139 | 46 |
| Assam | 319 | 462 | 469 | 697 |
| Bihar | 203 | 325 | 50 | 0 |
| Goa | 39 | 66 | 80 | 54 |
| Haryana | 13 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Karnataka | 3 | 246 | 143 | 56 |
| Kerala | 2 | 3 | 19 | 115 |
| Maharashtra | 24 | 1 | 34 | 1 |
| Manipur | 4 | 6 | 118 | 0 |
| Punjab | — | — | 2 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 144 | 265 | 466 | 287 |
| Uttarakhand | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 3012 | 3073 | 3540 | 708 |
| West Bengal | 58 | 0 | 70 | 219 |
| Nagaland | 0 | 9 | 11 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 3839 | 4482 | 5149 | 2183 |

Statement-VI*State/UTs wise No. of reported cases of TB*

| State | Year | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 1st Quarter 2011 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Island | 748 | 803 | 804 | 233 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 114624 | 114074 | 114414 | 28369 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2450 | 2432 | 2360 | 540 |
| Assam | 38454 | 39910 | 39788 | 8459 |
| Bihar | 84404 | 82401 | 78510 | 19246 |
| Chandigarh | 2492 | 2572 | 2764 | 630 |
| Chhatisgarh | 27280 | 27463 | 28658 | 6890 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 443 | 386 | 397 | 95 |
| Daman and Diu | 224 | 326 | 293 | 75 |
| Delhi | 49505 | 50693 | 50476 | 13239 |
| Goa | 19913 | 1897 | 2156 | 549 |
| Gujarat | 79365 | 80575 | 77839 | 18382 |
| Haryana | 35348 | 38241 | 36589 | 8514 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13618 | 13743 | 14179 | 3266 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 12521 | 13164 | 13482 | 3249 |
| Jharkhand | 38395 | 39569 | 39465 | 9206 |
| Karnataka | 66159 | 67744 | 68655 | 17488 |
| Kerala | 24935 | 27019 | 26255 | 6694 |
| Lakshadweep | 11 | 24 | 13 | 2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 80929 | 83276 | 87823 | 21090 |
| Maharashtra | 139641 | 137705 | 136135 | 33933 |
| Manipur | 4293 | 4239 | 3652 | 673 |
| Meghalaya | 4639 | 4591 | 4947 | 1068 |
| Mizoram | 2558 | 2538 | 2310 | 588 |
| Nagaland | 2984 | 3614 | 3904 | 914 |
| Orissa | 51031 | 52145 | 49869 | 12090 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Puducherry | 1333 | 1385 | 1437 | 371 |
| Punjab | 37076 | 38641 | 40637 | 9399 |
| Rajasthan | 112192 | 111501 | 112987 | 27037 |
| Sikkim | 1641 | 1720 | 1646 | 402 |
| Tamil Nadu | 84610 | 82634 | 82457 | 20612 |
| Tripura | 2846 | 2851 | 2850 | 708 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 278044 | 283317 | 277245 | 67512 |
| Uttarakhand | 13331 | 14300 | 14754 | 3453 |
| West Bengal | 107213 | 105816 | 102397 | 24230 |
| Grand Total | 1517333 | 1533309 | 1522147 | 369206 |

Statement-VIII*State/UTs wise No. of reported cases of Leprosy*

| S.No | States/UTs | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (till June) |
|------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 9546 | 9012 | 7448 | 1911 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 38 | 24 | 32 | 2 |
| 3 | Assam | 1192 | 1176 | 1252 | 318 |
| 4 | Bihar | 20086 | 21431 | 20547 | 2503 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 7994 | 7641 | 7383 | 2170 |
| 6 | Goa | 117 | 86 | 70 | 13 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7581 | 7373 | 7309 | 1846 |
| 8 | Haryana | 451 | 365 | 321 | 125 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 207 | 164 | 214 | 56 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 5181 | 5345 | 4448 | 1084 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 205 | 159 | 211 | 42 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 4411 | 4408 | 3891 | 1030 |
| 13 | Kerala | 827 | 884 | 931 | 190 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 6309 | 5592 | 5708 | 1395 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 14274 | 15071 | 15498 | 2650 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 16 | Manipur | 38 | 31 | 26 | 9 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 17 | 20 | 61 | 1 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 21 | 10 | 19 | 1 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 65 | 79 | 67 | 20 |
| 20 | Orissa | 6381 | 6481 | 6742 | 3281 |
| 21 | Punjab | 933 | 824 | 819 | 819 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1177 | 1200 | 1024 | 170 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 29 | 20 | 16 | 3 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 5022 | 5046 | 4617 | 1092 |
| 25 | Tripura | 66 | 56 | 29 | 6 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 27577 | 27473 | 25509 | 6662 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 667 | 587 | 532 | 129 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 11891 | 11453 | 10321 | 2953 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 25 | 15 | 26 | 11 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 37 | 25 | 43 | 5 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 121 | 156 | 205 | 80 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 1631 | 1448 | 1408 | 242 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 57 | 58 | 71 | 12 |
| Total | | 134184 | 133717 | 126800 | 30831 |

[English]

**Implementation of Rajiv Gandhi
Grameen Vidyutikaran**

4121. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of villages in the country are getting power supply for less than 200 days in a

year, after been declared electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

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

(c) whether most of the transformers installed under the RGGVY have been burnt out as a result of which people in the country are not getting regular supply of electricity;

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

(e) whether there is provision of installing 100 KVA

transformers and three phase power line in the villages under the RGGVY;

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

(g) whether the Government has issued certain fresh guidelines to the State Government including Bihar for implementation of the RGGVY effectively in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to ensure strict compliance of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), States have agreed to supply electricity to the villages for a minimum period of 6 to 8 hours daily.

(b) And (d) : Sporadic incidents of burning of transformers have been reported mainly from the States of Bihar and Jharkhand. The matter regarding burning of transformers was enquired and on the basis of study carried out It was found that the main reasons for burning of transformers were attributed to:

(a) Un-balanced load

(b) Over loading due to un-authorized connections.

(c) Load connected to the transformer is more than the capacity of the transformer.

Once the villages are electrified under RGGVY and handed over to State Public Undertakings, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Power Utilities to maintain the infrastructure including transformers and restrict the load on the transformers according to its capacity, or upgrade the capacity of transformer.

(e) and (f) Under RGGVY, High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) for rural areas has been

envisaged. HVDS consists of a number of small capacity distribution transformers instead of a few large capacity transformers to reduce the chances of power theft and overall AT&C losses. The number and size of the transformers depend on the consumers to be served from the transformers. If more number of consumers is required to be served by smaller Distribution Transformers, a large number of such Distribution Transformers would be required which can be supported under the RGGVY. Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) and Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) are created under this scheme, which includes construction / augmentation of 33/11 KV sub stations and associated feeders. The 3-phase HT lines (11 KV) are laid up to village periphery. REDB would indirectly facilitate power requirement of agriculture and other activities including irrigation pump sets, small and medium industries, khadi and village industries, cold chains, health care, education and IT etc. These lines can be extended to the fields to provide 3-phase connections to meet the irrigation requirements by the State using their own resources 1 loans from financial institutions.

(g) No, Madam.

(h) Does not arise.

Investment in Hajigak Iron ore Nine in Afghanistan

4122. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invest in the Hajigak iron ore mine in Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details of the investment;

(c) the progress made in this regard alongwith its present status; and

(d) the safety measures taken by the Government before initialization of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL) : (a) to (d) The Government of Afghanistan had invited offers for commercial exploitation of Hajigak Iron Ore Deposit through the process of competitive bidding. The Ministry of Mines convened a meeting of Indian mining companies, both private and public sector, on 06.01.2011 and requested them to participate in the Expression of Interest (EOI). The Ministry of Steel thereafter held a series of meetings to address the concerns expressed by the companies. The last date for bidding is 4th September, 2011. The final decision of participation in the competitive bidding process, is a commercial decision of the individual companies.

Local Treatment Potential of North Eastern States

4123. SHRI PREM DAS RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified local health issues and local cures in the North Eastern States under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

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

(c) whether the Government has drawn any long term plan to harness local knowledge and treatment potential of the North Eastern States in the Health Sector, especially under alternative systems of medicines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not. reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) and (b) No. The Department of AYUSH is however, implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH

Hospitals and Dispensaries, which is subsumed under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Under this scheme, the Department of AYUSH provides financial assistance for setting up of AYUSH units in the Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs). It also provides financial assistance for up-gradation of existing Government AYUSH hospitals and dispensaries, Procurement of essential drugs, establishment of Project Management Units and establishment of 50/10 bedded integrated AYUSH Hospitals in North Eastern States.

(c) and (d) The North Eastern Institute of Folk Medicine (NEIFM), has been set up in Pashighat in Arunachal Pradesh. Its aims and objectives are to survey, document and validate folk medicine practices, remedies and therapies prevalent in the NE region, with a view to revitalize, promote and harness these local health traditions. The NEIFM will create an interface between traditional/folk medicine practitioners and research institutes to enable proper understanding of folk medicine. It will help to upgrade the skills and build and enhance capacities of traditional / folk medicine practitioners, while protecting their intellectual property rights. If found feasible the benefits of these Local Health traditions will be integrated into the Mainstream health care system, for wide usage by the public at the primary health care level.

In addition to the above, Department of AYUSH is also implementing a Central Sector Scheme for "Revitalization of Local Health Tradition" (LHT) during the 11th Five Year Plan.

The main aim of the scheme is to support proposals for local health practices, practitioners in various parts of the country and document such practices related to home remedies, food and nutrition, midwifery, bone setting, ethno veterinary practices and other specialized local health practices.

Till date, thirty seven proposals have been approved in different States under this scheme, involving an amount of Rs. 4.76 crores. Out of these, eight proposals are related with the North Eastern States and an amount of Rs. 99.65 lakhs has been released to the North Eastern States for undertaking activities under this scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

Prevalence of Domestic Violence

4124: SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the latest findings of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) regarding domestic violence in the country;

(b) the number of domestic violence cases registered in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect women and girls from domestic violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) As per National Family Health Survey III (2005-06) data, approximately 35.4% of women in the age - group of 15-49 and approximately

40% of women in case of ever married women have experienced physical and sexual violence. 6.7% of all women have experienced both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence. Further, the data suggests that both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural as compared to urban areas.

(b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data which is available till the year 2009, total of 5788, 5643 and 7802 cases were registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. State wise and year wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 was brought into force w.e.f. 26th October, 2006. The Government has requested the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to appoint Protection Officers, register Service Providers and notify Medical Facilities etc. for effective implementation of the Act. The Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, issued a detailed Advisory to all the State Governments & Union Territory Administrations advising them, amongst others, to vigorously enforce the protection of women. The States have also been advised to sensitize the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women.

Statement

Number of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under protection of women from domestic violence act 2005 during 2007

| S.No | State/UT | Cases Registered | Cases Charge-sheeted | Cases Convicted | Persons Arrested | Persons Charge-sheeted | Persons Convicted |
|------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1979 | 345 | 53 | 1 | 42 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------|-----|------|------|-----|--|
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | Assam | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 4 | Bihar* | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 1651 | 1249 | 89 | 2206 | 2066 | 101 | |
| 6 | Goa | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | |
| 7 | Gujarat | 883 | 862 | 27 | 2491 | 2231 | 6 | |
| 8 | Haryana | 17 | 10 | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | |
| 10 | Jammu & Kashmir | Central Act and its provisions are not applicable | | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 880 | 765 | 171 | 1984 | 2031 | 223 | |
| 12 | Karnataka* | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | 14 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 1 | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh* | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 117 | 109 | 1 | 480 | 495 | 3 | |
| 16 | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 5 | 5 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 0 | |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 20 | Orissa* | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | 37 | 14 | 0 | 68 | 35 | 0 | |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 25 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0 | |
| 23 | Sikkim | 6 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 0 | |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 25 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 25 | 20 | 0 | 33 | 51 | 0 | |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 28 | West Bengal | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total States | 5652 | 3411 | 342 | 7342 | 7018 | 335 | |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 20 | 6 | 0 | 37 | 7 | 0 | |
| 30 | Chandigarh** | 112 | 37 | 0 | 142 | 75 | 0 | |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------|---------------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 3 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL UTS | | 136 | 46 | 0 | 189 | 87 | 0 |
| TOTAL ALL INDIA | | 5788 | 3457 | 342 | 7531 | 7105 | 335 |

Note: ** indicates data not available

*** includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional

Number of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under protection of women from domestic violence act 2005 during 2008

| S.No | State/UT | Cases Registered | Cases Charge-sheeted | Cases Convicted | Persons Arrested | Persons Charge-sheeted | Persons Convicted |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2267 | 485 | 76 | 1 | 17 | 1 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Bihar* | | | | | | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 361 | 426 | 1 | 987 | 1020 | 0 |
| 6 | Goa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 324 | 324 | 1 | 1058 | 1058 | 0 |
| 8 | Haryana | 9 | 8 | 0 | 27 | 27 | 0 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | Central Act and its provisions are not applicable | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 955 | 856 | 178 | 1857 | 1943 | 206 |
| 12 | Karnataka* | | | | | | |
| 13 | Kerala | 30 | 27 | 0 | 25 | 33 | 3 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh* | | | | | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 376 | 278 | 103 | 217 | 325 | 197 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|
| 16 | Manipur | 35 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 5 | 5 | 2 | 29 | 6 | 2 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Orissa* | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | 52 | 36 | 3 | 99 | 97 | 2 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 60 | 50 | 0 | 55 | 55 | 0 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 5 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 765 | 437 | 129 | 30 | 320 | 146 |
| 25 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 16 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 19 | 1 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 328 | 80 | 0 | 118 | 280 | 0 |
| TOTAL STATES | | 5590 | 3033 | 494 | 4538 | 5209 | 558 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 35 | 22 | 0 | 36 | 30 | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 18 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL UTS | | 53 | 37 | 0 | 51 | 45 | 0 |
| TOTAL ALL INDIA | | 5643 | 3070 | 494 | 4589 | 5254 | 558 |

Note: "*" indicates data not available

Data is provisional

Number of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under domestic violence act 2005 during 2009

| S.No | State/UT | Cases Registered | Cases Charge-sheeted | Cases Convicted | Persons Arrested | Persons Charge-sheeted | Persons Convicted |
|------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2710 | 608 | 97 | 0 | 103 | 0 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 3 | Assam* | | | | | | |
| 4 | Bihar* | | | | | | |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 22 | 23 | 0 | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| 6 | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 67 | 67 | 0 | 234 | 234 | 0 |
| 8 | Haryana | 32 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 4 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | Central Act and its provisions are not applicable | | | | | |
| 11 | Jharkhand* | | | | | | |
| 12 | Karnataka | 18 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 4 | |
| 13 | Kerala | 53 | 46 | 0 | 61 | 72 | 0 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh* | | | | | | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 1395 | | 121 | | | |
| 16 | Manipur | 25 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 23 | 28 | 0 | 76 | 45 | 0 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 20 | Orissa* | | | | | | |
| 21 | Punjab | 38 | 34 | 1 | 76 | 77 | 0 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 45 | 29 | 1 | 37 | 37 | 1 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 6 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 2376 | 729 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh* | | | | | | |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 923 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL STATES | 7760 | 1607 | 235 | 578 | 633 | 8 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 36 | 29 | 1 | 53 | 53 | 1 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------|---------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 6 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep* | | | | | | |
| 35 | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL UTS | | 42 | 33 | 1 | 58 | 57 | 1 |
| TOTAL ALL INDIA | | 7802 | 1640 | 236 | 636 | 690 | 9 |

Note: "*" indicates data not available

Data is provisional

[Translation]

Establishment of Health Centre

4125. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government including Government of Rajasthan to establish health centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres are established on the basis of population norms, case/work load and distance by respective State/UT Governments. All State/UT Governments including Government of Rajasthan incorporate their requirements for establishment of health centres in their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs] under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] as per their felt needs and priorities. Based on approval accorded by Government of India, they are taken up for implementation by respective State/UT Governments.

A comparative statement showing the SC, PHCs and CHCs functional across the country in year 2005 and in year 2010 is enclosed.

Statement

NUMBER OF SUB-CENTRES, PHCs & CHHCs FUNCTIONING

| S.No. | State/UT | 2005 | | | 2010 | | |
|-------|-------------------|------------|------|------|------------|------|------|
| | | Sub Centre | PHCs | CHCs | Sub Centre | PHCs | CHCs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 12522 | 1570 | 164 | 12522 | 1570 | 167 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 379 | 85 | 31 | 286 | 97 | 48 |
| 3 | Assam | 5109 | 610 | 100 | 4604 | 856 | 108 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|
| 4 | Bihar | 10337 | 1648 | 101 | 9696 | 1863 | 70 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 3818 | 517 | 116 | 4776 | 716 | 143 |
| 6 | Goa | 172 | 19 | 5 | 172 | 19 | 5 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7274 | 1070 | 272 | 7274 | 1096 | 290 |
| 8 | Haryana | 2433 | 408 | 72 | 2484 | 441 | 107 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2068 | 439 | 66 | 2071 | 449 | 73 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir ¹ | 1879 | 334 | 70 | 1907 | 375 | 77 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 4462 | 561 | 47 | 3958 | 330 | 188 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 8143 | 1681 | 254 | 8143 | 2193 | 325 |
| 13 | Kerala ² | 5094 | 911 | 106 | 4575 | 813 | 233 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 8874 | 1192 | 229 | 8869 | 1155 | 333 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 10453 | 1780 | 382 | 10580 | 1816 | 365 |
| 16 | Manipur | 420 | 72 | 16 | 420 | 73 | 16 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 401 | 101 | 24 | 405 | 109 | 29 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 366 | 57 | 9 | 370 | 57 | 9 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 394 | 87 | 21 | 396 | 126 | 21 |
| 20 | Orissa | 5927 | 1282 | 231 | 6688 | 1279 | 231 |
| 21 | Punjab ³ | 2858 | 484 | 116 | 2950 | 446 | 129 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 10512 | 1713 | 326 | 11487 | 1504 | 368 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 147 | 24 | 4 | 147 | 24 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 8682 | 1380 | 35 | 8706 | 1283 | 256 |
| 25 | Tripura | 539 | 73 | 10 | 1765 | 239 | 55 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 1576 | 225 | 44 | 627 | 79 | 11 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 20521 | 3660 | 386 | 20521 | 3692 | 515 |
| 28 | West Bengal ⁴ | 10356 | 1173 | 95 | 10356 | 909 | 348 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 107 | 20 | 4 | 114 | 19 | 4 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 13 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 2 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli ⁵ | 38 | 6 | 1 | 50 | 6 | 1 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 21 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 2 |
| 33 | Delhi | 41 | 8 | 0 | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 14 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 3 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 76 | 39 | 4 | 53 | 24 | 3 |
| | All India | 146026 | 23236 | 3346 | 147069 | 23673 | 4535 |

Note :

¹8 CHCs upgraded to the level of District Hospital during 2009-10

²Because of the implementation of standardization of health institution some of the PHCs were changed in CHC and vice versa Some of the CHCs with more facilities and patient attendance have been changed in Taluk Hospitals.

³State Govt. notified rural hospitals and other institution functioning in the state as PHCs

⁴PHCs upgraded to CHCs

⁵12 new Sub Centres opened

[English]

INVESTMENT IN CLEAN ENERGY

4126. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a favourite destination for investors parking money in clean energy projects.

(b) if so, details of such investments made in clean energy projects during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the fresh initiatives taken by the Government to attract foreign private investments in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOO ABDULLAH) : (a) Yes Madam. A recent report by independent consultants E&Y (Ernst & Young Renewable Energy Country Attractiveness Indices, May 2011) has ranked India as the 3rd best investment destination in Renewable energy sector, next only to China and USA.

(b) An investment of about Rs. 4900 crore has been received as FDI equity inflows in the renewable energy sector during the last three years and the current year. Year-wise details are as under:

| Year (Apr-Mar) | FDI (Rs.1 crore) |
|----------------|------------------|
| 2008-09 | 602.87 |
| 2009-10 | 2,872.41 |
| 2010-11 | 977.71 |
| 2011-12 | 480.34 |
| | 4,933.33 |

(c) FDI up to 100% under the automatic route is permitted in Renewable Energy Generation and Distribution projects subject to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Besides existing policy enablers

under the Electricity Act; other key initiatives taken in recent past to attract foreign private investments including from foreign countries in the RE sector include introduction of Generation Based Incentives scheme for Wind power to promote projects under IPP mode; launch of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with 22,000 MW target for solar power by 2022; Payment Security Mechanism for Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under the Mission; Launch of Renewable Energy Certificate mechanism; and Amendment in National Tariff Policy to enable Solar specific RPO.

Norms for Clinical Tribals of Drugs/Vaccines

4127. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SURI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has laid down norms and procedures encompassing various aspects relating to the conduct of clinical trials of drugs/vaccines on human beings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of violation of these norms and procedures by certain hospitals and drug manufacturing companies have been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year so far;

(e) the action taken by the Government in each of such cases indicating the number of persons, hospitals and drug manufacturing companies prosecuted; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the recurrence of

unethical practices and violation of rules relating to clinical trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder. The requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Schedule Y of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India. Clinical trials can be initiated only after the approval of Drugs Controller General (India) and respective Ethics Committee, which is responsible for safety and wellbeing of trial subjects.

(c) to (e) A statement giving the details of the cases of violation of the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules of conduct of clinical trials and action taken in these cases during the last three years is enclosed.

(f) Following initiatives have been taken for further strengthening of clinical trial regulations in the country:

1. It has been made mandatory for registration of clinical trials with the Centralized Clinical Trial Registry of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) with effect from 15th June, 2009.
2. Guidelines for conducting clinical trials inspections have been posted on the website of CDSCO (cdsco.nic.in).

Statement

The details of the cases of violation of the provision of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules of conduct of clinical trial and action taken in these cases during last three years

| Sr.No. | Year | Name of Firm | Name of Site | Drug | Action Taken |
|--------|------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 2008 | M/s Wyeth India Ltd | Department of Paediatrics. St Johns Medical College & Hospital. Bangalore-34 | 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine | There was a report of serious adverse events regarding death of subject involved in a clinical trial of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine at one of the sites in the country. A team was constituted to investigate the matter. The team conducted the inspection on 13-12-2008 & 14-12-2008. The inspection revealed various Good Clinical Practices (GCP) violations. Therefore, the concerned investigator, sponsor and monitor were issued warning letters asking corrective actions to be taken by them to prevent such violation in future. The clinical trial was suspended at all the twelve sites on 06-11-2008 and remained under suspension till 22- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | 04-2009. The sponsor submitted various corrective actions taken to ensure GCP compliance. CDSCO scrutinized the same and decided to revoke the suspension of 23-04-2009 from all the sites except the inspected site. Further, monitor and investigator of the inspected site also submitted details of corrective action taken by them, based on which the suspension from the inspected site was also revoked on 02-06-2009. Causality of death to the vaccine was not established. |
| 2 | 2010 | QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore | Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Raisen Bypass, Karond, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India 462 038 | Telavancin Versus Vancomycin | Alleged irregularities in drug trials conducted in Bhopal and Indore. A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) has carried out an inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC). Finding of the inspection show some deficiencies for which Principle investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28-09-2010. The Principle Investigator and Mis Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarification to the office of DCG (I). After considering the clarification, the office of DCG (I) has issued warning letter to Principle Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd on 23-12-2010 to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future |
| 3 | 2011 | QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore | Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh | Moxifloxacin | In view of the media reports in respect of flouting of clinical trial nonms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao, Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore, clarification from M/s Quintiles Research (India) Pvt. Ltd. was sought vide this office letter dated 12- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | 07-2011 and reply from M/s Quintiles received on 20-07-2011 and it is under examination. Clarification was also sought from the Director of the hospital regarding details of clinical trials conducted, reply of which is awaited. The Dy. Drugs Controller, CDSCO, West Zone was also asked to carry out an investigation in the matter to ascertain the facts and submit report to this office. |
| 4 | 2011 | Axis Clinicals Limited Andhra Pradesh | Axis Clinicals Limited (Unit No. 1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd 5th and 6th Floor H.No 1-121/1, Sy. No 66 (Part) & 67 (part) Miyapur Hyderabad-500050 & (Unit No 2) Plot No 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital. 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony Opp JPN Colony, Miyapur. Hyderabad | Bioavailability & Bio-equivalent studies of Anti Cancer Drugs (Exemistine 25mg Tablets) | M/s Axis Clinical Research Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anticancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The matter was investigated by the CDSCO. It was revealed that the firm conducted bioequivalence study on an already approved anticancer drug and there were certain irregularities With respect to informed consent process, review and decision making process of Ethics Committee etc. The permission granted to the firm for conducting bioequivalence and bioavailability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this the firm on 04.07.2011, has submitted corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOP's) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process, review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee etc. and requested to revoke the suspension. Based on further Investigation/verification, M/s Axis Clinical Research. Hyderabad granted 'NOC' to conduct Bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various condition regarding Informed Consent Process including documentation of the Informed consent process through Audio-Vedio |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | means, functioning of Ethics Committee. Investigator. |
| 5 | 2010 | Path (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Raod, New Delhi - 110067, India. | 1 .Kharnamam District, Andhra Pradesh. 2. Vadodara District Gujarat | Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine) | This was a Phas-IV post licensure Clinical trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on reports of deaths. A Committee was appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India". The committee has submitted its report. |
| 6 | 2010 | M/s Meril life Sciences Ltd. Vapi, Gujarat. | M/s Escors Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla, Road. New Delhi. | BioMime Sirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System | The site has Initiated Clinical Trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. This trial was carried out after getting necessary approval from the Ethics Committee, but without DCG(I) approval. The inspection report reveals that the site has carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules except necessary permission from the office of DCGI. The office of DCGI has issued a warning letter to Sponsor not to initiate any trial without DCGI approval in future. |

[Translation]

Power Grid Stations

4128. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power grid stations set up in the country during the last three years along with their transformation capacities; and

(b) the number of power grid stations proposed to be set up during the next three years along with their transformation capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The List of sub-stations commissioned by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) during the last three financial years *i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 along with their transformation capacities is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The list of sub-stations expected to come up during the next three financial years *i.e.* 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 by PGCIL along with their transformation capacities is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Transformation capacity of New substation added during
Financial Years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11*

| Sl. No. | Voltage ratio | Name of Substation | MVA Capacity |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 400/220 kV | THIRUNELVELI | 630 |
| 2 | 400/220 kV | KALIVANDAPATTU | 630 |
| 3 | 400/220 kV | KANKROLI | 945 |
| 4 | 400/220 kV | LUDHIANA | 630 |
| 5 | 400/220 kV | DAMOH | 630 |
| 6 | 400/220 kV | KOTA | 630 |
| 7 | 400/220 kV | ROORKEE | 315 |
| 8 | 400/220 kV | WARDHA | 315 |
| 9 | 220/132 kV | SITARGAN-J | 100 |
| 10 | 400/220 kV | KARAIKUDI | 630 |
| 11 | 400/220 kV | WARRANGAL | 630 |
| 12 | 400/220 kV | BHINMAL | 630 |
| 13 | 400/220 kV | PUGALUR | 630 |
| 14 | 400/220 kV | HASSAN | 630 |
| 15 | 400/220 kV | GURGAON | 315 |
| 16 | 400/220 kV | ARASUR | 630 |
| 17 | +1- 500 kV | BALIA HVDC | 1494 |
| 18 | +1- 500 kV | BHIWADI HVDC | 1494 |
| 19 | 220/132 kV | PITHORAGARH | 200 |
| 20 | 400/220 kV | PUDUCHERRY | 630 |
| 21 | 400/220 kV | SONEPAT | 630 |
| 22 | 400 kV | KOTESHWAR | 0 |
| 23 | 400/22G-kV | SOLAPUR | 630 |
| 24 | 400/220 kV | PIRANA | 630 |
| Total | | | 14628 |

Statement-II

*Details of grid sub-stations proposed to be setup during
next three financial years, i.e, 2011-12 to 2013-14*

| Sl. No. | Voltage ratio | Name of Substation | MVA Capacity |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 400/220 kV | PUNE (NEW) SUBSTATION | 630 |
| 2 | 400/220 kV | SHUJALPUR | 0 |
| 3 | 400/220 kV | PARLI | 0 |
| 4 | 400/220 kV | GIS POOLING S/STN. NEAR CHAMERA-II HEP | 630 |
| 5 | 400/220 kV | BACHCHAU S/STN. | 630 |
| 6 | 400kV | NEW PARBATI POOLING POINT GAS INSULATED SWITCHING S/STN. | |
| 7 | 400/220 kV | MUVATTAPUZHA S/S | 630 |
| 8 | 400/220 kV | CHULLIAR S/S | 630 |
| 9 | 765/400 kV | WR POOLING STATION NEAR SIPAT | 4500 |
| 10 | 400/220 kV | NEEMRANA SUB STATION | 630 |
| 11 | 400/220 kV | SILCHAR S/STN. (NEW) | 400 |
| 12 | 400kV to 765 kV | AUGMENTATION OF WARDHA S/STN. | 4500 |
| 13 | 400/220 kV | BIDADI S/STN. (GIS) | 1000 |
| 14 | 400/220 kV | NAVSARI GIS S/STN. | 630 |
| 15 | 400/220 kV | MANESARGIS | 1000 |
| 16 | 765/400 kV | GAYA S/STN | 4500 |
| 17 | 765/400 kV | FATEHPUR S/STN | 3000 |
| 18 | 765/400 kV | LUCKNOW S/STN | 3000 |
| 19 | 400kV to 765 kV | AUGMENTATION OF BALIA S/STN. | 3000 |
| 20 | 400/220 kV | YELAHANKA SUB STATION (GIS) | 1000 |
| 21 | 400kV to 765 kV | AUGMENTATION OF SASARAM S/STN. | 3000 |
| 22 | 400kV to 765 kV | AUGMENTATION OF AGRA S/STN. | 3000 |
| 23 | 400/220 kV | SIKAR SUB STATION | 630 |
| 24 | 400/220 kV | PANCHKULA SUB STATION | 630 |
| 25 | 400kV | BAHARAMPUR SWITCHING STATION (WITH 80MVAR REACTOR) | |
| 26 | 400/220 kV | AURANGABAD S/STN. | 630 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 27 | 400/220 kV | SOHAWAL SUB STATION | 630 |
| 28 | 400/220 kV | BOLANGIR | 630 |
| 29 | 400/220 kV | KENONJHAR | 630 |
| 30 | 400/132 kV | LAKHISARAI | 400 |
| 31 | 400/132 kV | BANKA | 400 |
| 32 | 400/220 kV | SHAHAJANPUR SUB STATION | 630 |
| 33 | 400/220 kV | SAHARANPUR SUB STATION | 630 |
| 34 | 400/220 kV | JAIPUR (SOUTH) SUB STATION | 1000 |
| 35 | 765/400 kV | INDORE S/STN. | 3000 |
| 36 | 400kV to 765 kV | AUGMENTATION OF BINA S/STN | 2000 |
| 37 | 400/220 kV | KOTPUTLI SUB STATION | 630 |
| 38 | 765/400 kV | RANCHI S/STN | 3000 |
| 39 | 220/132 kV | MOKOKCHUNG S/STN. (NEW) | 100 |
| 40 | 132/33 kV | MELRIAT S/STN. (UPGRADABLE TO 400KV) | 100 |
| 41 | 220kV | SWITCHING STATION MARIANI (NEW) | |
| 42 | 132/33 kV | ROING S/STN. | 30 |
| 43 | 132/33 kV | TEZU S/STN. | 30 |
| 44 | 132/33 kV | NMSAI S/STN. | 30 |
| 45 | 400kV to 765 kV | AUGMENTATION OF GWALIOR S/STN. | 3000 |
| 46 | 765/400 kV | POOLING STATION AT JHARSUGUDA | 3000 |
| 47 | 765/400 kV | POOLING STATION AT ANGUL | 6000 |
| 48 | 400/220 kV | DEHRADUN SUB STATION | 630 |
| 49 | 400/220 kV | BAGPAT GAS INSULATED STN. | 1000 |
| 50 | 400/220 kV | KOZHICODE S/STN. | 630 |
| 51 | 765/400/220 kV | BHIWANI SUB STATION | 2630 |
| 52 | 400/220 kV | HAMIRPUR SUB STATION, GIS (WITH 80 MVAR B. REACTOR) | 630 |
| 53 | 400/220 kV | NAVI MUMBAI (GIS). | 630 |
| 54 | 400/220 kV | KISHANGANJ SUB STATION | 630 |
| 55 | 765/400 kV | JHATIKARA SUB STATION | 6000 |
| 56 | 400kV to 765 kV | AUG. OF MEERUT S/STN. | 3000 |
| 57 | 400kV to 765 kV | AUG. OF MOGA S/STN. | 3000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 58 | 765/400 kV | SATNA S/STN. | 2000 |
| 59 | 400/220 kV | WANPOH SUB STATION | 630 |
| 60 | 400/220 kV | SAMBA SUB STATION | 630 |
| 61 | 765/400 kV | RAIGARH POOLING STATION | 6000 |
| 62 | 765/400 kV | RAIPUR POOLING STATION | 1500 |
| 63 | 765/400 kV | BAREILLY SUB STATION | 3000 |
| 64 | 765/400 kV | TIRUVALAM SWITCHING STATION | |
| 65 | 400/220 kV | CHAIBASA | 630 |
| 66 | 400/220 kV | UTTARA | 630 |
| 67 | 400/220 kV | DALTONGANJ | 630 |
| 68 | 400/220/132 kV | RANGPO SUB STATION (GIS) | 930 |
| 69 | 220kV | SWITCHING STATION NEW MELLI (GIS) | |
| 70 | 400/220 kV | JIND SUB STATION | 630 |
| 71 | 765kV | DHARAMJAYAGARH SWITCHING STATION | |
| 72 | 765/400 kV | JABALPUR POOLING STATION | 3000 |
| 73 | 765/400 kV | VINDHYACHAL POOLING STATION | 3000 |
| | | | 106060 |

[English]

Regulation of Multi-State Societies

4129. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government mulls to regulate multi-state societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Government has enacted a Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 to control and regulate multi state cooperative societies.

National Rural Health Mission

4130. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the details of the funds provided by the Government for the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Scheme alongwith its utilisation during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to utilise the unutilised funds of NRHM Scheme for the remuneration/incentives to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) workers;

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

therefor alongwith the fixed amount paid to the ASHA workers on the basis of their performance;

(d) whether Steering Committee of NRHM proposes to provide Rs. 500/- per month as honorarium to ASHA workers;

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

(f) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for the welfare of the ASHA workers and the proper utilization of the funds provided under the NRHM Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) The details of funds Allocated, Released and utilized by the States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the financial year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as follows:

| Year | Funds allocated by Govt. of India (Rs. in crores) | Funds Released (Rs. in crores) | Funds utilized (Rs. in crores) |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2008-09 | 10,192.23 | 9625.09 | 10,565.10 |
| 2009-10 | 11,581.31 | 11,470.18 | 13,226.01 |
| 2010-11 | 12,923.26 | 12,871.07 | 16,044.47 |
| 2011-12 | 14,263.72 | 4,094.13# | |

Funds released during 2011-12 are up to 30.06.2011. Funds allocated and released are not inclusive of supply of commodities, IEC, RCH Drugs and Equipment etc.

Funds utilized include allocation by Government of India, State's contribution and uncommitted unspent balances relating to earlier year. Expenditure Figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 are provisional.

(b) The unutilised funds under NRHM forms part of the resource envelope based on which annual

Programme Implementation Plan is decided and activities approved for implementation under NRHM.

(c) Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) are not paid any fixed monthly remuneration. They are paid performance based incentives for healthcare related activities undertaken by them.

(d) and (e) The Mission Steering Group in its 5th meeting held on 28.01.2009 had considered in favour of fixed remuneration of Rs. 500/- per month subject to approval by Ministry of Finance. That was however not agreed to by the Ministry of Finance. The proposal of payment of fixed monthly honorarium in addition to performance linked incentive to ASHAs was again discussed in detail in the 7th meeting of the Mission Steering Group (MSG) under NRHM held on 21.06.2011 and it was decided to continue with the existing system of performance based incentives.

(f) Other than the performance based incentives, the ASHAs are also compensated for attending their training, monthly reviews and other meetings. Some States have also provided uniforms, bicycles, mobile phones connectivity etc. to ASHAs.

The Ministry regularly monitors the utilization of funds through analysis of quarterly Financial Management Reports and annual statutory Audit Reports and concurrent audits conducted by the State. It also monitors the implementation of NRHM through annual Common Review Mission (CRM), Joint Review Mission (JRM) and review meetings. Teams are also sent periodically to States to review the management of funds under the Mission. The reports are shared with the States for taking corrective measures.

[Translation]

Law on Euthanasia

4131. SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions/requests have been received from various quarters to make Euthanasia legal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding countries where such laws are prevalent and the social impact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) A representation from Shri Jaikishan Aggarwal was received for framing legislation to regulate Mercy Killing or Euthanasia in India in view of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Crl.) 115 of 2009 'Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug Vs Union of India and Ors.

(c) As per the judgment given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Crl.) No. 115 of 2009. Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug Versus Union of India and others, some countries like Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium and three States *i.e.* Oregon, Washington and Montana in the United States of America have their own laws relating to Euthanasia/ assisted suicide/physician assisted death.

Free Medicines to Poor

4132. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide free medicines to poor and under privileged people under the National Rural Health Mission Scheme (NRHM);

(b) if so, the Government has issued direction to all State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred on distribution of free medicines to poor and under privileged people across the country:

(d) whether any rules/guidelines have been framed for doctors to prescribe cheap/generic medicines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) to (c) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram launched recently under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) entitles all pregnant women accessing public health institutions completely free deliveries including free medicine with zero out of pocket expenses. The scheme also provides for free treatment to all new born during the first 30 days of their birth. State Governments have been asked to implement this initiative in June

Besides this, various State Governments provide free medicine to poor from their State budget and also from funds provided under NRHM. For this States/UTs project their requirements in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs),

(d) and (e) Government has issued order in May 2010 to all Central Government Health Institutions to prescribe cheap/generic medicines.

[English]

Setting up of PHCs

4133. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Primary Health Centres in each of the Panchayats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) and (b) No. Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are established on the basis of population norms of one PHC per 30000 population in plain areas and per 20000 population in tribal/desert/hilly areas, based upon case/work load and distance by respective State/UT Governments. All State/UT Governments incorporate their requirements for establishment of PHCs in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) as per their felt needs and priorities. Based on approval accorded by Government of India, they are taken up for implementation by respective State/UT Governments.

[Translation]

Revenue Collection

4134. SHRI S. SEMMALAI :

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue received by the Government through direct and indirect tax during the last three years;

(b) the target *vis-a-vis* actual collection made during the current fiscal and the steps taken to meet the target by the end of the current fiscal;

(c) the number and value of Income Tax refund disposed of by IT Department during the same period alongwith number of cases still pending disposal; and

(d) the steps taken on proposed to be taken to increase collection and speed up IT refund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The amount of revenue received by the Government through

direct and indirect taxes during the last three years is as under:

| (Rs. in crore) | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------|----------------|
| S.No. | F.Y. | Direct Taxes | Indirect Taxes |
| 1. | 2008-09 | 333818 | 269433 |
| 2. | 2009-10 | 378063 | 245368 |
| 3. | 2010-11* | 446070 | 344789 |

* Provisional

(b) The target *vis-a-vis* actual collection made during the current fiscal upto July, 2011 in respect of direct and indirect taxes is as under:

| (Rs. in crore) | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------------|
| Category | Target | *Revenue collected |
| Direct Taxes | 532651 | 78679 |
| Indirect Taxes | 392908 | 127359 |

* Provisional

Following steps have been taken to meet the targets pertaining to collection of direct taxes:

- (i) Exemption from payment of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) available to units in Special Economic Zones (SEZ) and to SEZ developers as well as exemption from payment of dividend distribution tax available to SEZ developers has been withdrawn *vide* Finance Act, 2011.
- (ii) Monitoring of Advance Tax payment of top payers;
- (iii) Detection of new areas of violations/avoidance of the provisions of TDS and taking action for proper deduction and deposit of TDS;
- (iv) Conducting surveys for detection of concealment of income and for compliance of TDS provisions;

- (v) Multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws.

So far as indirect taxes are concerned, administrative measures such as identification of stop filers, conducting special audit, liquidation of arrears etc. have already been initiated to meet the targets.

(c) The number and value of Income Tax Refund disposed off by Income Tax Department for last three years and the pending refund returns is as under:

| F.Y. | No. of refund enched | Amount of (value) of Refund (Rs. in crore) |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 2008-09 | 45.50 lakhs | 41122 |
| 2009-10 | 48.11 lakhs | 58077 |
| 2010-11 | 75.44 lakhs | 72181 |

Pending refund returns as on 1-6-2011 is 6.74 lakhs.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to increase revenue collection from direct and indirect taxes are given in reply to part (b) above. However, to speed up IT refund, the Government has taken various steps which *inter alia* include:

- (i) Setting up of Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru for processing of e-filed returns of the entire country and manually filed returns of Karnataka & Goa Region. Two more CPCs at Manesar and Pune are being set-up to process all the manually-filed returns. One more CPC at Kolkata is also on the anvil.
- (ii) For verification of tax credit and speedy processing, deductors are educated to compulsorily e-file their quarterly and annual TDS statements.
- (iii) To improve the fidelity of the mechanism and to reduce mismatches between deductee

claims and corresponding tax deduction statement from deductors, quoting of PAN by deductors in their return has been made mandatory. For improved compliance, failure to provide PAN number to deductor now results in higher rate of TDS.

- (iv) Facility of viewing individual Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers to verify the tax payment details before filing their return of income. Online viewing of status of taxpayers refund is also available for better information dissemination.
- (v) Monitoring the mechanism/procedure for issuance of refunds and to upgrade the existing system to avoid delays and improve tax payer services.
- (vi) Grievance redressal mechanism has been strengthened. Income Tax Ombudsman with offices at 12 stations and jurisdiction across the country has been set up to ensure delivery of this objective effectively.

[English]

PROCUREMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

4135. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to streamline the process of procurement of drugs and medical equipment by the Government hospitals and stop their illegal trading in the country;

(b) whether the Government has recently issued licenses for trading of certain drugs and equipment in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure incurred on the import of medical equipment during the last one year and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has taken note of the shortage of the dye used for colour X-ray of galbladder in the market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective measures taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) In so far as Central Government Hospital in Delhi, namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned, the medicine/drugs are procured through Government Medical Stores Depot (MSD) according to formulary and through Open Tender rate enquiry process for the drugs which are not supplied by MSD. Medical equipments, in the above mentioned hospitals are procured as per the instruction contained in GFR, 2005, guidelines issued by the Central Vigilance Commission, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Health Family Welfare from time to time.

(b) and (c) The details of the import licence for the import of drugs and notified medical devices granted by the Drug Controller General (India), under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 are as under:

| Year | Drugs | Medical Devices |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 2010-11 | 2782 | 697 |
| 2011 (Up to 25th August) | 703 | 322 |

(d) and (e) Dye for colour X-ray of gallbladder is no longer used in Safdarjung & Dr.RML Hospital as better means of diagnosis are available. In LHMC, adequate amount of dye is available in the stores.

[Translation]

GRANTS TO AYURVEDA MEDICAL COLLEGES

4136. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU :

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO NAGORAO
DHGAONKAR:

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

(a) the details of the Ayurveda. medical colleges in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the grants sanctioned and released to these colleges including Government Ayurveda College in Ujjain and Indore during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures taken to monitor the utilisation of the above grants by these Ayurveda colleges alongwith the time by which the remaining sanctioned grants are likely to be released to these colleges including Government Ayurveda Colleges in Ujjain and Indore;

(d) whether the Government proposes to derecognise/close down certain Ayurveda colleges in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) There are 261 Ayurveda Medical Colleges in the country. State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The details of Grant-in-aid sanctioned and released to various Ayurvedic Colleges, State/UT-wise, during the last three years are give in the enclosed Statement-II to IV. No grant has been sanctioned to any College during the current year so far.

The Ayurvedic College, Ujjain, has been sanctioned Grant-in-aid of Rs. 322.87 lakhs during 2003-04 to 2006-07. The Government Auto Ashtang Ayurveda College, Indore has been sanctioned Grants-in-aid of Rs. 75.00 lakhs during 2008-09.

(c) While accepting the Utilization Certificate (UCs), furnished by the State Governments, it is ensured that the Grants-in-aid was utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. Utilization of funds and pending UCs are regularly monitored through regional meetings, visits by State Nodal Officers and other officers of the Department and in the periodic review meetings in the Department.

Out of 62 Colleges sanctioned Grants-in-aid during 2008-09 to 2010-11, UCs have become due from 46 Colleges. UCs in respect of grants sanctioned during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is pending from 44 Colleges. UCs in respect of grants sanctioned during 2010-11 to 16 Colleges has not become due during the current year. Release of subsequent instalment of grants-in-aid depend on utilisation of earlier grants. In case of one College namely Shri Gurudeo Ayurveda College, Amaravati, Maharashtra, UCs in respect of grants sanctioned earlier has been issued. However, further grants could not be released during 2010-11 due to non availability of 80% teachers as per CCIM norms.

As regards grants released to Ayurveda Medical Colleges at Ujjain and Indore, UCs were received but have not been accepted due to non submission of all the required documents.

(d) and (e) No. At present there is no proposal to derecognise/ close down any Ayurveda College in the country, so far.

Statement-I

DETAILS OF AYURVEDA MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE COUNTRY (STATE/UT WISE)

| S.No | STATE/UT | Total no. of Ayurveda Colleges |
|------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 07 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|
| 2. | Assam | 01 |
| 3. | Bihar | 08 |
| 4. | Chandigarh | 01 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 03 |
| 6. | Delhi | 02 |
| 7. | Goa | 01 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 12 |
| 9. | Haryana | 07 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 01 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 01 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 01 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 58 |
| 14. | Kerala | 17 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 18 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 65 |
| 17. | Orissa | 06 |
| 18. | Puducherry | 01 |
| 19. | Punjab | 12 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 09 |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 05 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 17 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 05 |
| 24. | West Bengal | 03 |
| TOTAL | | 261 |

Statement-II*Grants sanctioned and released during 2008-2009 under the scheme**Development of AYUSH Institutions*

| Sl.No. | Name of College/Institution | Name of State | (Figures in Rs. lakh) |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Dr. A.R. Govt. Homoeo Medical College, Rajahmundry | Andhra Pradesh | 27.95 |
| 2 | Dr. Abdul Haq Unani Medical College, Kurnool | Andhra Pradesh | 152.64 |
| 3 | A.L. Govt. Ayurveda Medical College. Warangal, | Andhra Pradesh | 69.00 |
| 4 | Govt. Nizamia Tibbia College. Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh | 190.00 |
| 5 | Government Ayurveda College, Guwahati | Assam | 179.00 |
| 6 | Nehru Homoeo Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi | Delhi | 11.83 |
| 7 | Govt. Ayurveda College, Vadodara | Gujarat | 160 |
| 8 | Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola | Himachal Pradesh | 150.00 |
| 9 | Rajiv Gandhi PG Government Ayurveda College, Paprola | Himachal Pradesh | 200.00 |
| 10 | Shri D.G.M. Ayurveda College, Gadag | Karnataka | 133.21 |
| 11 | Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College, Ollur | Kerala | 100.00 |
| 12 | Vaidyaratnam P.S. Varier Ayurveda College, Kottakkal | Kerala | 300.00 |
| 13 | Government Ayurveda College Tripunithura | Kerala | 200.00 |
| 14 | Dr. Padiar Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Emakulam | Kerala | 100.00 |
| 15 | Govt. Auto Ashtang Ayurveda College, Indore | Madhya Pradesh | 75.00 |
| 16 | Government Ayurveda College & Hospital, Jabalpur | Madhya Pradesh | 100.00 |
| 17 | Ayurved Prasarak Mandal's Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion Mumbai | Maharashtra | 100.00 |
| 18 | Shri Gurudeo Ayurveda College, Amravati | Maharashtra | 120.00 |
| 19 | R.A. Podar Ayurved Medical College, Mumbai | Maharashtra | 130.00 |
| 20 | Govt. Ayurveda College, Vazirabad, Nanded | Maharashtra | 278.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| 21 | ZVM Unani Medical College, Pune | Maharashtra | 38.50 |
| 22 | Gopabandhu Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Puri | Orissa | 173.37 |
| 23 | Biju Patnaik Homoeo Medical College & Hospital, Berhampur, | Orissa | 69.00 |
| 24 | Utkalmani HMC & Hospital, Rourkela | Orissa | 60.00 |
| 25 | Shri Bhanwar Lal Dugar Ayurved Vishwa Bharti Gandhi Vidya Mandir, Churu | Rajasthan | 140.00 |
| 26 | Govt. Siddha Medical College, Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 200.00 |
| 27 | Government Unani Medical College, Chennai, | Tamil Nadu | 92.50 |
| 28 | Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 80.00 |
| 29 | Arignar Anna Government Hospital of Indian Medicine, Chennai | Tamil Nadu | 100.00 |
| 30 | Government Siddha Medical College Hospital, Palayamkottai, | Tamil Nadu | 70.00 |
| 31 | Government Siddha Medical College Hospital, Palayamkottai. | Tamil Nadu | 100.00 |
| 32 | Stare Takmil Ut Tib College & Hospital Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh | 100.00 |
| | | | 4000.00 |

Statement-III

Grants sanctioned and released during 2009-10 under the scheme Development of AYUSH Institutions

| Sl.No. | Name of College/Institution | Name of State | (Figures in Rs. lakh) |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | A.L.Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Warangal | Andhra Pradesh | 69.00 |
| 2 | Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna | Bihar | 201.62 |
| 3 | Shri DGM Ayurveda College, Gadag | Karnataka | 66.79 |
| 4 | Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Ayurvedic College, Udupi | Karnataka | 163.49 |
| 5 | N.S.S. Homoeo Medical College, Kottayam | Kerala | 170.00 |
| 6 | Vaidyaratnam Ayurveda College | Kerala | 38.10 |
| 7 | D.M.M. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal | Maharashtra | 170.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------|
| 8 | Tilak Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune | Maharashtra | 350.00 |
| 9 | Ashtang Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Pune | Maharashtra | 90.00 |
| 10 | Shri Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur | Maharashtra | 240.00 |
| 11 | Seth Chandanmal Mutha Aryangla Vaidak Mahavidyalaya Satara, | Maharashtra | 90.00 |
| 12 | Ayurveda Prasarak Mandai's Ayurveda College, Sion, Mumbai | Maharashtra | 63.00 |
| 13 | Government Ayurveda College, Varanasi | Uttar Pradesh | 170.00 |
| 14 | Gurukul Kangri Rajkiya Ayurveda College, Haridwar | Uttarakhand | 118.00 |
| | | | 2000.00 |

Statement-IV

*Grants sanctioned and released during 2010-11 under the
scheme Development of AYUSH Institutions*

| Sl.No. | Name of College/Institution | Name of State | (Figures in Rs. lakh) |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Government Ayurved College & Hospital, Thiruvanthapuram | Kerala | 150.00 |
| 2 | Ayurveda Medical College & Hospital, Mahe | Puducherry | 600.00 |
| 3 | Govt. Ayurveda Medical College, Patna | Bihar | 93.77 |
| 4 | Bhaisaheb Sawant Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Sawantwadi, Maharashtra | Maharashtra | 130.00 |
| 5 | Tripura Sundari Ayurveda Medical College at Udaipur, Tripura South | Tripura | 800.00 |
| 6 | Institute of Ayurvedic Pharmacectical Sciences, Jamnagar | Gujarat | 80.74 |
| 7 | Calcutta Unani Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta, West Bengal | West Bengal | 98.01 |
| 8 | Govt. Ayurveda College, Junagarh, Gujarat | Gujarat | 150.00 |
| 9 | KATS Ayurveda College & Hospital, Ankush pur, Ganjam, Orissa | Orissa | 70.39 |
| 10 | Government Ayurveda Medical College, Rewa, M.P. | Madhya Pradesh | 223.54 |
| 11 | Govt. Ayurveda College, Jammu, J&K Health Society Jammu | Jammu | 800.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 12 | Unani Medical College, Gandarbadl, Kashmir J&K Health Society, Jammu | Kashmir | 800.00 |
| 13 | G.S. Gune Ayurveda College, Ahrnedanagar, Maharashtra | Maharashtra | 140.00 |
| 14 | Vidharbha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya Amravari, Maharashtra, State Health Society, Maharashtra. | Maharashtra | 98.00 |
| 15 | B. M. Kankanwadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Belgaum, State Health Society, Karnataka | Karnataka | 102.95 |
| 16 | Lalit Hari State Ayuvedic College, Pilibhit, UP | Uttar Pradesh | 80.00 |
| | | | 4417.40 |

2011-12

No grants have been sanctioned released during the current year of to July-2011.

Cases of Rabies

4137. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI:

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

(a) the number of deaths reported due to rabies during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Rabies in Asia foundation has asked the Government to declare rabies as notifiable disease in view of the increasing number of rabies patients in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) has taken cognizance thereof and submitted any report to the Government;

(e) if so, the recommendations made in the report of CBHI; and

(f) effective steps taken by the Government for prevention and control of rabies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Number of cases/deaths reported due to rabies during the last three years and the current year are given below:

| 2008 | 2009 | 2010* | 2011* (Upto May 2011) |
|------|------|-------|-----------------------|
| 259 | 263 | 162 | 47 |

*Provisional

Source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).

(b) and (c) Yes. However, rabies cases/deaths are already being reported through Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI). States/UTs governments have also been advised to regularly report rabies deaths to CBHI.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) A Pilot Project on prevention and control of human rabies is being implemented under XIth Five Year Plan in five cities across the country with the strategy of improving the management of animal bite cases by training of health professionals, encouraging

operationalisation of ID route, enhancing awareness in general community regarding timely and appropriate post-exposure treatment and strengthening of diagnostic capabilities and surveillance.

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) has published and circulated national guidelines on rabies prophylaxis and intradermal inoculation of cell culture vaccines.

[English]

COMPUTERIZATION OF STATE TREASURIES

4138. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Union Government has approved the scheme for computerisation of State Treasuries;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Scheme;

(c) the details of the amount allocated for the said purpose and the details of the expenditure so far incurred under the scheme, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) the State Treasuries in which computerisation has been completed so far, State-wise; and

(e) the extent to which the efficiency and transparency of the financial administration of the State has been improved so far by the said scheme, State-wise?

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

(b) The scheme for computerisation of State treasuries was approved in June 2010 under the National e-Governance Plan. The scheme aims at supporting States and UTs to computerize their treasury functions and provide interface among treasuries, State finance departments, offices of Accountants General, Reserve Bank of India, agency

banks and Central Plan Schemes Monitoring System of the Controller General of Accounts. The objectives include making the budgeting process more efficient, promote real-time reconciliation of accounts, strengthen management information systems and improve transparency and efficiency in public finance management systems.

The scheme has been approved for an expenditure of Rs.626 crore, for the districts in existence on 1st April 2010. Financial support from the Centre is available up to 75% (90% in case of North Eastern States) of the cost of the admissible components, limited to Rs.75 lakh per district (Rs.90 lakh per district for North Eastern States).

The scheme envisages release of central assistance in three instalments against specified deliverables. The States and UTs are required to complete their projects in about three years.

Guidelines for the scheme are available in public domain at http://finmin.nic.in/the_ministry/dept_expenditure/plan_finance/TreasuryComp_NeGP.pdf

(c) Project proposals of seven States and one UT have been processed so far. The State-wise details of releases are:

| <i>Rs. in crore</i> | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| State/ UT | Amount released so far |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6.90 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 4.32 |
| Rajasthan | 9.90 |
| Gujarat | 7.50 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 15.00 |
| Maharashtra | 9.90 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 7.92 |
| UT of Puducherry | 1.20 |
| Total | 62.64 |

(d) and (e) The States/UTs are required to complete their projects in about three years.

[Translation]

Gas-Based Power Generation

4139. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :
 SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
 SHRI R.THAMARAISELVAN :
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :
 SHRI PRABHATSINH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation capacity of various gas-based power projects along with the quantum of indigenous natural gas available for power generation in the country, State-wise;

(b) the requirement of gas to operate the gas-based power projects at its full load capacity;

(c) the quantum of long term contracted Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) available for power generation in the country;

(d) whether certain gas-based power projects are lying idle in the country on account of inadequate availability of gas on long term basis; and

(e) if so, the State-wise and project-wise details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government for utilizing idle capacity of gas-based power projects and allocating/providing more gas for the gas based power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The power generation capacity of various gas-based power projects along with the quantum of indigenous natural gas supplied/consumed for power generation in the country, State-wise as on June' 2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The requirement of gas to operate the gas based power projects at its full load capacity i.e. corresponding to 90% PLF is also given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) The quantum of long term contracted Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) consumed for power generation in the country (station-wise) during the year 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) No existing gas based power project is lying idle in the country on account of inadequate availability of gas in long term basis. However, some of the gas based power plants have been reporting generation loss due to short supply of gas. As per assessment of Central Electricity Authority (CEA), six projects (4066 MW) are ready for commissioning. In addition to this, eight private projects are likely to be commissioned in 11th Plan as per assessment of CEA.

(e) The station-wise generation loss due to short supply of gas during the month of June, 2011 as reported by gas based power plants is given in the enclosed Statement-I As regards projects likely to be commissioned in 11th Plan, Ministry of Power has already requested Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG) for immediate allocation of about 32 mmscmd of gas.

Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market including that for power sector. These include:-

- (i) MOP&NG is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration & Production (E&P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- (ii) MOP&NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipelines projects.
- (iii) In order to explore and produce new sources of natural gas from coal bearing areas, government has formulated a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy providing attractive fiscal and contractual framework for exploration and production of CBM in the country.
- (iv) Government is encouraging Under Ground Coal Gasification (UGCG) and coal liquification and investment by private entrepreneurs in development of these frontier technologies.
- (v) While allocation of gas from KG basin (D.6), the power sector has been given priority.

Statement-I

Monthly report on fuel supply/consumption for gas based
power stations in the country

For the month of JUN 2011

| S. No | Name of Power Station | Installed Capacity@ (MW) | Located In the State | Gen# (MUs) | Gas* Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD) | Gas Allotted (MMSCMD) | Gas Supplied/ Consumed +(MMSCMD) | Alternate fuel used(KL) Naptha HSD | Gen Loss due to short supply of Gas as reported (MUs) | Remarks | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| CENTRAL SECTOR | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Faridabad CCPP | 431.59 | Haryana | 215.81 | 2.07 | 1.89 | 1.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 2 | Anta CCPP | 419.33 | Rajasthan | 202.79 | 2.01 | 1.63 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 3 | Auraiya CCPP | 663.36 | Uttar Pradesh | 239.47 | 3.18 | 2.13 | 1.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 4 | Dadri CCPP | 829.78 | Uttar Pradesh | 413.48 | 3.98 | 3.99 | 2.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| | Sub Total (NR) | 2344.06 | | 1071.55 | 11.24 | 9.64 | 7.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 5 | Gandhar CCPP | 657.39 | Gujarat | 371.79 | 3.16 | 3.26 | 2.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 6 | Kawas CCPP | 656.20 | Gujarat | 207.76 | 3.15 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 69.77 | 18.67 | 0.00 | |
| 7 | Ratnagiri CCPP I | 740.00 | Maharashtra | 365.23 | 3.55 | 1.23 | 1.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.83 | |
| 8 | Ratnagiri CCPP II | 740.00 | Maharashtra | 365.27 | 3.55 | 3.08 | 2.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | |
| 9 | Ratnagiri CCPP III | 740.00 | Maharashtra | 365.28 | 3.56 | 3.11 | 2.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | |
| | Sub Total (WR) | 3533.59 | | 1675.31 | 16.97 | 12.15 | 10.92 | 69.77 | 18.67 | 2.83 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 | Kathalguri CCPP | 291.00 | Assam | 152.95 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.52 | |
| 11 | Agartalagt | 84.00 | Tripura | 53.21 | 0.58 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Sub Total (NER) | | 375.00 | | 206.16 | 1.98 | 2.13 | 2.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.52 | |
| Total (CS) | | 6252.65 | | 2953.02 | 30.19 | 23.92 | 20.86 | 69.77 | 18.67 | 17.35 | |
| STATE SECTOR | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | I.P.CCPP | 270.00 | Delhi | 108.75 | 1.30 | 1.33 | 0.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 13 | Pragati CCGT-III | 500.00 | Delhi | 0.00 | 2.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 500 MW GT Portion Commis- sioned. However, Complete Module(750 MW) is yet to be com- missioned |
| 14 | Pragati CCPP | 330.40 | Delhi | 186.71 | 1.59 | 1.61 | 1.42 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 15 | Dholpur CCPP | 330.00 | Rajasthan | 202.75 | 1.58 | 1.64 | 1.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 16 | Ramgarh CCPP | 113.80 | Rajasthan | 44.31 | 1.18 | 0.95 | 0.88 | 0.00 | 1.15 | 0.00 | |
| Sub Total (NR) | | 1544.20 | | 542.52 | 8.05 | 5.53 | 4.65 | 0.00 | 1.15 | 0.00 | |
| 17 | Dhuvaran CCPP | 218.62 | Gujarat | 111.75 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 0.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 18 | Hazira CCPP | 156.10 | Gujarat | 82.37 | 0.75 | 0.72 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 19 | Utran CCPP | 518.00 | Gujarat | 278.24 | 2.49 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.66 | |
| 20 | Uran CCPP | 672.00 | Maharashtra | 280.49 | 3.23 | 4.70 | 2.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Sub Total (WR) | | 1564.72 | | 752.85 | 7.52 | 8.13 | 5.47 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.66 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------------------|------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 21 | Karaikal CCPP | 32.50 | Puducherry | 18.76 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 22 | Kovikalpal CCPP | 107.00 | Tamil Nadu | 56.16 | 0.51 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.91 | |
| 23 | Kuttalam CCPP | 100.00 | Tamil Nadu | 47.86 | 0.48 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 24 | Narimanam GPS | 10.00 | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | Plant is not in operation. |
| 25 | Valuthur CCPP | 186.20 | Tamil Nadu | 64.64 | 0.89 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Sub Total (SR) | | 435.70 | | 187.42 | 2.04 | 1.54 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.91 | |
| 26 | Lakwa GT | 120.00 | Assam | 57.57 | 0.84 | 0.90 | 0.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.45 | |
| 27 | Namrup CCPP | 95.00 | Assam | 44.20 | 0.43 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.33 | |
| 28 | Namrup ST | 24.00 | Assam | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 29 | Baramura GT | 58.50 | Tripura | 30.12 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 30 | Rokhia GT | 90.00 | Tripura | 34.76 | 0.63 | 0.58 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Sub Total (NIIR) | | 387.50 | | 166.65 | 2.45 | 2.54 | 2.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.78 | |
| Total (55) | | 3932.12 | | 1649.44 | 20.06 | 17.74 | 13.95 | 0.00 | 1.15 | 44.35 | |

PVT SECTOR

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------|-------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|--|
| 31 | Vatwa CCPP | 100.00 | Gujarat | 46.43 | 0.48 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 24.52 | |
| 32 | Trombay CCPP | 180.00 | Maharashtra | 132.70 | 0.86 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.36 | |
| Sub Total (WR) | | 280.00 | | 179.13 | 1.34 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.88 | |
| Total (PVT S) | | 280.00 | | 179.13 | 1.34 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.88 | |

PVT IPP SECTOR

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------|---------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 33 | Rithala CCPP | 71.50 | Delhi | 27.16 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Sub Total (NR) | | 71.50 | | 27.16 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 34 | Baroda CCPP | 160.00 | Gujarat | 85.30 | 0.77 | 0.55 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23.18 | |
| 35 | Essar CCPP | 515.00 | Gujarat | 65.14 | 2.47 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | allocation of gas la for |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----|-------------------------|---------|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|----------|------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | 300 MW capacity only. |
| 36 | Peguthan CCPP | 655.00 | Gujarat | 283.64 | 3.14 | 2.05 | 1.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 37 | Sugen CCPP | 1147.50 | Gujarat | 713.79 | 5.51 | 4.65 | 4.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.16 | |
| | Sub Total (WR) | 2477.50 | | 1147.87 | 11.89 | 8.61 | 8.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 49.34 | |
| 38 | Gautam/CCPP | 464.00 | Andhra Pradesh | 274.45 | 2.23 | 1.92 | 2.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 34.61 | In addition to RIL gas, station has also used RLNG. |
| 39 | GMR Enrgy Ltd. Kakinada | 220.00 | Andhra Pradesh | 156.47 | 1.06 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 40 | Godavari CCPP | 208.00 | Andhra Pradesh | 81.92 | 1.00 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 138.62 | 0.00 | 59.77 | |
| 41 | Jegurupadu CCPP | 455.40 | Andhra Pradesh | 231.96 | 2.19 | 1.90 | 1.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.47 | |
| 42 | Konaseema CCPP | 445.00 | Andhra Pradesh | 229.02 | 2.14 | 1.78 | 1.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 43 | Kondapalli Extn CCPP | 366.00 | Andhra Pradesh | 201.10 | 1.76 | 1.46 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 44 | Kondapalli CCPP | 350.00 | Andhra Pradesh | 171.36 | 1.68 | 1.75 | 1.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 89.02 | |
| 45 | Peddapuram CCPP | 220.00 | Andhra Pradesh | 90.88 | 1.06 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 69.72 | |
| 46 | Vemagiri CCPP | 370.00 | Andhra Pradesh | 243.16 | 1.78 | 1.39 | 1.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.58 | |
| 47 | Karuppur CCPP | 119.80 | TAMIL NADU | 67.27 | 0.58 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 48 | P. Nallur CCPP | 330.50 | TAMIL NADU | 151.35 | 1.59 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 12863.51 | 4.00 | 0.00 | |
| 49 | Valantary CCPP | 52.80 | TAMILNADU | 30.22 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.48 | |
| | Sub Total (SR) | 3601.50 | | 1929.15 | 17.32 | 13.50 | 12.70 | 13002.13 | 4.00 | 278.63 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----|
| 50 | DLF Assam GT | 24.50 | Assam | 5.09 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.09 | |
| | Sub Total (NER) | 24.50 | | 5.09 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.09 | |
| | Total (PVT IPP S) | 6175.00 | | 3109.27 | 29.83 | 22.68 | 21.56 | 13002.13 | 4.00 | 338.06 | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 18639.77 | | 7890.86 | 81.42 | 65.60 | 57.63 | 13071.90 | 23.82 | 426.64 | |

@ Installed Capacity is as on last day of the month

* Normative gas requirement at 90 % PLF taking GCV of gas=9000k.Cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM), station heat rate - 2900 k.Cal/kWh for open cycle and 2000 k.Cal/kWh for combined cycle.

+ Including R-LNG

Provisional based on dally generation figures except Kralkal CCPP for which the generation figure is as furnished by station.

| | | |
|--------|---|-------------------------------|
| MUs | - | Million Units. |
| KL | - | Kilo Litre |
| MMSCMD | - | Million Standard Cubic Metres |
| HSD | - | High Speed Diesel. |

Statement-II

Station-wise R-LNG Consumption during the Years 2010-11

| Sl.No. | Name of Power Station | Installed Capacity* (MW) | R-LNG Consumption (MMSCMD) | | | Total |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| | | | Under Term Contract | Under Direct Import | Spot R-LNG | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| CENTRAL SECTOR | | | | | | |
| 1 | Faridabad CCPP | 431.59 | 0.39 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.42 |
| 2 | Anta CCPP | 419.33 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.28 |
| 3 | Auraiya CCPP | 663.36 | 0.54 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.57 |
| 4 | Dadri CCPP | 829.78 | 0.52 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.56 |
| 5 | Kawas CCPP | 656.20 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.40 | 0.51 |
| 6 | Gandhar CCPP | 657.39 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.42 | 0.52 |
| | Total (NTPC) | 3657.65 | 1.91 | 0.00 | 0.95 | 2.86 |
| 7 | Ratnagiri CCPP | 2220.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Sub Total (CS) | 5877.65 | 1.91 | 0.00 | 0.95 | 2.86 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|
| STATE SECTOR | | | | | | |
| 1 | I.P. CCPP | 270.00 | 0.38 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.39 |
| 2 | Pragati CCGT-III | 500.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 3 | Pragati CCPP | 330.40 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| 4 | Dholpur CCPP | 330.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| 5 | Hazira CCPP | 156.10 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04 |
| 6 | Utran CCPP | 518.00 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| 7 | Dhuvaran CCPP-I&II (GSECL) | 218.62 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| 9 | Uran CCPP | 672.00 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.10 |
| Sub Total (SS) | | 2995.12 | 1.84 | 0.00 | 0.18 | 2.02 |
| PRIVATE UTILITIES (IPPs) | | | | | | |
| 1 | Puguthan CCPP | 655.00 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.48 |
| 2 | Trombay CCPP | 180.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 3 | Rithala CCPP | 71.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Baroda CCPP-II | 160.00 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.13 |
| 5 | Essar CCPP | 515.00 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| 6 | Vatva CCPP | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Sugen CCPP | 1147.50 | 0.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.46 |
| 8 | Godavari CCPP | 208.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 9 | GMR Energy Ltd.-Kakinada | 220.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Gautmi CCPP | 464.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 11 | Jegurupadu CCPP | 235.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 12 | Jegurupadu CCPP Ext. | 220.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 13 | Kona seema CCPP | 445.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 14 | Kondapalli CCPP | 716.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 15 | Peddapuram CCPP | 220.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 16 | Vemagiri CCPP | 370.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Sub Total (IPPs) | | 5927.40 | 1.04 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 1.29 |
| Total | | 14800.17 | 4.79 | 0.00 | 1.38 | 6.17 |

*Installed Capacity as 31.3.2011

Incentives to Midwives

4140. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) contains provision for incentives to the midwives who take the poor people in the villages to the hospitals so as to improve the health services and reduce the mortality of mother and child;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amount of incentives is enough to support the midwives or their families in this age of price-rise;

(d) the proposal of the Government to provide honorarium to the midwives working in Jharkhand and Bihar; and

(e) the details of the proposal by the Government for permanent appointment of the midwives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY) : (a) to (e) Under National Rural Healthmission (NRHM), there is a provision by incentives to the ASHAs accompanying poor pregnant women to the healthcare institutions for delivery. There is no provision separately for incentivizing the traditional birth attendants, for taking poor people in the villages to the hospitals.

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) are appointed at the Sub-Centres on a regular basis to provide healthcare services, especially reproductive and child health services to the people in the rural areas of the country including in Jharkhand and Bihar.

There is no proposal to provide honorarium to he traditional birth attendants or to appoint them on a regular basis.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri S. S. Palanimanickam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on Trend and Progress of Housing in India, 2010 under Section 42 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:-
 - (i) The Parvatiya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. F. No. HR/623-2010-11 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 2010.
 - (ii) The Rushikulya Gramya Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. F. No. LR No. 099/3/G/27/62 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 2011.
 - (iii) The Utkal Gramya Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. F. No. PER/1256 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2011.
 - (iv) The Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. Pers./2879/10 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2010.
 - (v) The Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010

- published in the Notification No. 339 in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 2010.
- (vi) The Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. RRB/29/937 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2010.
- (vii) The MGB Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. 272/M.G.B. in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010.
- (viii) The Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. 277 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2010.
- (ix) The Uttaranchal Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. DGB/HO/2010/Pers./680 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2010.
- (x) The Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. H.O. 29/2010-11/ Maan.S.V. / 2558 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 2010.
- (xi) The Pandyan Grama Bank Staff (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. PAD/01/2010 in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 2010.
- (xii) The Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. F. No.

MBGB/HO/HRD/C-37/2011 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2011.

- (xiii) The Mizoram Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. M.R.B./2010 in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2010.
- (xiv) The Sharda Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in the Notification No. H.O./C.S./157 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 2010.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4996/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotel Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotel Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, 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 4997/15/11)

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2011-2012.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 4997-A/15/11)

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, 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 the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2011 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th August, 2011."

I lay on the Table the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 25th August, 2011."

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Statements

[English]

RAO INDERJIT SINGH (Gurgaon): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Information Technology:-

- (1) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department of Posts.
- (2) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (3) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department of Information Technology.
- (4) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2009-10) of the Department of Telecommunications.
- (5) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Posts.
- (6) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Information Technology.

* Laid on the Table

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) 21st and 22nd Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:-

- (1) Twenty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (2) Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(ii) Statements

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : I beg to lay on the Table Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further follow up action on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:-

- (1) 16th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2005-06)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (2) 31st Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (3) 43rd Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation).
- (4) 45th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

- (5) 46th Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Rural Housing' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).
- (6) 10th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10), of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).
- (7) 11th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (8) 13th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (9) 15th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (10) 16th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11), of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (11) 17th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation).
- (12) 18th Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now 'Zero Hour'. Shri Rahul Gandhi .

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have already called his name. Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (Amethi): Madam Speaker, I have been deeply distressed at the development of the last few days (Interruptions) Many aspects of the situation have caused me anguish. We are all aware that corruption is pervasive. It operates at every level. The poor may carry its greatest burden, but it is an affliction that every Indian is desperate to be rid off. Fighting corruption is an integral part to eliminating poverty as is Mahatma Gandhi NREGA or the Land Acquisition Bill. Yet, it is equally imperative to the growth and development of our nation.

Madam Speaker, we cannot wish away corruption by the mere desire to see it removed from our lives. This requires a comprehensive framework of action and a concerted political programme supported by all levels of the State from the highest to the lowest. Most importantly, it requires a firm political will.

Madam Speaker, in the past few years, I have travelled the length and breadth of our country. I have met scores of countrymen -- rich and poor; old and young; privileged and disempowered -- who have expressed their disillusionment to me. In the last few months, Anna ji has helped the people to articulate this same sentiment. I thank him for this(Interruptions)

I believe that the real question before us ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let us have order in the House.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : You please sit down

... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI : I believe that the real question before us, as representatives of the people of India today, is whether we are prepared to take the battle against corruption head on. It is not a matter of how the present impasse will resolve, it is a much greater battle. There are no simple solutions. To eradicate corruption demands a far deeper engagement and sustained commitment from each one of us.

Witnessing the events of the last few days, it would appear that the enactment of a single Bill will usher in a corruption-free society.

I have serious doubts about this belief. An effective Lokpal law is only one element in the legal framework to combat corruption. The Lokpal institution alone cannot be a substitute for a comprehensive anti-corruption code. A set of effective laws is required. Laws that address the following critical issues are necessary to stand alongside the Lokpal initiative: Government funding of elections and political parties; transparency in public procurement; proper regulation of sectors that fuel corruption like land and mining ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down. Why did you stand up?

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : This is 'Zero Hour and he can speak.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Madam Speaker : This is 'Zero hour' Please sit down.

(Interruptions) ...*

* Not recorded

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down .

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is 'Zero Hour' and I have given permission,

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Hon'ble Madam Speaker, what do they object to ...(Interruptions) Have you any objection to what he is saying? Is this your policy? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is your objection?

... (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Are you objecting to what he has said? ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is raising the matter during 'Zero Hour'.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Don't be so excited. Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is 'Zero Hour'. Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): You cannot speak like that. You sit down (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : 'The zero hours' is going on right now and I have give permission to Shri Rahul Gandhi to speak. Let him speak.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI GANESH SINGH (SATNA) : whom are you giving the advise?....

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL GANDHI : Proper regulations of sectors that fuel corruption like land and mining, grievance redress mechanisms in public service delivery of old age pension and ration cards and continued tax reforms to end tax evasion. We owe it to the people of this country to vote together across

* Not recorded

party lines to ensure that Parliament functions at its optimal capacity and deliver these laws in a just and time bound manner. We speak of a statutory Lokpal but our discussions cease at the point of its accountability to the people and the risk that it might itself become corrupt.

Madam Speaker, why not elevate the debate? Let us take it further and fortify the Lokpal Bill by making it a constitutional body like the Election Commission of India. I feel the time has come for us to seriously consider this idea.

Madam Speaker, laws and institutions are not enough. A representative, inclusive and accessible democracy is central to fighting corruption. Individuals have brought our country great gains. They have galvanized the people in the cause of freedom and development.

However, we must not weaken the democratic process. This process is often lengthy and lumbering. But it is so in order to be inclusive and fair. It provides a representative in transparent platform where ideas are translated into laws. A process divorced from the machinery of an elected Government that seeks to undo the checks and balances created to protect the supremacy of the Parliament of this House sets a dangerous precedent for our democracy.

Today, the proposed law is against corruption. Tomorrow, the target may be something less universally heralded. It may attack the plurality of our society and our democracy. India's biggest achievement is our democratic system. It is the life force of our nation. I believe we need more democracy within our political parties. I believe in Government funding of our political parties. I believe in empowering our youth in opening the doors of our closed political system in bringing fresh blood into politics and into this House. I believe in moving our democracy deeper and deeper into our villages and our cities. I know my faith in democracy is shared by Members of this

House. I know that regardless of their political affiliation, many of my colleagues work tirelessly to realize the ideals upon which our nation was built. The pursuit of truth is the greatest of these ideals. It won us our freedom. It gave us our democracy. Let us commit ourselves to truth and probity in public life. We owe it to the people of India.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri Sharad Yadav.

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad ji would you like to speak? You have given a suspension notice.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (AHMEDABAD EAST) : The hon'ble Prime Minister had given the assurance ... (Interruptions). When will the Lokpal bill be brought?

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Sharad Yadav ji are you to speak?

... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Yes, Madam

... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You speak.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Sharad Yadav ji is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : Sharad Yadav ji, you speak.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Please bring the Jan Lokpal Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : What do you object to? *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Madam Speaker, the river Ganga in the entire country especially in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : (Vidhisha) : Sharad ji, let this topic be finished first

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Sharad Ji, You have given the notice, so you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): I want to ask the Prime Minister what has happened to it? ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Sharad Yadav ji says.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Sharad Yadav Ji, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Sharad Yadav Ji, are you not speaking?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri P. Karunakaran.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Madam Speaker, both the Ganga and Yamuna rivers are in flood. All rivers including Kosi which originates from Nepal are causing destruction in Bihar. I would like to tell you this thing also that an important issue of the civil society is being raised by all. The hon'ble Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like to tell him that the impact of flood is visible in the entire country. He should take some immediate steps in this regard. Besides, I would like to say that the country is restless about what the hon'ble Member was just asking. In addition to that, I would also like to submit that discussion was going on for a very long time. We had appealed to the entire country yesterday that there is a Jan Lokpal Bill and a Government Lokpal Bill. How much progress has been made by the Government in this regard? ... *(Interruptions)* The Government should definitely say this thing with responsibility *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Sharad ji, your notice was about flood, the situation of flood.

.... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando', Shri Jagdambika Pal, Shri P.L. Punia and Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey associate themselves with the issue of Shri Sharad Yadavji.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices under Rule 193 from Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal. I have also received notices of Motion under Rule 184 from Dr. Bholu Singh and Shri Shailendra Kumar. The notices seek to raise discussion on the need for an effective and strong Lokpal Bill including discussion on private Lokpal Bills drafted by outside agencies.

I have also received notices from Sarvashri Jagdambika Pal, Sandeep Dikshit, Vijay Bahuguna and Bhakta Charan Das under Rule 193 for raising a discussion on the document 'Jan Lok Pal Bill' drafted

* Not recorded

by members of the Civil Society under the leadership of Shri Anna Hazare as also the proposals by prominent Civil Society groups and eminent citizens for addressing issues of corruption.

The notices have just been received. They are under my consideration and I will be giving my decision very early.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam, I thank you for giving me the permission to raise this issue during the 'Zero Hour', for this, I am thankful to you(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Bhola Singh ji says.

.... (Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam, you know that a railway bridge and a road bridge had been constructed over the river Ganga at Simariya Ghat on the year 1959 under the Ministry of Railway In the year 1959, Babu ji, Jagjiwan Ram ji was the Minister of Railways (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I have also given notice for raising an important issue (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER : You will be associated.

DR. BHOLA SINGH : At that time, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister and he had laid the foundation stone of that bridge. Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, the National Poet was with him at that time. Late Jagjiwan Ram ji was heading the team. Today,

that bridge of Simariya is on the death-bed. The movement of trains has been stopped as the bridge has been closed, the life of people has become difficult, the Government of Bihar is troubled. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government, the Ministry of Railways to save the Simariya Bridge from collapsing. Which is the symble of pride of India, which is a gift presented by Babu ji to the freedom fighters of Bihar. Another bridge should be constructed parallel to this bridge along with its repair and renovation. Through the House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Rest of the 'Zero Hour' matters will be taken up at the end of the day.

.... (Interruptions)

12.23 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

(i) Steps taken by the Government of India for relief and resettlement of Tamils in Sri Lanka—Contd.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Item No.11- Hon. Minister.

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Madam, I would start by thanking all the Members who participated in this discussion about the steps taken by Government of India for relief and resettlement of Tamils in Sri Lanka and other measures to promote their welfare.

Madam Speaker, I would like to start by making a mention of the mover of the motion my esteemed friend Shri T.R. Baalu who spoke with passion, who spoke with reason, and spoke who spoke with righteous indignation.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, I had

* Not recorded

also sought time to speak ... *(Interruptions)* From today, throughout Madhya Pradesh ... *(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker : This is a very sensitive Issue.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

... *(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : You will be given a chance to speak in the evening.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : I will definitely call you. became angry quick soon. Please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please sit down. [English] Nothing else will go on record.

... *(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Please sit down. You will be called. Sit down for now.

... *(Interruptions)**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Hon. Minister, you may please continue.

*(Interruptions) ...**

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker, however much I wanted to be present in this House, when the Leader of the DMK Party in Lok Sabha, my esteemed friend, Shri T.R. Baalu moved the motion, I could not

do so. He made a very well-reasoned and very well-received speech. ... *(Interruptions)* It was followed by yet another very elegant speech by my distinguished predecessor, Shri Jaswant Singh. Shri Jaswant Singh brought in, to this debate, some perspective. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. Hon. Minister, please continue.

*(Interruptions) ...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Let there be a discussion on Sri Lanka

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a very sensitive issue on Sri Lanka .

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We will do that also .

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going into the record, except what the hon. Minister says.

Hon. Minister, please continue.

*(Interruptions) ...**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): This is repeatedly being said. We are all concerned about the health of Shri Anna Hazare. Therefore, the Prime Minister made a fervent appeal yesterday to withdraw his fast, on behalf of the entire country. As far as I understand, that word is not used during the lifetime of a person. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, hon. Minister may continue.

... *(Interruptions)*

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* Not recorded

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going into the record except what the hon. Minister is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: At the outset, Madam, allow me to mention that I fully share the concerns and sentiments expressed by the hon. Members during the discussion regarding the Sri Lankan Tamils. . . .
(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, India-Sri Lanka bilateral relationships are based upon historical, cultural, ethnic and civilizational ties, and extensive people to people interactions. ...*(Interruptions)* In recent years, this relationship has become multi-faceted and Diverse. encompassing all areas of contemporary relations. ...*(Interruptions)* -

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Such an excellent discussion both place and such an excellent speech was given.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, what is it they are doing? Everyday, they are disturbing the House, whenever we want to discuss the Tamils' issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Let the discussion on Sri Lanka so on and let the Ministry reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, Speaker, for nearly three decades Sri Lanka has borne the brunt of terrorism. The long period of arms conflict in Sri Lanka came to an end in the month of May, 2009 which left around 300,000 internally displaced persons forced to shift in the camps set up by the Government. The

general devastation of the whole infrastructure in certain parts of Sri Lanka was total and emergency measures were needed to create infrastructure for the people to carry on their normal activities.

I would like to commend some of the speeches which were made with statesmanship and keeping the perspective of the friendly India-Sri Lanka bilateral relationship. Shri Baalu in his speech did provide some facts which certainly need to be appreciated by this House and certainly need to be addressed by the Government of India, more particularly by the Government of Sri Lanka.

I would like to commend the speech of my distinguished predecessor. In his own elegant manner, he put the issue in the right perspective. I think it was one of those contributions which certainly has made what kind of a relationship two sovereign nations who are very associated with each other can maintain. I certainly would be guided by the experience, by the statesmanship of hon. Members like Shri Jaswant Singh in steering the external policy of this great country of ours.

Madam, Speaker, there could be differences in emphasis when bilateral relationships are concerned but the Foreign Policy of any country has to be a flowing one. The Government will have to carry on with the same set of policies when the Governments change over. The present Government will continue to be guided by all the cumulative wisdom and experience of all the Members of this hon. House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Madam Speaker, the Tamil problem is much more serious than is being depicted by the hon. Minister. History is witness that Bangladesh is the most apt example of the situation in Tamil Nadu from amongst our neighbour. Hence, this is a serious issue. If there is an influx of Tamilians who are feeling oppressed there

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into our country then what will we do. So we should engage with our neighbouring country to find a concrete solution to this problem. We have to find a solution to this problem to help the people there who are facing oppression and devastation. Just holding talks will not be enough, we have to take some strict steps also.

[English]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I am thankful to hon. Member Sharad Yadav Ji for drawing my attention to the problems faced both by our country and by those who are come in to our country as refugees. I was a Member of this House since 1971 when the Bangladesh crisis took place. I very vividly remember when Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister walked into this House one evening and then declared that Bangladesh has become free. So, I was a witness to that historic moment.

Even, at that point of time, the immediate provocation for India's intervention in Bangladesh was the number of refugees who were coming into our country and thereby creating a situation in our country and as a result of that, we had to take certain steps and only Shrimati Indira Gandhi could have taken those steps. I remember it with the great pride and gratitude.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): We do not have a leader like Shrimati Indira Gandhi now, that is the problem, which Tamils are facing. That is the thing. The Government is not taking action... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker... *(Interruptions)* I cannot be intervened in such a manner unless I yield ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is not yielding.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him. We had a long debate.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly speak out in plain language that human rights are violated in Sri Lanka. Lakhs of Tamilians are being killed ... *(Interruptions)* The language should not be like that. The Government of India has to recognize that lakhs of Tamilians are dying because there is no water, no medicine, no clothing and no infrastructure. It cannot be said. The Government of India has a responsibility because of their Tamil origin, we cannot condemn the human rights violation and this problem of human rights violation has to be condemned by the Government of India.

MADAM SPEAKER: Is a debate going on once again? Let him reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I would request to hon. Minister to condemn the human rights violation that is taking place in Sri Lanka.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam Speaker, I have not come to the stage of addressing the human rights violations. Perhaps, in the course of my response to the debate, I might perhaps make a reference to the human rights violations which have been found in Sri Lanka. I will come to that. But, there is some kind of a sequence in the formulation of a speech and I am just going step by step.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that since the end of the conflict in Sri Lanka, the focus of Government of India has been shifted to the welfare and well being of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. Rehabilitation and rebuilding their lives have been the highest and the most immediate priority. It is exactly this, which Government of India has been attempting to assist in our efforts in cooperation with the Sri Lankan Government.

The Prime Minister announced in June, 2009 a grant of Rs. 500 crore for relief, rehabilitation and

(Shri S.M. Krishna) resettlement work in Sri Lanka. Hon. Members might say that it is not enough but we also have limitations. We also have severe limitations on our resources.

So, within the parameters of what we can afford, we have been able to do this much. We have assured the Sri Lankan Government that we would be willing to continue to do more as and when the necessity arises.

Towards the humanitarian effort, India despatched 2.5 lakh family relief packs, deployed an emergency field hospital, two consignments of medicines for the use of Internally Displaced Persons, conducted an artificial limb fitment camp and deployed seven de-mining teams in Northern Sri Lanka.

Madam, Speaker, it is necessary for the House to remember that the whole of Northern Part of Sri Lanka was heavily mined and for Internally Displaced Persons to go back to their original settlements, the immediate thing, the pre-requisite for that was to have our de-mining team making it safe for those who wanted to go back to settle in their original villages and hamlets.

India also gifted more than 10,400 MTs of shelter material and four lakh cement bags for the IDPs. To revive the agricultural activities in Northern Sri Lanka, India gifted 95,000 agricultural starter packs. Most of these Tamils used to eke their livelihood by resorting to agriculture. So, it was incumbent on our part and it was conveyed by the Sri Lankan Government that it is necessary for us to provide some succour for those agriculturists who wanted to start afresh. We also provided seeds and we provided 500 tractors for the use by the IDPs to revive their agricultural activities.

Madam, Speaker, I myself went to Sri Lanka and spent five days. Let me place on record my sense of appreciation to the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri)
Madam Speaker, I will not say much. I would just like to say that the government might make arrangements for their food, lodging and bear all expenses towards their stay in the country but what would happen to their property worth crores of rupees that they would leave behind. They would not be able to recover the value of the property they leave behind. What is your opinion in this regard? The Tamilians who come here will be leaving behind their agricultural land, their business, their houses and property worth crores of rupees. What will the government do to reimburse this loss?

[English]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Well, I think, that point also needs to be taken up with the Government of Sri Lanka. I think, that is a point which the hon. Member Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, has made and we have taken it up with them. Those displaced persons if they to go back to their villages and hamlets, in order to pursue whatever avocation they were in, then, I think, certain basic things have to be provided to them. Yes, they did have property and that has to be re-conveyed back to them. It has to be demarcated to them. I think, this is a process which will take some time and the Government of India will continue to impress upon the Sri Lankan authorities ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Since he intervened, I was replying to him.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please keep addressing the Chair and do not yield every time.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: So, I am not supposed to turn to the right! I would keep looking at the Chair.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please adopt a middle path.

SHRI S.M.KRISHNA: I would keep looking between Madam Speaker and my notes. I would not look elsewhere.

The Government of India has given Line of Credit of about 800 million dollars for the restoration for some of the railway lines. When I went to Sri Lanka, I did initiate some work on some railway tracks which IRCON and other railway agencies have been doing. The harbours also have to be restored and some stadiums have to be reconstructed including the Cultural Centre at Jaffna and Vocational Training Centres at Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya.

The Government of India is also taking up projects in Northern Sri Lanka which were very badly devastated. In the field of education and health, for the repair of school buildings and supply of equipment to upgrade hospitals, the Government has set aside funds for taking up these projects of a humanitarian nature. In 2009-10, it spent Rs. 69 crore and in 2010-11, it spent Rs. 94 crore towards the welfare, relief, resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPs. The Government has allocated Rs. 290 crore for the purpose in 2011-12.

Our primary objective in all that we are doing in Sri Lanka is to ensure the welfare and wellbeing of Sri Lankan Tamils including IDPs and to assist in the development of Northern Sri Lanka. I am happy to convey to the House that according to information available to us, around 2,90,000 IDPs have gone back to their homes and around 10,000 more may be there. Amongst those 2,90,000 IDPs, I do not exactly know how many are left. An assessment is being made as to how many of them still have their houses intact, and I am sure, in the course of the conflict, they would also have been very badly damaged. So, it is necessary for us to think in terms of rehabilitating their houses also.

Some Members have raised the issue of the Report of the UN Secretary General's Panel of Experts

on Accountability in Sri Lanka. India has taken note of the Report. We have heard the views of the Sri Lankan Government including the assessment of the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka who was here in the month of May this year. During my meeting with him, and also in Colombo, when TROIKA met, I had taken it up in the strongest possible terms that it is necessary for Sri Lanka to address the human rights violation. India has always championed the cause of human rights which is so very dear to us. Right from the days of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, we have always advocated very vehemently about human rights. So, we have exactly done that with the present regime in Sri Lanka.

It may be recalled that the Panel was set up by the UN Secretary General with the objective of advising him on developments in Sri Lanka particularly in the last stages of conflict in 2009.

In general, there are still questions on the Report and the issue has not so far come up for discussion in the formal agenda of any relevant UN inter-Governmental body. It could come up. I will go to the United Nations in the month of September. I am sure that not only India but also many other countries which are equally concerned about the human rights violations there. There are other countries which are as much worked up as India is. We certainly will work in coordination with all the other countries which share our perception. Our perception is a very constructive one. We do not want to endanger our relationship with Sri Lanka. But none-the-less, every country has certain parameters on human rights. All of us are bound by those parameters. To that extent, the Government of India stands committed for the human rights. If there are violations, I think, the Sri Lankan Government initially must make its own enquiries, its own investigations in a manner which is transparent. So, it should not be a make-believe one. It has to be transparent and it has to be a very honest approach. The Government of Sri Lanka have conveyed to us

(Shri S.M. Krishna) that they are willing to do that and they are in the process of doing that.

The Government of India has repeatedly called upon the Government of Sri Lanka to be mindful of the welfare and safety of the civilians caught in the cross fires when the clashes were raging, when the conflict was raging. I think innocent persons were caught in the cross fires. ... *(Interruptions)* So, it is necessary that we will have to address that enough *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...**

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Members have referred to a media interview by the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka. We have noted it. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we will have this at the end .

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you keep replying. Otherwise, this would become a full-fledged discussion once again.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: In the end we will have some questions. Let him complete. Then, if you think it proper, then in the end we can have a few questions, not many.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Shri Patasani, I heard your speech yesterday *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, if you address the Chair, I think, it will solve many problems.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: On the concerns expressed by some Members on the issue of Indian fishermen in the waters between India and Sri Lanka, Madam Speaker allow me to reiterate at the very outset that the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen, have always received the highest priority by the Government.

There have been reports of incidents of attacks on the Indian fishermen allegedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. The Government of India, through diplomatic channels, have consistently and immediately taken up any reported incident involving arrest or violence against the Indian fishermen to ensure their safety and security; and their early release and repatriation.

Madam, Speaker, the Government has conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstance and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner. The Sri Lankan side while denying that their Navy was involved, has promised to seriously investigate some of the incidents which my learned friend, Shri Baalu has drawn the attention of this august House. A lot of other hon. Members have also drawn the attention.

During the meetings with my Sri Lankan counterpart in February, 2011 in Thimpu and again in the month of May, 2011 when he came to India, I not only conveyed our deep concern at the violence unleashed against our fishermen, but also stressed the need to ensure that these incidents do not recur. In the Joint Press Release issued in May 2011, India and Sri Lanka agreed that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner. I think that is the basic understanding that Sri Lanka and India have come about the problems of the fishermen.

Here, it may not be out of place for me to convey to this august House that very often fishermen go off to catch fish. They are not concerned Madam, Speaker

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about international maritime boundaries. They are ignorant of that. As a result of that there are cases where our fishermen, who are Tamil speaking, have crossed over the maritime boundaries into the Sri Lankan waters and the Sri Lankan Tamil-speaking fishermen have similarly crossed over to our waters. I think we, as Government, tried to bring about an understanding between the Unions of fishermen between the two countries. I think they had a meeting which was not very encouraging, but we have not given it up. We will be continuing to insist that the fishermen's Unions must have periodical meetings so that the issues can be sorted out.

Madam, according to our records, there were six cases of Indian fishermen who died during 2011. We learnt about the death of Shri Pandiyan on 12th January, 2011 and that of Shri Jayakumar on 23rd January, 2011. Four other fishermen from Tamil Nadu were reported missing on 5th April, 2011 and their bodies were found subsequently. In all these cases, the High Commission of India in Colombo took up the matter almost on the very same day when they received information about the death of Indian fishermen.

It is very important to note here that following the India-Sri Lanka Joint Statement on Fishing Arrangements of 26th October, 2008, the incidents involving Indian fishermen declined significantly. In this connection, if I can place certain facts year-wise, it might provide an occasion for the House to appreciate how the situation has improved over a period of time. In the year 2008, the fishermen arrested were 1,456, reported missing was one and reported death was five.

13.00 hrs.

In 2009, Madam, the numbers came down drastically. It was 127 and no one was reported missing and no one was reported dead. In 2010, it was 34 and there was nobody who was missing and one reported dead. In 2011, till 16th of August, the

reports available with the Ministry of External Affairs are that 164 have been arrested and nobody is reported missing and 6 reported dead.

As per the information available as of now, there are no Indian fishermen in Sri Lankan jails on charges of fishing-related violations. At the same time, in 2010, a total of 352 and in 2011 till 16th August, 131 Sri Lankan fishermen were apprehended by our authorities. A total of 104 Sri Lankan fishermen are still in Indian custody.

Madam Speaker, we have been encouraged by the existence of the structured dialogue mechanism between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Tamil National Alliance. We were concerned with the recent break down and the resulting stalemate. But now we encourage both the parties to the dialogue to resume purposeful discussions towards arriving at a genuine political settlement.

The Government of India is of the view that the end of the conflict in Sri Lanka provided an opportunity to pursue a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, acceptable to all the communities in Sri Lanka including the Tamils. It has to be, however, kept in mind that this is a longstanding issue and Sri Lanka is going through its internal processes. The sooner Sri Lanka can come to a political arrangement within which all the communities feel comfortable, and which works for all of them, the better. The Government of India will do whatever it can to support this process.

In this context, our emphasis has been to persuade the Sri Lankan Government to move towards a new system of institutional reforms, including a devolution package, building upon the 13th Amendment. The Joint Press Statement issued on May 17 after the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister's visit to Delhi stated this position. We would continue to impress on the Sri Lankan Government to pursue these institutional reforms so that the Tamil people

(Shri S.M. Krishna) will have a feeling that they are equal citizens of Sri Lanka and that they can lead a life of dignity and self-respect as equals in that Island nation.

We have also noted the President of Sri Lanka's decision announced yesterday to withdraw the state of emergency when it lapses at the end of this month. This, in our view, is a very welcome step. We hope that this will be followed by effective steps leading to genuine national reconciliation in that country.

Some hon. Members referred to fishing rights for the Indian fishermen at Katchativu Island *(Interruptions)* I wish to bring it to the notice of this august House that our fishermen have access to visit the Island for two purposes, according to the 1974 Agreement.

According to 1974 Agreement, it was decided between our two Governments that Katchatheevu is part of Sri Lankan Island. It falls within the territorial jurisdiction of Sri Lanka and the international waters. But we entered into an understanding.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): This was not a political solution; this was a bureaucratic solution at that point of time. It was by exchange of letters between the two External Affairs Secretaries. It was only an Executive Order. It was not a political decision *(Interruptions)* We will have a discussion further separately. Before he concludes, I want to ask only three questions. Please allow me. The Minister has yielded *(Interruptions)* Whether the Government of India have any relevant information for a time-bound political solution as per the 13th Amendment, and that too in the context of a statement by the Defence Secretary, who has said, "LTTE has gone, political solution not necessary?"

My second question is whether the Government of India will come forward to plead before the United Nations Organization for an enquiry by an international agency pertaining to the large scale human rights

violation? Lastly, are you aware of the genocide of Tamil race in Sri Lanka from 1983 to 2009 by Sri Lankan Administration? Is it not your responsibility? ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Baaluji, let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU : I am completing, Madam. This is the last sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Won't you allow the last sentence? These are the questions for which he has to answer. I am the mover of the Motion. Don't you give time?

MADAM SPEAKER: First, let him complete. Then, I would give you a chance.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU : That is why, I am completing, Madam. Is it not your responsibility to expose the perpetrators before the world as war criminals for having committed human rights violations? These are the three questions. Let him answer, Madam.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I was talking about Katchatheevu. I wish to bring to the attention of this august House that our fishermen have access to Katchatheevu Island only for purposes of taking rest, according to an understanding reached between two countries, and also to dry their nets. Then, to attend the annual Saint Anthony Festival there and that the rights do not cover fishing around Katchatheevu Island.

We will have to also bear in mind the fact that as per the Agreements we have concluded with Sri Lanka in 1974 and 1976, Katchatheevu Island lies on the Sri Lankan side of the maritime boundary. These Agreements were laid before Parliament. Therefore, as far as the Government of India is concerned, the issue

of maritime boundary between India and Sri Lanka, and consequently, that of sovereignty over Katchatheevu Island is a matter which has been settled.

In 2009, a Delegation of Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu visited Sri Lanka, including the camps where the Internally Displaced Persons were staying. In their Report, they had mentioned that the facilities at the camps were reasonable.

During a very recent meeting, the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka in India, who called on the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has conveyed the invitation of President of Sri Lanka to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to visit Sri Lanka.

He has also invited a Parliamentary Team not only from Tamil Nadu but also from other areas of this country to visit Sri Lanka, including Northern Sri Lanka. The hon. Leader of the Opposition Shrimati Sushma Swaraj has been invited by the hon. Speaker of Sri Lanka to visit Sri Lanka and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj has accepted the invitation. She is scheduled to visit Sri Lanka in the third week of September. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Madam, I had asked three questions and he is not answering to those questions *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please give him a chance to answer.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Madam, the External Affairs Ministry uses a very flowery language and he is going by whatever the External Affairs Ministry officials have briefed him *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...**

SHRI T.R. BAALU : The Government should find a political solution to this problem *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Madam, I am amazed at Mr. Baalu's interpretation. I am the External Affairs Minister of this country. I have the brief from the External Affairs Ministry and I have to go according to the brief. I cannot create surprises. We are dealing with the relationship between two sovereign countries and, I think, that has to be appreciated *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU : They have committed human rights violations. UN committee has already brought out the report. We are not satisfied with the reply of the Minister ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.17 hrs.

**The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen
Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.**

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the CHAIR)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the

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** Treated as laid on the Table

Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to accord approval to the proposal of State Government of Kerala for sanction of funds for construction and repair of roads in the State

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): The State of Kerala has about 1.5 lakh kilometers of roads with hundred percent connectivity to the villages. Out of these, the PWD maintains about 4341 kms State Highways and 18,900 kms MDR. The State receives rainfall for more than seven months in a year which causes heavy damage to the roads. Earlier, the Central Government Schemes like Central Road Fund, Interstate Connectivity Scheme and Economic Importance Scheme have helped in the improvement and development of many roads in the State.

The State Government has submitted a proposal of Rs. 1620.57 crores for improvement of the State roads under the above schemes. I urge upon the Central Government to take an early favourable action in this matter.

(ii) Need to construct dwelling units for those people who have lost their houses due to flood and incidents of fire in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

(Translation)

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich): My parliamentary constituency Bahraich is an extremely backward area of Uttar Pradesh. It is situated at the Indo-Nepal border. The river waters flowing down from Nepal cause floods and massive devastation take place in the area. Thousands of houses collapse and incidents of fire also wreak havoc every year in several villages. A large number of houses are gutted due to fire. The assistance provided to these people is very meagre and they are not covered under

any scheme for construction of houses, as a result of which they are doomed to live under the open sky. The people there are very poor, they are not in a position to construct their houses on their own.

I urge upon the government to cover the affected families whose houses have been destroyed due to flood or fire in my parliamentary constituency, Bahraich, under some scheme for construction of houses.

(iii) Need to restore examination system in CBSE schools and to do away with automatic promotion system

[English]

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): I request the Central Government to withdraw automatic promotion system in the CBSE schools. This system will create total chaos in our education system. I appreciate the intention of the Government to provide all children in the country a full course of primary schooling. This aim should be fulfilled in letter and spirit along with the meaningful provisions of Right to Education Act. However, excluding examination from schooling system will have an adverse impact on our budding generation. Examination is a method to evaluate the understanding of a student, so that a teacher can examine the strength and weakness of his or her disciples. It is helpful to eradicate the ignorance of students through examination. But, automatic promotion system does not have this advantage. Mere adherence to automatic promotion system cannot fulfil the grand mission, in which Right to Education Act aims intended to achieve. Since Right to Education Act aims to provide qualitative change in our society, I request you to kindly reintroduce examination system in our CBSE schools.

(iv) Need to stop the smuggling of fireworks and put a ban on its sale in the country to protect the interest of indigenous fireworks industries particularly that of Sivakasi

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): In our country, every year during Diwali, people celebrate with

great happiness and use firecrackers at that time. This has been the practice for many years and firecrackers made at Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu are used across the country. The factories manufacture firecrackers at Sivakasi employ around 2 lakh people on this project where many men and women work hard to make firecrackers for the happiness of the people in all parts of the country for one day *i.e.* on Diwali. People in Sivakasi work for 300 days in a year to produce the firecrackers and the economy of Sivakasi depend on this industry.

Now-a-days, the fireworks industry in Sivakasi is facing severe problem due to smuggling of fireworks from China into India by ships and is sold across the country at very cheap price.

I urge upon the Government to make necessary arrangement to keep a vigil on the seaports of India through which the Chinese fireworks are smuggled and the State police can be advised to take steps to check and take action on those who sell the smuggled goods in our country in order to protect the livelihood of employees working in fireworks industries in Sivakasi.

(v) Need to provide safe drinking water in the country

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Drinking water or potable water is water of sufficiently high quality that can be consumed or used with low risk of immediate or long-term harm. Several parts of India are facing an immense challenge to meet the basic needs of water. One of the impediments in meeting the national goal of 'Health For All' is the inability of successive governments in providing safe drinking water to all villages and settlements in the country. Rivers which once were source of drinking water and irrigation have turned into muddy water. The same is processed but still it is not safe to be used for drinking purpose.

Though, rural water supply is a state subject, considering the magnitude of the problem, the Central

Government has introduced several schemes like the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna (PMGY). The ARWSP is currently implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission. Though there has been an enormous flow of funds to the programme, but the achievements have been meagre.

Even in the capital city of Delhi, Municipal Corporation is supplying non-drinkable ground water in West Delhi and charging for that. People are forced to buy drinking water.

Besides, a number of water supply systems have failed due to poor operation and maintenance. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to implement a participatory, demand-driven approach instead of a centrally managed scheme.

(vi) Need to make river Sariswa passing, through East Champaran District in Bihar, pollution free

(Translation)

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (West Champaran): The polluted waters of Sariswa river which flows down from Nepal to enter Raxaul division in East Champaran in Bihar is giving rise to serious diseases among there sands of people and lakhs of animals and birds and causing deaths in large numbers. There are a number of factories along the banks of this river in Nepal and the river has become polluted due to other reasons also.

I would like to urge the Union Government to take the steps to free the said Sariswa river of pollution.

(vii) Need to fix quota of admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas for children with deceased father and children of State Government employees

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul) : Only the children of Central Government employees are given priority for grant of admission to Kendriya Vidydayas

would like to request that those children who have lost their father or who are not supported by their father or children of employees of state governments should be given priority in admission so that the children belonging to these categories get the opportunity to study in such schools and they would get a better future and could be moulded into good citizens of the country.

Today, in the era of Right to Education, I demand a quota for admission of such children in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(viii) Need to include Dumka, Godda, Deoghar, Jamtara, Pakur and Sahibganj districts of Jharkhand under Integrated Action Plan naxal hit districts

[English]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Santhal Pargana region is severely under the influence of Naxalism. No doubt, the spread of Naxalism is an indication of the sense of desperation and alienation that is sweeping over large sections of Jharkhand's Santhal Pargana region, who are dispossessed in their own homeland. Approximately 75% people of this region are below poverty line. The literacy rate is the lowest and the government projects are not helping at all to overcome this problem because of deep rooted corruption and non-utilization of resources. All Central Schemes, like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes, Backward Region Grant Fund etc. are unutilized or highly underutilized. Due to this very reason, local people give shelter to Naxalities in utter ignorance as they are not connected with the development process. If something concrete is not done at the earliest, the situation may turn explosive.

In this background, I strongly request that all the Six districts (Dumka, Godda, Deoghar, Jamtara, Pakur and Sahibganj) of Santhal Pargana region should also be included in the list of District seriously infested with the Naxalism and should be included under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

(ix) Need to deploy 'Fire Watcher' and 'Guards' for safety of forests and crops in Himachal Pradesh under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

[Translation]

SHRI.VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Rural Development that the provision to appoint 'Fire Watcher and Guards for safety of forests and crops in the list of the works to be performed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme should be made, which is non existent at present. I would like to apprise the House that in hilly areas, particularly in Himachal Pradesh several times devastating fire breaks out during summer all of a sudden engulfing and destroying forest wealth to the tune of millions and life saving herbs and wild animals of rare species. However, the forest department is not adequately equipped with resources and manpower to douse or control fire and in the make of enforcement of Forest Conservation Act 1980 the local people do not cooperate in saving forests since they do have the right of afforestation but do not reserve the right to enjoy its benefits. Similarly, the crops of farmers in hilly areas get destroyed by wild animals, but there is absence of a provision of safety from these animals, since there is a ban on poaching of wild animals. Therefore, it is requested that provision to appoint 'fire watcher' to save the forests from fire and 'Guards' to save corps in Himachal Pradesh should be made.

(x) Need to construct a rail over bridge at level crossing in Matakutta, District Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Matakutta railway crossing of Mughal Sarai on Mughal Sarai - Gaya railway section in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh remains closed most of the time as a result of which there are long queues of general public including vehicles on either side of the railway crossing on Alinagar - Sakaldiha road. The students going to

school have to face a lot of inconvenience owing to closure of the railway crossing. The seriously ill patients have to suffer heavy loss of life due to inability to reach hospital in time. Mughal Sarai being the only main city of district Chandauli faces a heavy foot fall of public in thousands from Mughal Sarai - Sakaldiha road for reasons of trade, employment and purchase of goods etc. Matakutta railway crossing is the main road to enter the Mughal sarai city and the closure of which for most of the time is a harassment of the masses and they become agitated leading to the apprehension of law and order situation.

Therefore, the Government is requested to construct a rail over bridge at level crossing on Matakutta railway crossing at Mughal sarai - Gaya rail section in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh.

(xi) Need to set up a 'Handicraft Museum' at Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh showcasing the artefacts made by artisans of city

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (Sambhal): My parliamentary Constituency, Sambhal and district Moradabad is famous as brass city. It is also called artisan city and it contributes foreign exchange to the tune of about three thousand crore rupees to the government coffers each year. One major problem which lakhs the artisans face here is their antique items to the potential buyers of the country and abroad nor are the buyers aware of the location from where they can get such items. That is why lakhs of artisans have been demanding for years that a 'Handicraft Museum' should be set up in Moradabad district, known as brass city across the world. It is very essential that a craft museum *i.e.* "handicraft Museum" is set up there.

Therefore, it is my request that a big 'handicraft Museum' be set up in district and city Moradabad at the earliest to that the lakhs of artisans may get an opportunity to showcase their antique items to the potential buyers.

(xii) Need to augment passenger facilities at Nalanda Railway Station in Bihar

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): There is acute shortage of following passenger amenities in my Parliamentary Constituency Nalanda which comes under East Central Railway of Danapur Division:-

There is only one counter each at PRS, Harnaut, Islampur, Rajgir, Bihar Sharif and Nalanda stations which operates from 8 A.M to 2 P. M where as more than 100 tickets are sold daily at all the counters. There is a need to increase the working hours of all the counters up to 8 p.m. There is a need to set up additional counters at PRS centres. There is a need to post ECRC at Nalanda PRS centre. The approach road to Bihar Sharif and Harnaut station is in dilapidated condition, it should be repaired immediately.

There is no facility of drinking water at Nalanda Railway station. There Drinking water should be provided immediately.

It is my demand that the government restore all the passenger amenities in my parliamentary constituency immediately.

(xiii) Need to set up a Rubber Research Institute in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): In Kulasekaram, in Tamil Nadu thousand hectares of Rubber trees are grown and rubber is harvested in large scale every day. The majority of population in Kanyakumari district is depending on rubber related occupation. Research and Development in these areas will improve the socio-economic status of the people. In Kanyakumari, 19,233 hectares rubber plantations are available which produce 24,020 tonnes of rubber annually. There are 65 numbers of large growers and 570 numbers of small growers in Kanyakumari district.

In my district, the largest producer is Arasu (Government) Rubber Corporation. It provides direct employment to around 2000 people and indirect employment to around 2000 people. In order to increase the quality and growth of Rubber, an institution for rubber research is very much needed in my Constituency. Tamil Nadu Rubber Research Institute will be of much help and assistance to the rubber growers. It will contribute manifold in increasing the productivity of Rubber in Tamil Nadu.

(xiv) Need to release funds to provide educational facilities to people in Yavatmal-Washim Parliamentary Constituency III Maharashtra

(Translation)

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI (Yavatmal-Washim): My Parliamentary Constituency is a tribal dominated area. Tribals including families living in urban and rural areas lack adequate educational facilities. The Union Government should open schools such as Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Jawahar Vidyalaya etc. for providing adequate education avenues. The tribal areas need to be given special attention and the Union Government should allocate additional funds for this purpose.

Hence, I request the Union Government to provide adequate educational infrastructure in rural and urban areas including tribal regions. The funds required to meet the said demands should be allocated immediately and the deprived families should be provided education and necessary steps in this direction should be taken.

(xv) Need to formulate a comprehensive scheme for development of naxal-affected States in the country

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamu): I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the rapidly spreading problem of naxalism in the country.

Unemployment, starvation, drought, socio-economic development and lack of education are the problems that have given rise to naxalism.

Naxalism cannot be ended by running drives such as green hunt. This would only serve to give publicity to naxalism amongst the gullible public and the problem would be aggravated.

Establishment of cottage and large industries, provision of irrigation water in states and districts which have become wastelands due to lack of water and irrigation and efforts to improve relations between the police and the public are the need of the hour. Schools should be opened in all villages having a population of five hundred and arrangements to provide employment to all should be made. Such developmental works would serve to end naxalism.

Schemes worth up to two lakh only should be taken up for development under IAP, and the participation of local MPs should be ensured so that the maximum number of the poor are able to avail its benefits and the practice of taking up large schemes to benefit rich people by floating large tenders should be avoided.

Hence, I want the Union Government to lay a network for special development of naxal affected states so that naxalism could be out through development and industrialisation.

(xvi) Need to run Kalingautkal Express (Train Nos. 18477 and 18478) from Cuttack to Chakradharpur via Keonjhar- Banspani- Padapahar- Chaibasa.

SHRI MADHU KODA (Singhbhum): After the Gyaneshwari train accident, Train No. 18477/ 18478 Kalinga Utkal Express has been running on a diverted route, *i.e.*, Jharsugda - Sambalpur - Cuttack - Bhuwaneshwar for more than a year. Train facility will be available for the passengers of Keonjhar and West Singhbhum districts when train no. 18477/ 18478 is run on the Cuttack-Keonjhar-Banspani-Padapahar-

Chaibasa-Chakradharpur rail route. The general public have to face difficulties due to non-availability of long passenger trains from Keonjhar and Chaibasa. It is to be noted that Keonjhar and Chaibasa are important regions with the view point of mining industries. There is ultra modern arrangements of transportation of goods by railways in this region, but passenger trains are unavailable. Train No. 18477/18478 Kalinga Utkal Express should be run on Cuttack-Keonjhar-Banspani-Padapahar-Chaibasa-Chakradharpur rail route in public interest.

14.18 Hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193—Contd.

(ii) Jan Lokpal Bill

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : None of the MPs' speech will go on record. Only the reply of the hon'ble Minister will go on record.

.... (Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Today the Members from the Bhartiya Janata Party emphasized upon this thing in the House. ... (Interruptions) They included Shri Yashwant Sinha and some other Members who were asking about what the Government was doing (Interruptions) So, it became necessary that we might request Madam Speaker to take up this issue today and on the other hand, Madam Speaker had herself said this thing here that she would like to take up the notices which the Members had moved there (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please keep quiet.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am standing, will you not let me speak?

.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You just keep quiet for a while, let me speak. Please sit down.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Today in the morning, Madam Speaker had announced that she had received notices and we shall make a supplementary list of notices and take them up after circulation.

.... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : They do not want any discussion on this (Interruptions) What is your stand? (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : Tell us, what is your stand? You do not want a discussion?... (Interruptions)....

[Translation]

You say something outside and something else inside the House. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Shri Yashwant Sinha and other senior members of BJP who are objecting to it. ... (Interruptions) It was your demand to the Government ... (Interruptions) You were wanting it in the morning (Interruptions) You were asking as to what is the proposal... (Interruptions) Now, their tactic is duplicity... (Interruptions) Sir, this is the duplicity of BJP... interruptions

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only Shri Sandeep

* Not recorded

Dikshit's words will go on record, nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, first of all I would like to request that the Bharatiya Janata Party's (Interruptions)....

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : You were demanding in the morning ...(Interruptions)

14.23 hrs.

At this stage Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please go to your seat to speak.

...(Interruptions)

14.23½

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

... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 3.30 p.m.

14.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.

15.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock. (Shri Inder Singh Namdhari in the Chair)

MOTION RE: TWENTIETH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up Private Members' Business Shri Uday Singh to move the Motion.

* Not recorded

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 25 August, 2011.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 25 August, 2011.”

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) Special Status to state of Bihar - (contd.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up Item No. 13 Shrimati Putul Kumari to continue.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have again got an opportunity to continue the discussion on Bihar.

As I have submitted earlier that I am filled with mixed feeling of sorrow and happiness while participating in this debate that even after six decades of independence, we are discussing this issue because Bihar is an extremely backward state that sometimes we ask for a special package for Bihar and sometimes for a special status for the state. Our country India which we claim to be a developing country, has substantial foreign exchange reserves. Despite the fact, some of the states are so backward that we have to raise this matter time and again in this August House.

Before I submit the reasons for the dismal state of Bihar, I would like to narrate the glorious past of the state. Today, we talk of the democratic system and have been elected public representatives under such a democratic system (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please maintain silence in the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI : Lichhavi dynasty of Bihar had introduced this glorious system in ancient India. This democratic system was introduced in Vaishali region of Bihar. Anga region was part of Bihar and Angika was the official language. Shri Shahnawaz Bhai hail from the region which is called the land of Karna, the generous king who handed over his protective shield and the orbs to the beggar though he was well aware that the beggar at his doorstep is none other than God himself and that he will die if he gave away the shield and the orbs. While knowing everything, this greatest epitome of generosity Mahaveer Karna gave away his shield and the orbs. That land is part of Bihar. Mithila region was part of Bihar where Mandan Mishra was a learned scholar. After learning about his intellectualism Shankaracharya visited the place to have a debate with him. While trying to find out the house of Mandana, Sankaracharya asked for directions and he was told to go straight and where he found a caged parrot chanting the Vedas and the ancient philosophy, he would know that he had reached Mandana's place. Bihar is the land where Gautam Buddha and Mahavir Jain were enlightened. The message of truth and non-violence spread all over the world from the land of Bihar. There are excellent centres of learning like Vikramshila and Nalanda University which could be developed as Model Universities in the existing education sector.

Sir, now I would like to narrate the role of Bihar in the freedom struggle of Modern India(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Putul ji, you are narrating the glory of Bihar, hence, everybody should listen it carefully. You should come forward and make your speech from here.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI : Sir, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India after completing his studies in South Africa. Thereafter, he went to his mentor and submitted that he would like to be a part of freedom struggle. To this, his mentor told him that he had recently returned from abroad, hence, first of all he should visit the entire country and make sure that he

didn't stay anywhere for more than a day and then, meet him after one year and tell him about his decision. Mahatma Gandhi visited his mentor Gopal Krushna Gokhale after one year and said to him(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please maintain silence. Putul ji is making good speech. I would request the House to carefully listen to her.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI : Sir, it is a very sensitive issue. I would urge that everybody should pay attention towards my speech .. Bihar was not as backward as it is today. I would like to narrate the glorious past of Bihar. After a gap of one year, Mahatma Gandhi went to his mentor Gokhale and said that his intentions are clear and firm, he would like to be a part of the freedom struggle and he had decided to start his campaign from Bihar because the soil of Bihar seemed to be full of energy.

Hon'ble Sir, the naturally fertile soil of Bihar has been a source of political inspiration. Various kinds of minerals, *i.e.*, coal, mica, and bauxite are found there. World famous silk, tussar, Madhubain painting of the Mithila region which are appreciated all over the world are made there.

The soil of Bihar is fertile, hence, it is termed as the rice belt. In Bihar, various varieties of aromatic and good quality rice are produced. Bihar is rich in resources. The people of Bihar are hardworking and honest, then what is the reason behind the backwardness of the State? Why is it so that today sometimes we ask for a special package for Bihar and sometimes for a special status for the State. Let us go back in time in order to understand development story of Bihar. Destiny of Bihar has changed over a period of time. The people exploited its resources. The coal produced in Bihar has been transported to other States through rail route. Mineral resources of Bihar are transported to other States but factories are not set up in the State of Bihar. The State has not received the benefits of its natural resources, *i.e.*, minerals and coal. The factories are set up in other State and as a result, their economy gets strengthened. The other States made progress and large factories are set up there and people of Bihar are continuing to work in those factories. Hence, economy of these States is strengthened. These

(Shrimati Putul Kumari) States have made progress but Bihar is far lagging behind in terms of development. Development work has come to a standstill in the State.

Sir, you are aware that if two lines are parallel lines but one line is longer than another, then one line automatically become shorter as per the rules of the Geometry. Similar rules apply to Bihar. No one is responsible for dismal State of Bihar. Other States have made progress but Bihar remains unaffected. Mineral resources of Bihar are being exploited. Young people of the State continue to work in other States. These people continue to contribute to strengthen the economy of other States. Hence, Bihar remains a poor State. People of Bihar continue to be engaged in construction of BSF roads in North-Eastern States and Kashmir valley far away from their families in Bihar. But people of Bihar are always victimized in case of any criminal incident. These people have been made escape goat in any unforeseen incident. Whenever a criminal incident takes place, the people from the State are held responsible. People of Bihar and UP are being blamed for spreading litter. Whenever violence erupts or incident of bomb blast takes place, I do not wish to mention name. But, recently when incident of serial bomb blast took place in Mumbai, then one of the leader has made a statement that frequency of such incidents have increased ever since the people from Bihar have migrated to Mumbai. The people of Bihar are being labeled as criminals and poor people like vegetable vendors are being victimized. Hence, the people of Bihar continue to be discriminated against in any manner. The people of Bihar are being blamed for every wrong doing. There are as many as 16 rivers in Bihar. The State is rich in resources. Most of the rivers do not originate from Bihar. Kosi river causes havoc in Bihar. The State faces both drought and flood and ultimately, farmers suffer the most. Sometimes, river Kosi flows above the danger level and causes flood wherein 300 hectare land in five districts was affected. Besides natural calamity, the people of Bihar have suffered due to bifurcation. Bihar has been divided and Jharkhand came into existence under a conspiracy. Both resources and industries of the State have been divided. When Bihar was divided, then 9 percent population of the country (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please keep in mind that your husband was elected to Rajya Sabha from Jharkhand.

SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do remember and I consider Jharkhand as my native State. I can proudly say that Bihar, Jharkhand and Bengal are part of India. I was submitting the facts only. Both resources and industries of the State have been ruined by division of Bihar. When Jharkhand was created 85 percent mineral resources and forests went to Jharkhand and all of you are aware of these facts. 75 percent of population remained in Bihar which means that only people remained in Bihar whereas mineral resources and forests went to Jharkhand.

Mr. Chairman: Don't you consider human beings as a resource?

Shrimati Putul Kumari Sir, unemployed person is banned to work as laborer. The people of Bihar continue to work in forest and difficult terrains and fight for their survival. Today, I rise here to support their cause and dignity and self-respect of the people of Bihar. 75 percent youth are unemployed in urban areas of Bihar. It is quite difficult to assess the prevailing situation in rural areas. Wages in Bihar are quite low. Hence, a large number of people migrate to other States in order to receive higher wages. As a result, migration rate is higher in the State.

Now, I would like to submit in respect of Foreign Direct Investment. Patna office had received only Rs. 27 crore during the period April, 2000 to 2011 whereas Mumbai office received two lakh four thousand eight hundred and thirty two crore rupees during the same period. You may figure out the difference in allocation among these cities. We are making demand to the Union Government. Bihar has been discriminated against which is the reason for the sorry plight of the State. Today, Bihar is devastated where there is no development. People have exploited all its resources.

Now, I would like to submit in respect of the potential of the State as to what can be done there. As I have submitted that there are a number of rivers in Bihar and water is in abundance. Fisheries can flourish there but there are no marketing facilities and infrastructure available. The livestock is in abundance but there is only one meat processing unit in entire Bihar. The soil of Bihar is fertile which is called alluvial soil but due to lack of resource, we are unable to harness the same.

Today, Bihar has been left behind in the race of development. It is a sign-of danger for the federal system and even a warning signal because if the stomach is empty, there is poverty, penury, then the one resorts to illegal measures. It becomes easy to dissuade him. As you stated nine percent population of the country lives in Bihar. If so, many people go astray getting fed up with their lives and adopt the wrong way, take up arms, then it will pose a major challenge before the federal system.

Then, there is a question of Bihar's identity and pride, and making the state self-reliant. So, through you, I would like the Union Government to pay attention to it sensibly. Even if one organ of the body gets affected, the body cannot remain healthy. Similarly, the federal system cannot progress till Bihar is in regression. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Hon. Chairperson, there was a time when Shri Inder Singh Namdhari was the state BJP Leader of undivided Jharkhand-Bihar. Today, it may have been divided, but whoever has a filial affection for Bihar cannot see them as two separate states. I agree that Jharkhand has been separated from Bihar. It is like our younger brother. So, whenever we think in terms of division of resources, we shall always think of dividing them equally. Whenever I demand that special state status should be awarded to Bihar, then I think it in terms of providing special rate status to any state across India which is economically, geographically, socially, intellectually, culturally and educationally backward which would help in constituting a strong nation. Why was reservation provided to the backward, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes? Because they are weak, decrepit and poor. They will become and able and at par with the society when they will be given special opportunities. That is why, the country will become powerful when the backward areas of the country become equally prosperous and powerful. We envisage India of the year 2021. When the entire country becomes powerful, India will become a super power. If one of the organs is very strong and the other is

paralytic, the paralytic body can never fight a war. Just now, Putul ji was referring to our glorious past. Our past was so glorious that when Jagat Guru Adi Shankracharya visited Mandan Mishra of Mithlanchat having defeated others on the debate on Monoism and challenged him to debate, since both were scholars of the same reckoning, they were perplexed as to who would judge their debate. Then, Shankaracharya ji himself decided that Bharati, wife of Shri Mandan Mishra would judge their debate. Bharati ji declared Shankaracharya ji winner. However, she also averred that she gave the decision in the capacity of a judge, now being the better-half of Mandan Mishra ji when Shankaracharya would defeat her in the debate, only then he would be declared winner. Such was our history and how glorious it was. Earlier, parrots too used to chant Sanskrit Shlokas and Vedic Mantras at the doorstep of Shri Mandan Mishra ji. Who would believe that we had such a glorious past. Today, we are doing petty jobs like pulling rickshaws, carts or driving taxis in Delhi, Mumbai and major cities, sleeping on footpath trembling in cold wintry nights empty stomach. Still we had a glorious past, however, my political past was very grim. It was so because casteism was so deep rooted in Bihar that if a higher caste person came to power in Patna, he along with his family members would be worshipped for years, his dynasty would prosper even if it meant death and starvation for others. Bihar was affected by the stench of casteism, fortunately today, there is a turn around and the state is evolving itself after breaking the shackles of casteism. We are uniting the entire society. However, our needs have risen. Putul ji was referring to the rivers of Bihar which are accursed due to floods. Roads are constructed in Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir have been to Bihar. You have seen that Bihar because you have travelled in nooks and corners of Bihar. When roads are constructed, there they appear to be very nice-

“Chamcham sadakein banti hain,

Usper gadi fisalti hai,

Ek baar Nepal mein varsha hoti hai,

(Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav)

Baah upar se aati hain,
Sari sadakein bah jati hain,
Mera to sab kuchh bah jata hai.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems you write small verses, too .

.... (Interruptions)

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: The house, the roof and even the clothes also get washed away. We place chowkies (a small wooden bed) one above the other and my entire family, spend two-three months on those chowkis. We are ruined because of the floods. Is any State Government capable of checking those floods? The floods would be checked only if an agreement is signed between India and Nepal. When a dam would be constructed on the Kosi, Noonthar in Kamla Andhwada, Sisapani, Varah area which would check the flood water, only then Bihar would witness a turn around in its fortune. Only linking the rivers of Bihar as envisaged by Vajpayee ji linking the rivers from East to West would address the problem. Floods in some of our rivers cause floods in another whereas some rivers are dry. The Kosi is above the Ganga whenever Kosi is in flood, it causes the Ganga to flow down. If all the rivers are linked, then scientifically [English] water fixes its own level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is six feet.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Please correct it. Many many thanks to you. It is natural for water to seek its own level. Then, it will stop in our state. Because of it, roads will not be damaged and crops will not be damaged. You have given right answer to Putul ji. There are no underground mines and minerals in Punjab. But due to their agriculture, today Punjab and Haryana are leading states of India, standing at number one and two respectively. They have gone ahead in all areas. Why is it so? There is a secret behind it. If Punjab had no Bhakra-Nangal dam, electricity would not have been produced and

their lands would not have been irrigated by canals. Today, there is Bhakra-Nangal dam in Punjab and similarly if you give us a Bhakra-Nangal in Bihar, we have so much potential and our land has so much fertility that we can feed fifty percent of the population of India, I can at least do it and show you. With our own hands, we can bring about greenery in the crops of Punjab and Haryana. Whether there are skyscrapers in Mumbai and Delhi people living in those palaces came and crack jokes but we, Biharis, who make strenuous efforts to build those palaces sleep under their shadow and spend our nights, still people from some state, sometimes humiliate us and ask us to go out of their state. It is our efforts which goes into building those palaces, making your children happy, we pull trolleys and you travel in motor cars, still you ask us to go out, but the world should remember one thing that the day when Biharis depart with bag and baggage from the cities of India and go back to Bihar, that day all the splendor of cities will be lost their beauty; will be diminished and our Bihar will become beautiful. Right now, Bihar Government is working in this direction. We are proceeding in that direction (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the extended time for the discussion on this Resolution is over. I have a list of six more speakers who wish to participate in the discussion on this Resolution. If the House agrees, then the time for discussion on this Resolution may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can continue your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, on behalf of poor people and farmers of the villages of Bihar, I am grateful to all the hon'ble Members. Last

time, when I was speaking, Shri Adhir Chowdhury from that side, had said about Constitutional Amendment. When leaders from all parties rise in the House and demand for according a special status to Bihar, then on behalf of Bihar, I express gratitude to all the Members of the entire House, welcome them, thank them (*Interruptions*) This is a private discussion and Sanjay Nirupam ji is with us. So, this is my humble submission to you that he has also migrated from our state. This is a matter of pride for us that Sanjay Nirupam ji was born in our state but has shifted to Mumbai and become a leader. Thus, our birth place is not less valuable (*Interruptions*) So, I appeal that in order to end regional inequality, an extensive scheme should be framed. Industries should be set up at those places where there are infertile and forest lands. You build Delhi and NCR, uproot people from all areas and erect sky-scrapers there. If factories, industries are set up on the infertile and rocky land area of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, roads will be constructed, electricity will be provided, schools and hospitals will be established. Sibal ji was saying that if Engineering Colleges were established in backward areas, nobody would be ready to go there. What are you saying, have built India? You have built some islands of richness in the ocean of poverty, bestowed all sorts of facilities to those places and allowed a selected number of people to reap the benefits. If industries are set up on that barren, rocky land in backward areas, roads will be constructed for these places, electricity will be provided there, water will be supplied, residential quarters will be constructed, people will go and stay there, and schools will be set up. The Government set up Central schools at places where employees from central services are posted. If factories are set up by the Central Government at that place, factories are set up under the control of the Central Government, Central schools will be opened there, but you do not want to do so. You do not want to do so only because rich people of India may set

up industries in our state and make big money but their headquarters will be in Kolkata, Mumbai or Delhi. We are doomed to work hard, make strenuous efforts and invest money.

16:00 Hrs.

But why should headquarters be outside our state? Our headquarters should be in our state only, not in Bombay or any other place (*Interruptions*) Ok! It's Mumbai, are you pleased now? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hukmadeo ji, three leaders from Shiv Sena are sitting beside you.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, finish your speech.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: I will only take two minutes more. It used to be called Bombay from the time of my birth till I became adult. Now it is being called Mumbai, what will this old man memorize now? What I have memorized in my youth will not disappear from memory at once, so I am sorry. But now, I call Mumbai.

Those Headquarters should be shifted in our state, Bihar. We have everything. Pawar ji is sitting. If he is willing, he may rejuvenate Bihar. There are farmers, rivers, water in Bihar. At some places, underground water is available at a depth of mere twenty feet. If irrigation and water are provided in our state, we have so much strength in our hands that we may build a new Bihar. But for this, millions of rupees are required and we have no mint. If the Union Government gives this power to Nitish Kumar Ji and Sushil Modi that they can set up a mint and print rupees, we shall set up a mint at Patna and print rupees. But the mint is under your control. So, I request you with folded hands that until State Governments, poor and helpless people, people from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to place their demands before other people, their fate cannot be changed. Give us our right,

give us an opportunity to build. If you do not do so, the flame of revolt will definitely erupt somewhere and people will shout slogans as they used to do earlier, vacate the throne as the public are coming. Such conditions should not arise. So, the Union Government should pay attention to this fact and accept the proposals of the State Government looking into the problems of Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Shri Hukmadeo ji, I accept all your view points but leave Lalu ji there.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: We wanted to leave him there but the ruling alliance invited him to join the Cabinet. Now, who will want to go back to a small pond leaving this big ocean. Thus, please keep him here.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to extend my gratitude to you for giving me the honour by permitting me to take part in this discussion on the Bihar issue. A detailed discussion is taking place in the House regarding the Bihar issue. You are also well aware of it, as you were active in Bihar politics earlier. Therefore, I would be brief in expressing my view point.

From the time, Bihar has been divided and Jharkhand became a new state, Bihar has been moving away from the path of development. Whichever Government is there in Bihar, the State remains devastatedly affected from drought on the one hand and floods on the other. Whole Bihar is on the verge of collapse today. The condition of roads there has been continuously becoming dilapidated. The state of electricity has also become very pitiable. I am not dissociated from the view points expressed by the Hon. Members of Parliament regarding the state of

Bihar. I associate myself with them and want Bihar to be provided the special economic assistance. The attitude of the Union Government has been different towards Bihar. Since my election to the Lok Sabha, the various projects whether be it Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, or Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana are dysfunctional. The funds amounting to Rs. 1000 crores to be provided by the Union Government for National Highways/ roads in Bihar is still pending. In my opinion, the development taking place in Bihar is owing to its own resources and the state Highway of Bihar is much better than National Highway. Whenever I visit my Constituency, I travel with jerks on the National Highway till Daniyama but after crossing Daniyama and entering the state highway, the roads are in a very good condition. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government to stop discriminating against Bihar. The approach of the Union Government towards Bihar should be better in view of the problems, helplessness and difficulties being faced by the people of Bihar. However, the Union Government is still discriminating against Bihar.

Sir, the leader and Chief Minister of Bihar, Hon. Nitish ji, rising above the party politics, has given a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister which has been signed by 1.15 crore people. Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to grant Special State Status to Bihar and then, see how Bihar moves on the path of progress. Until Bihar makes progress, this country cannot progress.

Sir, whatever I will say about Bihar, it will certainly be through you. I want to say that three years back, the floods came in Bihar and the Hon. Prime Minister went there and it was declared a natural calamity but no measure was taken to manage it and the floods have occurred their again. Thus, Bihar is reeling under the grip of floods and drought. I would like to demand from the Government of India to grant a special package or status of special state to Bihar. All the hon. Members of Parliament from Bihar met the Hon.

Prime Minister and asked him about the 17 sugar mills proposed in Bihar but the Hon. Prime Minister has not given any reply.

16.09 hrs.

(Dr. Girija Vyas in the Chair)

Today, new industries are not being set up in Bihar. Unemployment is rising and the youth of Bihar is migrating to other states for earning livelihood. If Sugar mills were made functional, the people there would have got employment. If the roads were constructed there, employment would have been generated for unemployed, if the work relating to electricity had happened there, the youth would have got employment.

Madam, the discrimination with Bihar should be stopped and it should be granted the status of special state or given a special package so that this state can develop. The development of Bihar will lead to the development of the country conclude my speech by saying this much.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai, North): Madam Chairperson, I am a Member of Parliament from Maharashtra and speak in the House on various issues related to Maharashtra and I am very proud of this fact but originally, I hail from Bihar and it is my native place. Therefore, when a resolution related to the development of Bihar was presented by the Hon. Member Shrimati Putul Kumari (Interruptions) I could not resist my temptation of speaking on the joint resolution proposal brought forward by Shri Bhola Singh, Shrimati Putul Kumari and all other hon. Members. This is correct that Bihar should develop. Bihar has utterly lagged behind in the place of development. Bihar which has had a golden history, the one about which the people sing paens today, where three proponents of three religions out of five in India were born, the state where Gautam Buddha achieved the state of Nirvana, where Lord Mahavir was

born and that Bihar where the founder of Sikh religion Guru Gobind Singh took birth. Observing the present state of affairs of such Bihar state is certainly not a matter of happiness rather it brings sadness. Particularly, if we look at the situation of Bihar in the last 15-20 years, we will find that it has certainly deteriorated resulting in large scale migration from Bihar. Large scale exodus took place and the people migrated to remote corners of the country. The people of Bihar went to various cities and states of India. We know about Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi but recently, I got the opportunity to visit Mundra Port of Gujarat. Mundra is like the sleeping village of Kutch which houses the first private port of India. About 15,000 laborers work in that port. 14,900 out of 15,000 labourers are from Bihar. I share that compulsion because I also migrated from my state to Delhi and then to Mumbai. I was unhappy while leaving, but I am happy today. Mumbai embraced me and gave me respect and honor (Interruptions) When Sanjay Nirupam explains his journey details, the biggest halt will be Shiv Sena, you should remember this thing. I am not standing here by negating this thing but by accepting this thing. Today, the issue is regarding the development of Bihar. There is a proposal that Bihar should be accorded a special status. I do not believe very much in special status matter because now, it has become a slogan and slogans can stimulate the feelings of people but cannot give any concrete result. I shall request that Bihar should be developed and the Union Government should play a major role in the development of Bihar. All the flagship programmes of Central Government in India are being implemented in Bihar on the lines of Maharashtra, Gujarat or other states. I would like to say that besides implementation of flagship programmes, two thousand crore rupees are also being provided as special package to Bihar per annum. During the last three years, Rs. 10,400 crore have been provided for implementation of various schemes for the development of Bihar. It seems to me that such steps have been taken by the Union

Government in view of the demand being raised by the public of Bihar. I am saying this point in respect of special package programme. Bihar was granted thirty thousand crore rupees last year under various schemes of the Union Government, *i.e.*, centrally sponsored schemes so far Rs. 6000 crore have been provided to the state before last year, Rs. 12,000 crore had been granted. In this way, the Union Government has provided sixty thousand crore rupees to the Government of Bihar for implementation of developmental schemes during the last 4-5 years. For this, I would like to thank the UPA Government and congratulate the Union Government for taking serious note of plight of Bihar and act accordingly. Bihar is not what it was twenty years back. Today, Bihar is changing. A new party has come to power in Bihar and a new Government has been formed with lots of hopes and expectations, the public of Bihar have given an opportunity to Nitish Kumar ji. The people there have high expectations from him. All the opinion polls and surveys conducted during election were proved wrong by the people of Bihar. The public has given absolute majority to Nitish ji and expect from him that he will devote all his potentials to change the condition of Bihar. Nobody from the Union Government and the entire country will have any objection that the industrial atmosphere in Bihar should be changed

.... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Do not indulge in any discussion.

.... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. He is also talking about Bihar. Nothing will go on record except the speech of Sanjay Nirupam ji.

.... (*Interruptions*)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Kaushalendra Kumar ji, you have already made your speech. Please sit down.

.... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sanjay Nirupam ji, you please address the Chair.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I stand here to support the cause. In the year 2000, Bihar was reorganized. After reorganization, a new state of Jharkhand was created. That was a part of Bihar. Nobody has any objection to this reorganization, but unfortunately, all the mineral resources went to Jharkhand leaving behind the devastation created by flood of Kosi river and naxal problem. Not a single mineral resource was left. All the sugar mills in Bihar or Rohtas industry at Sasaram are lying closed. I recall the remarks made by Shri Sharad ji that Lalu ji should remain there but when Lalu ji was the Minister of Railways, I do remember as I hail from Rohtas and I used to take a little interest in this subject. The Employees Union of Closed Rohtas Industry approached Lalu ji to help them in reviving this industry. This movement is continued for the last 20 years. When I was in college, since then this movement is continued. Then as I think, Lalu ji had announced to provide Rs. 120 crore on behalf of railways and revive Rohtas industry. Even today, the people from Rohtas industry also pay a visit to me along with the MPs of Bihar. I mean to say that the matter has not made any progress so far. Now, it is high time that attention should be paid towards industrialization in Bihar. New industries in Bihar should be set up as the atmosphere is becoming favorable. Law and order has been a big problem in Bihar and I am happy to say that law and order has been improved under the administration of Nitish Kumar ji. A good atmosphere has been created. Nobody can deny this fact (*Interruptions*) Whenever Nitish ji visit to Mumbai, he holds meetings with major corporate sectors and invites them to come and invest in Bihar. Domestic and foreign investment should increase in Bihar. Now, I regret to say one thing that Nitish ji has been in power for the last 5-6 years. But not a single industry has been set up (*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): How could it be possible? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will you tolerate only appreciation? You should also be prepared to tolerate a little criticism (*Interruptions*) Electricity is a very big problem in Bihar. (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have already made your speech. Please sit down.

.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: With great regret, I would like to say that not even a single megawatt capacity addition has taken place in Bihar during the last 5-6 years. The Government should think in this regard. Roads are being constructed and these are shining bright. ... (*Interruptions*) During the last few days, I got plenty of opportunity to travel in Bihar (*Interruptions*) The big projects implemented by the Union Government in various states see no discrimination. At one time, Bokaro Steel Plant and Jamshedpur's Tata Steel Plant were there but due to bad phase in between, the industrial pace got struck. That is why, I am praising Nitish ji because now, the atmosphere has improved and so, focus should be on developing the industry now. Particularly, the sugar mills of North Bihar are lying closed and the proposal of reviving only two mills out of so many mills has come from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The State Government should make progress in this direction. I am repeatedly praising Nitish ji out of happiness but things coming out in the last few months are not indicating very good signs. The game of land allocation in Bihar will not serve any purpose but the expectations from Nitish ji will come to an end. This should be kept in mind that in the name of industrialization of Bihar (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Nirupam ji.

.... (*Interruptions*)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Chairman the episode of land allotment has reduced the people's expectations from Nitish ji. But the new programme of Bihar's industrialization brought forward is quite good and I welcome it. The snatching away of the farmer's land in the name of industrialization and then opening fire at them and the minorities and killing them will not do anything rather the expectations from Nitish ji will take a beating (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. Nirupam ji conclude your speech.

.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, I am praising him so much (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: They don't want to praise him. Nothing will go on record except the speech of Nirupam ji.

.... (*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I would like to say only two more things (*Interruptions*) Have patience for a while. I shall finish my speech after saying only two things (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, the rivers which are passing through Bihar (*Interruptions*) Please have patience for a while, you should speak when your turn comes (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nirupam Ji, now you please conclude your speech.

.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, there is a proposal for management of flood water to control flood in the rivers which originate in Nepal and flow towards Bihar (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have been continuously putting your point.

..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, the hon'ble Minister is sitting here, I suggest that the rivers which originate in Nepal and flow towards Bihar carry destruction in every flood, as a result, Bihar is destroyed in every rainy season. Under this circumstance, a proposal has been pending for long that for the management of flood water of the rivers, special assistance should be provided to Bihar so that flood water may be used for the benefit of agriculture through irrigation. I would like to request the Union Government that such an arrangement should be made after consultation with Bihar Government and framing a long term programme that the water of rivers may not cause destruction but bring about development. Besides, I support the motion which all our hon'ble friends have brought for the development of Bihar. I want to express my wish that the overall development of Bihar should be carried out so that Bihari labourers who go here and there in search of work and living may stay in their own villages instead of being humiliated elsewhere, thus, they may prosper and make their contribution in the development of Bihar.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You should all be happy that the hon'ble Member has not yet forgotten Bihar.

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN (Begusarai): Madam Chairperson, I am thankful to you. Hon'ble Bholu Babu, Putul Kumari, and other MPs have brought this motion about Bihar and this proposal is being discussed, I am thankful to all of them. Today, a discussion is going on here for imparting justice on account of the misery of Bihar. You may have noticed one thing that whenever the issue related to Bihar is raised, all the MPs from Bihar and Jharkhand become alert. In the past, Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav ji had also highlighted the problems of Bihar through a private Bill and had appealed to the House that the amount of 90 thousand

crore rupees which is granted by the Union Government to Bihar for the development of other schemes should be released in lumpsum and 30 thousand crore rupees should be granted every year so that Bihar might stand on its own feet firmly.

Madam Chairman, in the year 2000, Bihar was bifurcated and a separate state of Jharkhand was created. At that time, the Union Government had promised to give special package to Bihar. But unfortunately, the Union Government could not keep up its promises. Today, very few assets are left with Bihar in the name of factories and industries. Before the bifurcation, we had mines, minerals, factories and industries and even sportspersons .. (*Interruptions*)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Ask him who did it.. .. (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your speech will not go on record.

..... (*Interruptions*)*

DR. MONAZIR HASSAN: That was the gift of the Union Government only. You have meted out such a treatment to Bihar that even a single hon. Minister has not been included in the Cabinet from Bihar as on date. Nothing can be more shameful than this thing (*Interruptions*) I do not know I am not in the UPA. Since I am not in the UPA now, only some people from your side can become hon. Ministers. But there can be no graver injustice to Bihar that where the people of Bihar might put their views and appeals. You have not made even a single hon. Minister from Bihar. There can be nothing more unfortunate than this.

Madam, a series of discussions is continuously going on about Bihar. Today, so many projects are going on. Today, corruption is continuously being discussed in the entire country. Anna Hazare is sitting on demonstration and fast unto death. Today, corruption

*Not recorded.

has become an issue in the entire country. Shri Sanjay Nirupam ji is from Bihar. He was just putting his views here. But where the pain of Bihar was being reflected in his speech, his politics was also being shown. In some way, he was politicizing in the House inspired by bad intentions and he was very brief in revealing the step-motherly treatment done with Bihar. Today, the country seems to be sunk in the ocean of corruption. But I would like to inform the House from where the voice against it was raised. I have to say about the issues with which Anna Hazare ji wants to get the Jan Lokpal Bill or any other Bill tabled in the House for consideration that the hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar ji has already accommodated all these things through the Lokayukta. Officers of DG level and District Magistrate level in Bihar were put behind the bars on the charges of corruption and their property was confiscated and not only confiscated but schools have also been opened there by Bihar Government. Hence, it is not so that only 10-15 percent will be spent out of the total money you give for the state. Nobody is being given free hand in Bihar as on date to misappropriate the money which you give for the state. Anybody involved in corruption in Bihar will either go to Beor Jail or any other jail, that is the place for such persons. The plunder of the exchequer which had taken place in Bihar is history now and all such practices can be no more undertaken in Bihar. Hence, people in large numbers had come here for the demand being made for according the status of special state to Bihar which is moving on the path of progress and the hon'ble Prime Minister had promised that he would try to raise this issue in the National Development Council. That is right but I shall request that before this proposal is passed, the House should seriously think over the proposal which hon'ble Bhola Singh ji has put up through a Private Members Bill.

Madam, I come from Begusarai. Begusarai is such a district in Bihar where people are hard working and

have strong will power. In the name of industries and factories, only IOCI is still there. There used to be a fertilizer factory. There used to be a thermal power plant. When Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was the hon. Minister, he had promised to revive the said factory. But it is still lying sick. The thermal power plant is also lying sick. Sir, I want that the Government should take speedy actions about it. There is 2200 acres of land of Gadwahara and Barauni. These places have become a haven for mischievous and anti-social elements. When Kumari Mamta Bajinerjee was the hon. Minister of Railways, I had requested her to set up a Rail workshop. You have set up railway workshops in Chhapra, Nalanda and Madhepura. You should set up a rail workshop and a medical college on 2200 acres of railway land which has become a haven for mischievous and anti-social elements. Mamta ji had promised that she would open a medical college there in the following financial year. Through you, I would like to request the Government that sick factories in Gadwahara and Begusarai should be revived.

Today, entire Bihar is submerged under water. There was a situation of flood last time too. The hon'ble Prime Minister had also said that this flood in Bihar was not a flood but a devastation, a situation of catastrophe was emerging. But even at that time, the Union Government did not bother about giving help and assistance of a single penny. Today, Bihar is once again submerged under flood water. I want that the Union Government should send its observers there and get the survey conducted. 40-45 Panchayats are submerged in Begusarai due to flood. People are living on trees and roads. Bihar Government is providing speedy relief to the people with its limited resources. But it is falling short. Unless the Union Government pays attention to it, I think Bihar Government will not be able to provide assistance to the poor people living there and to the flood victims.

Madam, at some point of time, Bihar used to impart knowledge to the world in education field.

People from all over the world used to come there for acquiring knowledge. A University like Nalanda University imparting Knowledge is in ruins. Under the leadership of Nitish Kumar ji, Nalanda University has been revived. Dr. Abdul Kalam is the visitor of Nalanda University where people from all over the world used to come for acquiring knowledge. Today, children are being provided bicycles. Prestigious programmes are being conducted. There is a rush of patients in the hospitals. Road network is regularly being built in Bihar. The will power which we want to demonstrate to achieve that target, I shall request the Union Government that the proposal which hon'ble Bhola Babu has moved and towards which hon'ble Ranjan Yadav ji has drawn the attention of the Union Government through a private Bill may kindly be passed.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner):
Madam Chairman, I am very thankful to you for allowing me to speak. Dr. Bhola Singh ji has presented a proposal seeking status of special state to Bihar. He has demanded in his proposal funds amounting to Rupees 1 lakh 79,000 crores from the Union Government. In the proposal- the funds have been demanded, two-three facts have been given more importance which include fisheries and livestock and improvement in the Credit and Deposit Ratio (CDR) of the banks.

Madam, I don't want to go into deep history but it is obvious that Bihar has been the hub of education and culture. After the bifurcation of Bihar on 15 November, 2000, the mineral resources of Bihar went to Jharkhand. Before that also, a special status to Bihar was also sought but this demand has got momentum after the bifurcation. The per capita income of Bihar is Rs. 11000 whereas the average per capita income of the country is Rupees 45000. Just now, Mumbai was being talked about and the per capita income of Maharashtra is Rs. 80,000. Bihar is lagging behind in so many aspects. I want to come precisely to the point. I want to tell some small things as to

how Bihar can make progress. We have to take into account the present circumstances. The issue of rivers came up and Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav told as to how Bihar can develop if the rivers in Bihar get inter-linked. If this proposal cannot be implemented by the Union Government at national level, it can think of inter-linking small rivers in Bihar in order to get the state rid of the problems of both the floods and the drought and bring a proposal to this effect. Dr. Bhola Singh ji's proposal includes this issue also. I want to give a valuable suggestion on my part. Bihar has extensive railway network.

Madam, the land adjacent to the railway lines remains vacant and Jatropha can be grown along the railway lines. The climate, geographical conditions and temperature of Bihar is very conducive for growing Jatropha. On the one hand, Railways is talking of forming a land bank and on the other, encroachment is taking place along the railway lines in Bihar and other states. If the Union Government approves a mega project for growing Jatropha, it can be done on a large scale along all the railway lines in Bihar. The Bio-diesel could be produced through Jatropha which will raise the income as well as the per capita income of Bihar. Through you, I would like to request the same from the Union Government.

Madam, Dr. Bhola Babu has also talked about the live stock industry in his proposal. The hon. Minister is sitting here and I would submit that an income tax is levied on livestock industry. If anyone does the work related to animal husbandry or carry out the job of rearing sheep and goat, no income tax is levied for doing this but if someone sets up a livestock industry, the income tax department levy income tax. The Union Government can at least do this thing that if an industrialist from Mumbai or Rajasthan intend to set up a livestock industry in Bihar, the Government can provide income tax exemption. This can be included in the special status proposal. If the Government accepts these minor positive proposals

put forth by Dr. Bholu Singh, Bihar can be benefitted. I want to touch upon a little bit of history also. During the British regime, a British officer on getting the Deewangi of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa carried out a huge celebration in Rashtrapati Bhawan here. I had read this in some history book. Why did he celebrate, it was because Bihar had been a leading state in the matter of production of rice and food grains. The British thought that on getting the Deewangi, they will become strong from economic point of view. That Bihar regarding which the British did a celebration on getting its Deewangi, is facing crisis in the area of food grains as well. At least, some special package can be given to Bihar for development of agro-based and agricultural industry so that Bihar can become a leading state again in the production of food grains and contribute to the agricultural growth to reach at least four percent which you target to achieve and which remains between one and two percent. This is my second request through you so that Bihar can get rid of floods and drought situation.

Madam Chairman, I hail from Rajasthan. Why did this demand for special status come up? Just now, Sanjay Nirupam ji was saying that this demand is not justified. This demand was raised because there is regional imbalance. Some areas in the country has been developed properly and some other has remained less developed. One more Private Members' Bill is being presented. My colleague from Rajasthan Sh. Harish Choudhary is bringing the Bill. The 16 districts of the desert areas are also lagging behind in per capita income. Thus, this demand for special status will keep coming from every area. Until you remove the regional imbalance, such demands will continue to be raised and what is the harm in this demand also? When you have already granted the special state status to 11 states, why can't it be given to Bihar? This is beyond our comprehension. Recently, the Planning Commission has also praised Bihar as situation there is taking a U-turn. The progress in Bihar

has not only been appreciated by Planning Commission but also by the Prime Minister. Just now, a point also came up in this regard. Our colleague Chaudhary Lal Singh is sitting here. He was saying that it is the fault of the leaders of Bihar if the state could not make much progress. In my opinion, the approach of people of Bihar has been holistic, be it Babu Jagjivan Ram or Dr. Rajendra Prasad. They thought for the welfare of the whole country and not only Bihar. Hence, such leaders should be admired. Another point came up here that Bihar produces maximum number of IAS officers. This clearly reflects the talent in Bihar, which produces maximum number of IAS and IPS officers. Therefore, we should not criticise Bihar.

Through you, I would like to say that the proposal regarding grant of status of special state to Bihar presented by Dr. Bholu Singh ji should be accepted. I am very thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj): Hon'ble Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the Resolution seeking special status to the state of Bihar.

Madam, Bihar has a glorious past. Bihar is the land where the seeds of the first republic were sown in Vaishali and where people like Buddha, Mahavir, Ashoka and Chandragupta were born. I would like to convey to hon'ble Sharad Pawar ji to remain in the House for five minutes as I will conclude my speech within five minutes. We are discussing the Resolution in respect of Bihar which is lagging behind in terms of development. Bihar has been facing the problems of flood, drought and water-logging also. As per the report of the Flood Control Commission, there has been a reduction of about 25 percent in the area of cultivable land since 1985. If the total area of cultivable land used to be 65 percent in the past, has shrunk to 40 percent. Despite this, the farmers of the state still produce foodgrains. The soil of Bihar is

fertile and there are rivers for irrigation but Bihar is facing the problem of water-logging owing to flood. In this regard, I would like to submit that barrage should be constructed on rivers which flow in Bihar and electricity should be generated by storing water in these barrages after holding talks with Nepal in the matter. The water of these barrages should be used for irrigation purpose and in this way, we would also be able to save the state from the fury of flood as well.

It was from Bihar that Mahatma Gandhi launched his freedom movement against the mighty British in Champaran district of Bihar for whom it had been said that the sun never set in the British Empire. Mahatma Gandhi has recognized the inspirational source of soil of Bihar. Many distinguished personalities like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Brijkishor Narayan, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan were born in Bihar whose names have been written in golden letter in the history of India. Many people from Bihar made an immense contribution to the freedom struggle which would be remembered forever. But the condition of Bihar is in very bad state today. We would be able to develop Bihar if somehow, we tide over the problems of flood, drought and water-logging there. Presently, there is no industry in Bihar and there was none in the past. Shri Sharad Pawar is present here. He laid the foundation stone of a sugar mill in Motihari, but this could not become operational. There are 35-36 sugar mills in Bihar which are lying closed today. The laborers of Bihar are migrating to other states leaving their children and parents alone there and are contributing in the development of other states. These people are migrating because they do not get viable employment in their state. I request the Government that the sugar mills should be revived there as per the promise made by the Government. Not a single sugar mill is operational in the state. Both the State and the Union Government have not taken any action in this regard. I was the leader of Samta Party in Bihar Legislative Assembly in the year 2000 during division of Bihar and Jharkhand. An all party committee was constituted after creation of Jharkhand

state. Bihar has been reduced to bankruptcy after carving out of Jharkhand because all natural resource reserves and industries, be it Sindri or Tata or Bokaro Plant, have gone to Jharkhand. The Government of Rashtriya Janata Dal was in power during the period 2000 to 2005 and Shrimati Rabri Devi was the Chief Minister. Dr. Bhola Singh has presented a proposal seeking Rs. 1079 crores for the state of Bihar. An all party committee was constituted and the then Minister of Railways and present Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar ji was the Convenor of the committee and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister. The Members of all the parties have raised demand for special package for the state. Several meetings were held wherein suggestions were put forth that the Government of Nepal should be consulted in the matter. The Union Government can consult the Government of Nepal in this regard that as an alternative measure, the State Government may directly consult the matter with the Government of Nepal and construct dam in order to check occurrence of flood. Shri Nitish Kumar ji was the Cabinet Minister as well as Convenor of the all party committee. He did not make sincere efforts for grant of special package to the state because Rabri Devi led RJD Government and she would have taken credit for the development of Bihar.

I urge that being a native of Bihar, it is our request that the proposal presented by Dr. Bhola Singh should be accepted for the development of Bihar. Shri Sharad Pawar ji, you are a powerful Minister. If you want to do it, Bihar will definitely get special package.

16.49 hrs

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI IN THE CHAIR)

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Resolution moved by Dr. Bhola Singh seeking special status to the State of Bihar.

This is a genuine demand because the present system is like that. So, the system should be

changed. The goals of democracy and sustainable socio-economic development can best be achieved through extensive decentralization of power. The concept of strong Centre and weak State has resulted in inadequate devolution of resources, heavy dependence of the State on the Centre for finance thus increasing the debt of the State.

As we all know, article 275 of the Constitution provides for granting aid to the States in need of assistance. Similarly, article 282 of the Constitution provides for grant by the Centre to the States for public purposes. The Finance Commission fixes Grant-in-Aid under article 275. But the grants given by the Centre under article 282 is not governed by any guideline. This is the issue on which every State has difference of opinion with the Centre.

The Centre arbitrarily distributes the grants to the States. This amounts to a political decision rather than a rational conclusion. Hon. Members will agree with me that this style of giving grants to the State by the Centre for public purposes needs to be resolved. The Finance Commission which is appointed after every five years, does not have the mandate to look into the issue.

I would like to make a suggestion for the consideration of the Government. The suggestion is, the scope of the Finance Commission should be enlarged to reduce interference of the Centre in the financial management of the States and also in framing guidelines to extend grants under article 282 of the Constitution. I hope hon. Members will also share my views in this regard.

Let us come to the question of the Centre interfering in the powers of the States. Though law and order is a State subject, the Centre has not hesitated in interfering in this field through the establishment of Central Reserve Police Force, Border Security Force, Industrial Security Force, etc. Some time back, 'education' was in the State List.

But, by an amendment to the Constitution, the Centre has transferred 'education' to the Concurrent List. By such processes, the powers of the Centre have become strong and the States' powers have been eroded, making the States politically and economically weak.

A few days back, my revered leader and hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has presented a Memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister seeking financial assistance for various welfare and development programmes to the tune of Rs. 2,52,500 crore. Till date the Centre has not responded to the State's demand. My hon. leader has also requested the Centre to allot 1000 mw additional power from the Central pool to meet the emergency need. I regret to say that even on this crucial issue the Centre is keeping silent. The State Government's expectation that the Centre will come to its rescue has been belied. The image of the Centre is seriously getting eroded in the minds of the people, not only in the State of Bihar but also in other States like Tamil Nadu. I would request the Centre to take note of this fact and act judiciously.

Let me say a few words on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. These schemes cover the State subjects. The pity is that the Centre determines the schemes and then asks the State Governments to implement them. The needs and aspirations of the States are well-known to the State Governments only. I would appeal to the Centre to take the States into confidence and consult the State Governments before formulating the schemes and in the process of execution of the schemes.

There is also the other point which I would like to point out here. The divisible pool of Central resources should be increased to the States. I would also appeal to the Centre to allow the States to have a share in the non-divisible taxes, like the corporate tax, customs duty, and surcharge on income tax.

I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to include this aspect in the terms of reference of the ensuing Finance Commission.

If I remember correctly, there are now only 11 States which are enjoying special status. The request of Bihar is justifiable and the Centre will not hesitate to accept the demand put forth by our hon. Member, Dr. Bholu Singh and accord special status which would help in accelerating the pace of economic development of Bihar. In the same way, the Centre should also turn its eyes towards Tamil Nadu and extend the helping hand to make the State great and strong under the dynamic leadership of hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, J. Jayalalithaa.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, there are two more speakers who want to speak on this Resolution. If the House agrees, we can extend the time for this Resolution by half-an-hour. The Minister's reply is also there.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, I would request Shri Maheswar Hazari to speak. Please be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, I seek your permission to speak from this seat.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can speak. There is no problem.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, at one time, the state of Bihar faces the problem of flood and at other time, it goes through drought situation. Through you, I urge upon the Government of India to stop step-motherly treatment meted out to

the state and throw a cursory glance on the state and try to find out the reason for its backwardness.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit in the House that Bihar is the most backward state as far as generation of electricity is concerned. When respected leader Nitish Kumar ji came to power in Bihar, then the society and the people of the state were of the opinion that Bihar would make progress under his leadership; law and order situation would be restored; Bihar would make progress and status of the state will enhance in the entire country.

Hon. Chairman, through you I wish to make an appeal, a special request to the Government in regard to Bihar which is a very backward region. Ever since Jharkhand has been separated our mineral wealth has all gone to Jharkhand and we are left only with rivers. If we construct a high dam over the river flowing down from Nepal and generate electricity then we would be able to make Bihar self reliant in terms of electricity and even irrigate our fields with the water. The farmer would also benefit by increasing his production because the people of Bihar are extremely labourious. The people of Bihar are engaged in all labour intensive activities across the country be they agriculture, construction or labour. If Bihar becomes self reliant then the people of the state will not migrate to other states and will contribute in the development of the state.

Hon. Chairman, Sir through you I would like to refer to the BPL list sent by the Government of Bihar and their demand of Rs.1 crore 40 lakh for this. However, only Rs. 65 lakh were sanctioned by the Union Government. What can be done with Rs. 65 lakh in Bihar? It is such a big state with enormous population and only Rs. 65 lakh were released.

Hon. Chairman, Sir through you, the Union Government is requested to sanction and release Rs. One crore 40 lakh at the earliest. Hon. leaders of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumar Ji and Shri Sushil Kumar Modi Ji carried out signature campaign in Bihar to secure

a special package and special state status for Bihar. At the outset, I would express gratitude to Bhola babu, Putul Ji and other Members for bringing this resolution. Alongwith this it is also requested that the construction of a high dam there would facilitate the generation of electricity. There are a number of sugar mills there.

17.00 hrs.

Approximately 80 per cent of the sugar mills have closed down. If the Government wants the sugar mills would be revived and the sugarcane produced there would be utilised for sugar production.

Besides, it is requested that financial provisions are made by the Union Government according to the economic condition of a state so the Government should make provisions for Bihar in view of its poor economic condition and provide special state status to it.

With these words I thank you very much.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this resolution. Although, I am a native of Uttar Pradesh. Being a social worker fortunately, I had the opportunity to live in Bihar for five years and know it. undoubtedly, I love Bihar and the entire country. So, first of all, I associate myself with the issue raised here from different corners.

If entrepreneurship is to be made successful anywhere then it should be accompanied with labour and capital. Bihar has labour but lacks funds. This labour of Bihar can be witnessed across the country be it that of physical or intellectual labour. The point raised by Bhola Nath Ji and other hon. Members through this resolution in the House is that adequate funds should be provided to Bihar as per its requirements so that its labour could be fruitful and the State could carve a niche as per its convention

and restore its lost glory financially and socially.....
(Interruptions)

Right now an hon. Member who became Yashodanandan Devakinandan was referring to electricity. Several times even I heard it in the House that the Government of Bihar had constantly been demanding Coal Connectivity I feel that if coal connectivity would be provided to Bihar electricity generation would be taken care of on its own.

Note laborating the issue further, to conclude I would summarise that the of struggle for freedom was given by Mahatma Gandhi from Bihar with Champaran Satyagraha. He felt the pain of Bihar and through that of the entire nation. Through you and this House it is requested from the Government that the pain and agony of Bihar should be seen in the national perspective, the way it was seen by Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran and the request made by Bhola Nath ji for the development of Bihar should be accepted and special package to Bihar should be given.

Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal. You also follow the time-limit like the other Members. Please be very brief. I give three minutes to you.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, I take only whatever time you are giving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I give you three minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL. Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on an important subject raised by hon'ble Shri Bhola Singh Ji.

There can be no doubt that both Bihar and Uttar Pradesh had played a significant role in the freedom

struggle of our country. The people of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh contributed greatly to the freedom struggle against the British rule be it in Champaran, Kakori incident or chauri Chaura incident as hon'ble Shri Rajendra Agrawal Ji mentioned just now. There is no dearth of entrepreneurship in Bihar. The people of Bihar are migrating to other cities like Surat, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata because of regional imbalances in the country and they are contributing a lot in the advancement of the economies of other states of the country. The labourers of both Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have contributed to the successful organization of Commonwealth Games in Delhi. In my view the conferring of special status on any states just does not ensure development of that State. For that purpose we need to chalk out a short term as well as long term plan and the State Government has also got a role to play. The Union Government is providing financial assistance for the development of the state or the schemes of Bharat Nirman ...*(Interruptions)* We have to consider this aspect too. In my opinion the House should consider as to why the State in being considered as sick state and the reason for its backwardness. I think that situation in Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh is similar as both are affected by floods. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are at foot hills of Nepal. As Jalkundi or Karnal rivers which originates from Nepal and Kosi river cause flood in Bihar. Similarly Ghaghra, Rapti and Ganga cause flood in Uttar Pradesh. What is happening there? Last year when Bihar was ravaged by flood, the Government of India had granted Rs. 1000 crore. However the August House would remember that the State Government could not provide utilization certificate for this grant. It is obvious*(Interruptions)* Rs. 1000 crore was provided for this purpose. Alright, don't accept the fact. But won't you accept that the Government of India had provided Rs. 20,000 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 6,000 crore in 2011-12 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Government has released funds under special package *(Interruptions)* Besides, the state has

been getting Rs. 2,000 crore every year.*(Interruptions)* The Hon'ble Minister will submit in its reply as to how much funds have been provided to Bihar. But, as far as I know the state has been getting Rs. 2,000 crore under the Special Plan and Rs. 10,400 crore have been sanctioned for the state so far under the Special Package. Hence, they at least thank the Government of India for providing Rs. 32,000 crore under various schemes*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: It is our right*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Please listen to me*(Interruptions)* would like to thank Shri Kaushalendra Kumar Ji for accepting the fact that they have received the funds. Definitely it is your right, I am not saying that it is not your right. It is your right.. *(Interruptions)* But, the Government is providing the funds for establishment of power plant there*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Hon. Minister will reply now.*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

..... *(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister will start his reply

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ... **

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES

*Not recorded.

(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Hon. Chairman, Sir I listened to an elaborate discussion on the Resolution brought by Dr. Bholu Singh to provide special category status to Bihar during the last several hours. This issue evoked very emotional response and several arguments. I associate myself with those sentiments and reiterate that all round development of the country is not possible till all the states of our country are fully developed. The glorious history of Bihar is the essential feature of this discussion. Such a history which has brought glory not only to Bihar but to the entire country. When I used to study in college then several great names like Sarvshri Jai Prakash Narayan Ji, Babu Jagjivan Ram Ji, Rajendra Prasad Ji, used to feature among those who made immense contribution in the struggle for freedom. Whenever culture is discussed I am reminded of the lines of Ramdhari Sings Dinkar Ji which are my favorite. I use them several times in my speech.

“Samar Shesh hai nahin paap ka bhagi
kewal Vyadh

Jo tatasth hai samai likhega unka bhi uska
apradh”

Whenever Nalanda is referred to Bihar automatically comes into the picture. Whenever knowledge is referred to Taxila and Vaishali automatically come in reference. Who should I name, who should I refer to whenever the names of Gautam Buddha King Shivpujan Singh Ji and Amar Veer Kunwar Singh Ji are taken Bihar comes in reference. Whenever these names are taken the country holds itself in pride. As far as sentiments and opinions are concerned everyone wants that there should be all round development of Bihar, which may usher in the development of the country and give a fillip to the process of social justice. I have nothing different to contribute to all those beliefs, opinions and sentiments expressed and I associate myself with these.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to place two-four

facts before the House with your permission. The sensibility, generosity shown by the Government towards Bihar can be proved through certain figures. The amount of Rs. One thousand crore sanctioned under a special plan exclusively made for Bihar during the year 2003-04 was enhanced to Rs. two thousand crore per annum during the year 2008-09 as cited by hon. Jagdambika Pal Ji and other hon. Members. Rs. 20,000 crore were sanctioned to Bihar through various centrally sponsored schemes during the year 2010-11. Before that Rs. 12,000 crore were sanctioned during the year 2009-2010. Our Government increased and sanctioned the amount from Rs. 12,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore. This way an increase of Rs. 8,000 crore was sanctioned by the Government within a year. Besides, Bihar is getting an additional amount for its development as per the norms of the 13th Finance Commission as never before.

Hon. Chairman Sir as far as special status to Bihar is concerned, hon. Nitish Kumar met the hon. Prime Minister recently. He made a special request and handed over a Memorandum signed by MPs. Prior to it requests have been made even during the year 2009-10 and there is frequent discussion and questions raised in the House in regard to it. Everyone wants Bihar to develop and contribute in the overall development of the country. However is special status the only vehicle through which this noble objective can be achieved? I do not think so. The special plan made by the Government envisages overall development of Bihar. Recently in reply to a question I stated that Bihar has registered rapid economic development during the last-three-four years in comparison to Delhi, however, this growth is at a base level and has small base and we still have a long way to go. I am fully aware of and the Government is cognizant of the effects of flood resulting from the Kosi and the resultant loss of property and crops. That is why almost all the schemes sent by the Government of Bihar to tackle those particular situations are sanctioned by the Union

Government. I will give you that details now. The National Development Council has laid down certain parameters as per which special category status cannot be awarded to Bihar be it on the grounds of the density of population or hilly areas, this is the advisory of the Planning Commission. Demands have been made even by the Governments of Odisha, Goa and Rajasthan. Appropriate decision was taken in regard to these states in view of those parameters. Despite the decision there cannot be any denial of the fact that Bihar is such a large state the development of which will help the country in realizing its full potential. We cannot fulfill our objectives of the Twenty Five year Plan of 9 per cent 8.5 or 9.5 per cent growth till Bihar is fully developed. However, those parameters can be changed by the National Development Council only. I feel that pending the amendments in those parameters, Bihar can deal with those to problems with the amount of Rs. two thousand crore which is provided to them under special Plan or Centrally Sponsored Schemes or with the additional amount which is given on the recommendations made by the 13th Finance Commission. This has been done in the past which has resulted in growth too. I agree with it that we have still a long way to go.

Recently, I visited Bihar. A meeting of the Planning Commission of eastern states was held in Bihar and consultations were held with Shri Nitish Kumar and everyone was of the view that, whatever was possible under the provisions of the Constitution and the National Development Council, has been done. I want to tell you two-three more things. We want certain special projects which have direct link with the rapid development of Bihar like State Highway Project, Pradhan Mantri Sadak Rojgar Yojana, National Health Mission, Integrated Watershed Development Programme, MGNREGA, and all centrally sponsored schemes to be implemented effectively in case of Bihar so that those things which cannot be provided in the

absence of grant of special status, can be provided through these projects. Both the target and the purpose are the same. There is no difference. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to tell this to the Hon. Member with a sense of pride that the UPA Government does never intentionally discriminate with any state on the issue of development. We remain unbiased as to which Government is there in some state. We understand that Nitish ji's Government has taken some very important steps and we will try to do maximum for Bihar within the limits of our propriety and parameters. It is such a state and land which has such a glorious history that we all feel pride while associating ourselves with the development of Bihar.

Bhola babu, you have brought proposal. On behalf of the Government, I want to thank you. There were some things about which I had no knowledge and I heard the discussion and got the information. But I want to tell you certain statistics. In the year 2003-04, when the Government started the special plan, it earmarked one thousand crore rupees per year for Bihar which has been hiked to Rupees two thousand crore from the year 2010. Till now, Rupees 10,468 crore have gone to the state of Bihar under the special plan. In addition to this, Rupees 12206.15 crores have been allocated to Bihar in the year 2009 under special schemes, centrally sponsored schemes and central assistance to state plan. Under the same, Rupees 2096.34 crores have been given to Bihar in the year 2010-11 and Rupees 6123 crores have been allocated in the year 2011-12 till now. Thus, there is no dearth of funds and the projects for which the funds have been provided are very important. The Union Government has sanctioned these projects in consultation with the State Government. To some extent, the Planning Commission also monitors their implementation but ultimately, it is the responsibility of the State Government. The very important works related to development completed or to be completed include state highways, rail-cum-road bridge, sub-

transmission system required for power supply, modernization of Barauni and Muzzaffarpur thermal power stations, ground water irrigation schemes of Bihar, all these are related to Bihar's development. Eastern Gandhak Canal and Integrated Watershed Development Programme are there. Apart from this, there is forest management scheme. All these projects sent by the State Government have been approved by the Union Government. The Government has also allocated appropriate funds for the same. In my opinion, there is no need to press for this proposal keeping in view all these things, these statistics, the ongoing projects as well as this feeling of the Union Government that Bihar should progress. The Union Government with magnanimity large heartedness will make as much contribution as possible for the development of Bihar so that the glorious saga of Bihar continue to go on in future and our coming generations are able to see Bihar as a very progressive state.

With these words, I thank all the hon. Members who participated in the discussion and we will carry out further course of action. I would like you to withdraw your proposal.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for expressing his views on the debate and discussion held on providing the status of special state to Bihar.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Bihar is that kind of mother who feeds the whole nation and protects its prestige while she herself remains in rags and Bihar is proud to act like that. We have not approached the Union Government to ask for anything. I have not come to demand any money. What can you give us? Bihar has given to the whole nation and it is the guiding light for whole nation. It put the entire India on the seat of glory. The history of India in the era of Chandragupta Maurya, except that of Indira ji, has been one of the failure and defeat. Bihar in the era of Chandragupta Maurya defeated the Commander of the

victorious Sikander and married his daughter, thus, extending the border of Bihar, which was the Indian border, upto Hindukush mountain. We are not the outer body but the lamp of the soul.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am well aware of the network of figures presented by the Hon. Minister. Whatever Bihar has got from the Union Government, is the Constitutional right of the state and not something doled out of mercy as the Finance Commission allocates funds to all the states as per their needs, backwardness, etc. The Union Government has not given anything out of mercy (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

[*Translation*]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me complete my point. I am not saying anything insignificant. Bihar is a state of ironies. On the one hand, 46 percent people are living below the poverty line, on the other, Bihar contributes Rs. 58000 to 60000 crores per year to the kitty of Nationalized Banks after striving very hard and in return, gets merely Rupees 28000 crores or 31000 crores. It means whatever revenue Bihar contributes to the exchequer after putting in so much of painful hardwork, Maharashtra gets 92 percent loan, Rajasthan gets 88 percent loan, Gujarat gets 92 percent loan but Bihar gets merely 27 percent out of that. You are prospering because of us, you have bloomed but we are in crisis. Thus, we haven't come for any mercy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that Bihar is a state of possibilities and not problems (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your allotted time is over. You have to wind up.

[*Translation*]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: I know this. I shall wind up my speech in five minutes. Hon'ble Chairman Sir, 20 hon'ble Members participated in this discussion. While speaking on grant of special status to Bihar, Shailendra ji from Uttar Pradesh explained at his own level and supported that Bihar should be accorded a special status. Mangani Lal Mandai ji presented the facts as per his experience for according a special status to Bihar. The Hon'ble Member from Kishanganj reiterated the facts about glory, dignity and culture of Bihar. Reiterating the spiritual character of Bihar, Shri Satpal Maharaj said that Bihar should be accorded a special status. Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji have presented the figures for pressing the need to accord special status for proper development of Bihar. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh and Shrimati Putul Kumari ji have presented all the facts about the glory and dignity of Bihar

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the point. There are many other Bills and Resolutions that we have to take up.

[*Translation*]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: I am concluding, Chairman Sir. I know that you have time constraint and I am constrained by my travail of woes (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not quote names. There is no time for all that.

[*Translation*]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: I am about to conclude. Shri Sanjay Nirupam ji, who have gone to Maharashtra from our state (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not quote names. There is no time for all that.

[*Translation*]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Shri Meghwal ji who is from Bikaner in Rajasthan has demanded for according a special status to Bihar.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Shri Munavwar Hussain ji, Shri Maheshwar Hazari ji, Shri Rajendra Agrawal ji and all other hon'ble Members have raised voices for according special status to Bihar. Shri Jagdambika Pal who has a golden record and with his golden record, he is present here, he has also said about Bihar.

I do not ask you to grant package to Bihar, but if whatever has been granted to Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal and some parts of other states, is not granted to Bihar, the Eastern part of the state will become a victim of regional imbalance and backwardness. Then, there will be an uproar which may spread across the country. Stating Constitutional responsibility of Bihar as the then President Shri APJ Abdul Kalam expressed the desire that Bihar should become a developed state by 2015 and he submitted this proposal to the hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar: Accepting that proposal, the hon'ble Chief Minister emphasized on making Bihar a developed state by 2015. You share the feelings expressed by the hon'ble Minister about Bihar. The sun brings life on the earth and that sun rises from the land of Bihar. I want to get only this assurance from you in the House that you will look into all the facts in connection with granting a special status to Bihar and in consultation with the hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar along with the Chief Minister of other states, you will push Bihar onto the path of development. The progress of Bihar means progress of India, the identity of Bihar is the identity of India and the development of Bihar is the development of India. So, keeping this thing in view, you should give an assurance and in the light of that assurance. I will accept your decision.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would definitely like to assure Bhola Singh ji and the entire House that I have also said earlier and I reiterate that as far as the development of Bihar is concerned, it should be as early as possible, at fast pace with overall development furthering social justice. We have always tried to do this. I reiterate that after consultation with the Government and within limits, we shall definitely do everything possible in this regard. I appeal to the hon'ble Member to withdraw his Resolution.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I withdraw my Resolution.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution named by Dr. Bhola Singh be withdrawn?

The Resolution was, by leave/ withdrawn.

(ii) SPECIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE FOR DESERT REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up item no. 14- Shri Harish Choudhary.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): I propose that "This House expresses concern over the backwardness prevalent in desert regions of the country and requests the Government that:-

- (i) The overall development of desert regions should be undertaken on the pattern of economic package given to North-Eastern states to minimize the problems faced by the people living in desert regions; and
- (ii) A special economic package should be prepared and implemented to make the people living in these states capable of achieving the socio-

economic development rate at par with the people living in other parts of the country."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to narrate the conditions prevailing in the desert area of the country. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for allowing me to participate in this debate in order to find a solution to the problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our nation has several diversities as there are hilly areas, plain, rivers, snow-covered fields, coastal areas and desert regions. The North-Eastern parts and desert areas are those regions in the country where development has not taken place owing to geographical and natural reasons.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, debates and discussions have taken place in this House on the issue of desert but what does desert mean? It can only be felt by those who live there. Life in desert is very hard in comparison to other climatic conditions. Various regions have been discussed in the Parliament and I would like to submit on the basis of states that states function under administrative boundaries. There are regions which are lagging far behind in terms of development owing to climatic conditions. There are areas in the country located in far-flung areas where there is no connectivity and which lack natural resources and lag far behind in terms of education.

Those areas are classified as desert which receive less than 250 mm rainfall. An average 1600 to 1700 mm rainfall is received in my region. In my own Parliamentary Constituency Barmer-Jaisalmer, only 100 mm rainfall is received whereas other states received such amount of rainfall in few minutes only.

I hail from Rajasthan and as much as 61 percent of total area of Rajasthan is desert and about 41 percent of the total population of the State resides there. The denizens of deserts constantly face natural challenges such as tensions and stress, irregular

rains, severe heat, high air pressure, moving sand dunes, severe drought, etc. The desert region comprises about 10 percent of the total land of the country and gets only 2 percent of water and I would like to submit in respect of water available there that it is not fit for drinking even by animals and definitely not by human beings. The people of Rajasthan are surviving despite these hardships and adverse climatic conditions. I have submitted my points in a submissive manner without using aggressive language. It is said that deep waters. Through the August House, I would like to submit that climatic conditions of desert regions should be considered seriously. I am not talking of rights and entitlements like hon'ble Shri Bhola Singh ji. I would like to submit that our leader Shri Rahul Gandhi also subscribes to the idea of integrated development so that the country does not have two extremes- one developed part and other backward part. I would like to submit that we should move on the path of progress taking all the people along
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. ...
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: I would like to submit that our Parliament is the most sacred place in the world and the people of the country take serious note of every single word spoken and of the ideology put forth in the House. Hence, we have to consider as to how we can take the country forward by rising above the party politics. We have to make concerted efforts to ensure participation of farmers and laborers in the development of the country. I will listen to the points being raised by the hon'ble Member once I conclude my speech (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. You

address the Chair. Do not discuss with them. If there is diversion, you cannot put all your points.

.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only helping him. Then only, he can concentrate on his speech. Otherwise, if he goes on discussing with them, he cannot say all his points.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Integrated development of rural India is vital in order to bridge the development gap. The farmers and laborers are the backbone of development of the country. Unless we understand their importance, we cannot visualise the development of the country. It is unfortunate that today the farmers and laborers are not being given due regard by the people of the country. The people of the country do not feel proud on being associated with the farmers and laborers or any other related work. We cannot imagine the development of the country, unless the country or the system and the society show respect to the farmers and laborers.

Through the August House, I would like to request that first of all, we have to respect the farmers and laborers. If it does not happen, then various other demands will be made in the country. We will have to decide in the August House as to how we can ensure active participation of farmers and laborers and backward regions in the overall development of the country. Various Development Schemes are being implemented in the North-Eastern states of the country. I would like to thank the Union Government for providing utmost priority to the backward regions and opportunity to be part of the overall development of the country. The total land area of seven North-Eastern states is about 0.2 million square kilometer and they get 10 percent budget allocation of all the Ministries. The area of the desert region is about 0.4 million square kilometer. I am not saying all this to

give the comparative figures and not even asking for too much, rather I am putting all this before all of you to explain the ground situation. Out of this area, 0.2 million square kilometer area is within Rajasthan. Such a huge desert region is in Rajasthan. I have come to the Parliament to represent the Barmer and Jaisalmer Parliamentary Constituencies of Rajasthan which share common borders with Pakistan. If we measure this area from political and administrative point of view, my Parliamentary Constituency is approximately one and a half times bigger than the state of Haryana. On the basis of expansion of area, Parliamentary Constituencies Barmer and Jaisalmer are approximately 58 thousand square kilometer in length and breadth. My Parliamentary Constituency Barmer-Jaisalmer is among the largest sketches of desert land. Apart from Rajasthan, the desert areas which include the areas of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana is known as the Hot Desert within that desert region. Apart from hot desert, that desert region also has cold deserts. Hot desert is the area lying adjacent to the sandy region whereas cold desert is a snowy region. I am not only talking about the difficult sandy geographical terrain. I would also like to submit before the House that the Government should also focus on the snowy terrain. As Lal Singh ji was saying, that area is the area of Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and is also known as the cold desert like that of the desert areas ... (*Interruptions*) Jammu-Kashmir is our crest, it is the crown of our country.

Talks of Green Revolution are taking place in this country. Through the House, I would like to submit that any area that can contribute towards the green revolution is this desert area. The State Governments and the Union Government should provide irrigation facilities there. The Government has also brought the Indira Gandhi Canal Project in this area. Narmada Canal Project has also been implemented. It could provide irrigation opportunities to the farmers under these projects, there is an immense possibility of this area amaking maximum contribution towards a green revolution. The backwardness in this

area is only due to unavailability of the irrigation and drinking water facilities there. Today, we have carried out so much of development and within that, if we can provide irrigation facilities to the farmers and laborers of that area, it can benefit a lot from this.

Several places in this country are facing a terrible problem of floods. Several times, this House has seriously delved into the natural cataclysmic conditions prevailing in Bihar and all the quarters have raised concern that the problems being faced by the farmers due to floods is best known to them only. We cannot express that pain because we are not aware of the intensity of the havoc caused by the floods there. Similarly, you should also feel the pain of the people living in the desert area and also include them in the development fold. I want to apprise the House that in 1975, Rajasthan Government had constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of the Late Poonamchand Bishnoi to analyse the situation of this desert and subsequently, in 1976, the Union Government constituted a National Agricultural Commission under the Chairmanship of Late Nathuram Mirdha. Both the reports contained a detailed study of the desert area. 30-40 years back, we did not have much resources, so we could not put this desert area on the path of development by implementing those schemes. Today, the Government has no dearth of resources. Thus, the time now is ripe to implement the redressal measures mentioned in those reports and this is what I would like to tell the Members through this House. Unfortunately, no study is being undertaken to analyse such a big desert area, no committee is being constituted and that area is not receiving any focus in terms of formulation of any scheme. Through the House, I would like to request the Government to pay attention to our desert area. I would like to recite a couplet-

“Ya khuda ret ke sehre ko samundar kar de
Ya tarasti hui ankhon ko pathar kar de.”

Arjun Ram Meghwal ji is representing my neighbouring Lok Sabha Constituency. He was telling

us a lot of persons from Bihar become IAS. History is witness that plenty of resources were available for them naturally to progress and develop. Look at our pain and our situation, unfortunately, we lack those resources. Our children come from the circumstances in which they have to struggle hard for earning their livelihood. You have come facing those circumstances and I have also faced those circumstances. We know it very well that those circumstances are still prevailing in the desert area. If some one in the desert area gets the opportunity to earn a respectable livelihood, traditionally it is considered the parameter of success. Those were the parameters of development and success for us. Today, obviously materialism seems to be spreading fast from geographical point of view but the situation in the desert area is really the same, *i.e.*, people are still struggling for livelihood, drinking water, clothes and basic facilities. It is my request to you to go and see there as to what life is like without electricity, water, road, education and medical facilities. Here, backwardness prevails naturally. Here, development is often talked about but no one there is really concerned about development. The problem of drinking water here is very acute. There is no natural source, dam and river in my 58000 square kilometer long Parliamentary Constituency. There is the Looni river for the sake of calling it a river but it has been without water for the last 20 years. If I ask in this regard, of course, it is told that the river Looni is there, but it is having no water for the last 20 years. Such natural conditions are prevailing there.

I am proud of belonging to this area. Every citizen and person coming from here participates in the development of the country. Every citizen of this area promptly participates in national security by keeping an eye on the Pakistan borders and wants to know as to how can contribution be made in the development of the country. I have risen in this House to know the same.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a time limit. We have

also to take other members to participate in this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: I don't want to draw any comparison but before that one hour was allotted for discussion on Bihar. If you would not permit me I will not speak for even a second and sit down. But there has been a tradition of Private member reservation, if you want to break that, I will sit down right now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is not the case. The time allotted for this discussion is two hours. You are the initiator of the discussion. You can allow other members also to participate in this discussion and support it. Then only it will be helpful.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all have seriously listened to the problem affecting Bihar for three days. I am requesting you to allow me to explain the problems which I want to raise. If you insist on the Parliamentary systems and tradition, I will not speak even a single word.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue up to 6 0' clock.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: You had allowed Bholu Singh Ji under Private Member's reservation.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Sir, my suggestion is in favour of setting up a Desert Development Council. Work should be done with development

oriented approach by making a plan for the desert area. This is my request to the Union Government through this House. Rupees 3004 crores were allocated to seven states from 1995-96 to 2010 under Desert Development programme. But with a deep sense of sadness and heavy heart, I have to tell the real fate of the funds meant for these schemes. This Parliament should understand the pain of this fate, and analyse the situation as to how such big schemes and huge funds are being implemented at the lowest level. If we merely formulate schemes and leave these for implementation to some agency and the benefits of those schemes do not get; percolated down to the poor farmer of villages at the ground level, then the situation becomes worrisome. But that is happening today, big schemes are being formulated but what is the situation of these schemes at ground level.

Sir, another thing comes in my mind at this juncture that the voice of the Public representative and his participation and role in Governance cut out for him due to the strength of our Parliamentary traditions and democracy prevailing for past 20-25 years after independence is no longer so for the last several decades and it is unfortunate. I want to say that today the role of Public representative in formulating bills, Laws and rules is gradually becoming negligible. We are entrusting that role to other people. 26 months have passed, since my election to this Parliament. My experience is not very much and I am unable to understand as to how should scheme be formulated bill be prepared and what kind of system be evolved to ensure the participation of Public Representative in their implementation. Unfortunately, that is not happening anywhere in this country. We should understand and think that if Public representatives will have no participation in formulating bills, schemes and their implementation, such atmosphere will continue to prevail throughout the country and the Public representatives are facing lack of confidence. Today, the Public representatives have nothing to do. The

Public representatives in this democracy have the power of vote and it is the power of vote which sends us here. But do we have any participation in formulation of any bill, any scheme or their implementation? Through this House, I want to express this pain of mine. Besides, I also want to say and I am not talking about the hon. Members sitting in the front benches but about all the Public Representatives sitting at the back benches that their situation is also the same. This situation is not only prevailing in this Parliament but it is very much there in Vidhan Sabhas as well as Gram Panchayats. This is the system prevailing in our country.

Sir, earlier the farmers of our India (*Interruptions*) I don't want to speak in political terms. Earlier, the farmers, labourers, people of rural areas and the country used to believe that India is poor. They don't see their participation in this development. But in recent times, we are witnessing a developed India and the common man is not able to see his participation in this developed India. Today, this is a matter of big concern for us. Today, big schemes are formulated here. The Hon. Minister was telling us about IWMP scheme which is meant for us. Kisan Credit Card Scheme is formulated here. Today, I have told this House about the situation of Kisan Credit Card prevailing among the farmers of the desert area but despite that no work has taken place for the relief of the farmers and with lot of sadness, I have to tell this in the Parliament.

Sir, the fate of IWMP scheme is that no DPR of the last year's scheme has been prepared till now. What is the status of the schemes formulated for the desert area at the ground level. The people of that area cannot reach even Jaipur to tell about his problems. He doesn't have even proper provision of railways. In the 58 thousand square kilometre area of my whole Parliamentary constituency the railway network can reach only a limited area. I would like to thank the Union Government.

18.00 hrs.

Some people with their limited knowledge have the opinion that the desert land cannot be developed as it is infertile. We are witnessing the neighbour districts of Ganganagar and Hanumangarh in Rajasthan where the same sandy land was there and irrigation facilities were provided with the result that the same land became fertile. Punjab and Haryana were facing the same situation. When the irrigation facility was provided there, the land of those areas also became. I want to mention the issue of fertile and infertile land in the Parliament because now the land acquisition bill is being introduced. It will have the issue of fertile and infertile land. I would also like to tell the country through this Parliament as to why the land of that area is infertile.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is six o' clock now, so you can continue your speech next time.

If the Hon. Members agree we will take up Zero Hour now.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir this matter is related to national highways in Madhya Pradesh. At present the total length of national highways in my state is 3,827 kms out of which 2,393 of roads have turned into pits. Today ten in the morning all the MPs of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha elected from Madhya Pradesh under the leadership of Shrimati Sushma Swaraj have drawn the attention of the Union Government while sitting on a satyagrah in front of the statue of Gandhi Ji. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has been continuously requesting the hon'ble Prime Minister and the hon'ble Minister that funds should be allotted for repairing ten national highways which have been completely damaged and if they cannot allocate funds, they may denotify these highways and entrust it to the state government so

that these highways may be repaired and reconstructed. But unfortunately the Union Government has neither allocated funds for repairing these highways nor entrusted the task of repairing these roads to the state government. There are ten national highways out of which 517 kms stretch of NH-3 is damaged, 300 kms stretch of NH-7, 290 Kms stretch of NH-12, 189 Kms stretch of NH-12A, 277 km stretch of NH-69, 186 km stretch of NH-86, 119 Kms stretch of NH-86 A are lying in a dilapidated condition. Since national highways are vital for the development of any state and if these highways remain in dilapidated conditions, the image of the Union Government is being tarnished on the one hand and on the other hand the development work of the state government is also being hindered. Through you, I urge upon the Union Government that the funds which have been demanded for repairing and reconstruction of those highways should be allocated.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members Shri Rakesh Singh, Shri K. D. Deshmukh and Shri Ashok Argal have associated themselves with the matter raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): Hon. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Finance towards problems of my parliamentary constituency Supaul located in the foothill of Nepal and in the lap of Kosi river. There is acute shortage of commercial banks in my parliamentary constituency. In this regard the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Finance had been drawn earlier during the Zero Hour' on August 26, 2009 and November 9, 2010, respectively under Rule 377. It had also been requested to open branches of commercial banks at Kunauli Bazaar in Nirmali Block and at Jadia in Triveniganj. But on January 24, 2011 the hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance through a letter refused to open the branches of banks

there citing the reason that as per the 2001 census total population of these areas was only ten thousand.

Sir, as per the subsequent census conducted after the year 2001, the population of these areas is in lakhs at present. The population of the areas have increased where branches of banks are to be opened. Besides, there is a police station block, college and even an S.S.B. camp. On account of the construction of East-West corridor, a commercial establishment of Gammon India has also been set up there. There daily transaction is to the tune of crores rupees while presenting the Budget, the hon'ble Minister of Finance had said in respect of opening of branches of banks for everyone thousand of population, he had even given assurance in this regard.

So, through you, I request the hon'ble Minister of Finance to issue the order for opening branches of commercial banks at Jadia and Kunauli at the earliest so that the people there may be benefitted.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, Mid Day Meal Scheme was formulated by the Union Government in the year 2009. According to the programme had been submitted for paying one thousand rupees per month as honorarium to the cooks of schools who prepared meal in schools. Besides, the Union Government had passed this proposal and had assured the entire island administration that assistance would be provided for construction of kitchens and stores. But it is a matter of regret that the programme of the year 2009 has not been introduced in Andaman till date. There are about 311 schools in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. 760 cook cum helpers are working in these schools who were to get one thousand rupees per month. For nearly 20 month, they have not received that honorarium, that means total honorarium amounting one and half crore rupees have not been disbursed among these helpers. Therefore, sometimes we do remember Anna Hazare Ji. Had the Jan Lokpal Bill of

Anna Hazare Ji been passed the cook cum helpers of Andaman would have received the honorarium. In addition to that, I shall demand that as per that programme, kitchen cum store should be constructed in school and good and hygienic meals should be cooked in these schools. Though this scheme was formulated in the year 2009, kitchens and stores have not been constructed even in a single school. Today I again and again remember the view of Anna Hazare Ji. Today Rahul Gandhi Ji was shouting. Andaman & Nicobar Islands is an Union Territory which is Under the direct control of the Union Government. If the Jan Lokpal Bill of Anna Hazare Ji, was implemented, then any one would approach the Lokpal in the citizen charter or the lokayukta and demand action in the matter. One and half crores of rupees of honorarium were misappropriated, but that lady cook could not get her honorarium. I would like to urge upon the Union Government that the honorarium of one thousand rupees for the cook cum helpers per month which has been due since the year 2009 should be calculated and paid to them immediately. My last demand is also related to it. There are about 250 such schools where kitchens and stores are to be constructed, I request that the Union Government should immediately grant funds to Andaman & Nicobar Islands for this purpose. There should be no difference in your precept and practice then Andaman & Nicobar Islands will make progress otherwise the slogan of Anna Hazare will prove correct for Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, I hail from the naxal affected district of Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh. Balaghat district is one of the extremely backward districts in the country. In the year 1996-97 the Ministry of Railways had sanctioned gauge conversion work between Gondia and Jabalpur under the South East Central Railway. In 15 years, the work of this broad gauge has been

completed from Gondia to Balaghat only. The broad gauge conversion work from Balaghat to Japalpur is still lying incomplete so far 500 crore rupees have been incurred on this railway line. In apprehension of obstruction in the movement of wild animals from Pench Sanctuary to Kanha Sanctuary, the Ministry of Environment and Forest has stopped the railway work and since then two years have passed. The Ministry of Railways is ready to remove the obstructions in the movement of wild animals and ready to accept all the conditions of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The movement of wild animals may not be obstructed, regarding this an alternative proposal has been sent to the Ministry of Environment and Forests. But unfortunately the Ministry of Environment and Forest is unnecessarily delaying in giving clearance to the Ministry of Railways for construction work, as a result the public of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is agitated. It is very necessary to complete the railway line connecting two state immediately. So, through you, I demand from the hon'ble Union Minister of Environment and Forests that the railways may kindly be given permission without any delay to start the construction work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rakesh Singh associates himself with the issue raised by Shri K. D. Deshmukh.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli) : Hon'ble Chairman, want to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue. There is no arrangement of Central School in my parliamentary constituency Amreli even after 67 years of independence. As per the 2011 census, my constituency in Amreli district has a population of more than 17 lakhs today. Among the total population, there are about two and a half lakh children below six years. There is no arrangement of Central School there to teach them. Non-existence of any central school these for the education of two lakh children is a very unfortunate matter. Due to non-existence of any central schools, such innocent

children have to leave their parents and go to other districts or states for study. They have to leave the company of their parents at a very tender age and thus little children lose their innocence and people also have to spend lots of money on hostel accommodation etc. for the education of their children. Thus their study is very expensive. Two passes which are given to us every year are also of no use for us because there are no central schools there and those passes are of no use. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that a central school should be opened in my constituency of the earliest and keeping these children in view, a central school may kindly be set up there as early as possible.

Hon. Chairman, Sir through you I would also like to submit that the Union Government should stop doing injustice and playing with the future of children in the regions where there are no central schools and central schools should be opened as early as possible for the sake of future of children and the future of children should be paid attention to.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I am raising a very urgent matter of public importance in this House. The entire country is facing a very big problem today which is corruption, but unemployment among the educated youths of this country is even a bigger problem. It is the educated youth whom you come across on the roads. We have formulated schemes like MGNREGA for the uneducated youths but we have no scheme for giving job to the educated youths. After independence, big mills were set up in the entire country. I don't want to say why it happened. People say that Kalidas was chopping the branch on which he was sitting. Such Kalidases have caused the closure of mills and factories of our country. As a result, the families of workers have been thrown on the road.

Sir, Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh was called the hub

of cotton industry with names, like BIC, NIC, Lal Imli Dhariwal and was famous across the world. The city which was known as the Manchester of India is not anywhere on the map of Uttar Pradesh today. Through you, I want to say that the workers of the closed mills are wandering on the road today and their children are on verge of starvation. Lots of money will be required in setting up new mills, if the closed mills are reopened, be it Elgin Mill No.1 or Elgin mill No.2 or Lal Imli Dhariwal, if the Union Government gives some fund to such mills, the workers who are jobless one on strike today will get Job. Through you, I would like to demand from the Union Government and the Ministry of Textile that 11 NTC mills are to be opened. I demand that an NTC mill in Kanpur and another in Raibareilly should also be set up so that youths may get job and the problem of unemployment may be controlled.

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Hon. Chairman, Sir, would like to apprise the House of the serious situation arisen as a result of the atrocities inflicted upon the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes category in Goa due to wrong policies of Goa Government. There are 12 percent of Scheduled Tribes in Goa. At the time of Shri Atal Bihari, Vajpayee Government, they were notified as Scheduled Tribes. The association of Scheduled Tribe named United Tribal Association has been fighting everyday for eight years, Goa Government has not been paying heed to their demands. They drew the attention of the Government by sitting on dharna and holding public meetings for the restoration of the right guaranteed to them by the Constitution but the state government didn't pay any heed to them. Under this movement only, UTA had also given a deadline to accept their demands, but the state government did nothing. After that UTA intensified its movement. The Scheduled Tribes of Goa gathered. They gave a deadline of ten days to the state government and gave a notice that if their demands were not fulfilled within ten days, they would resort to a big agitation of 'Rasta roko'. On the tenth day on May 25, 2011, UTA went on a 'rasta roko' agitation. The agitation was going on peacefully and

no incident happened. Negotiations with the State Government were going on through the district magistrate, and the state government had assured to fulfill their demands. When 90 percent people from them were going back home they were lathicharged by the government for no reason. Several workers were injured during lathicharge and the state government suspended that district magistrate. Just then.... * two storage factories of the president of UTA were set on fire in which cashewnuts worth lakhs of rupees was lying. They were set on fire. Just then before this an MLA was gheroad and there was an attempt to throw into fire.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot make any allegation against anybody. No. That is not allowed. If there is any allegation, it will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK : Thereafter he was saved by several journalists, that is why he could be saved. Later o two workers were set afiren alive. This is the actual incident. I am not lying.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I am not allowing that.

(Interruptions)*...

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK : Despite all this, I demand through you to conduct an inquiry in the case and fulfill their reasonable demands and ensure their Constitutional rights.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I want to associate with this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. You are allowed.

*Not recorded.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Thank you, Sir. The Government of India has proposed that a flyover will be erected in the historic Tin Bigha Corridor in the district of Cooch Behar and the Tin Bigha Corridor will remain open for 24 hours. It has also been decided that the Indians will move over the flyover and the people of Bangladesh will move under it.

I cannot understand why such harmful proposals relating to the protection of the hundreds of residents of India are considered very necessary and in some cases, very urgent. Is it not necessary to think of the protection and security of the residents of the areas?

This flyover and the opening up of the Corridor for 24 hours will raise the question of protection and security of the Indians. Above all, the sovereignty of India will be badly hampered. Erecting the flyover in the Tin Bigha Corridor and also keeping it open for 24 hours will be a drastic step of the decade; it will lead to many problems and it will be a blunder.

So, I earnestly demand that the proposal for erecting the flyover in the Tin Bigha Corridor and keeping it open for 24 hours should immediately be withdrawn so far as the sovereignty of India and the security as also the protection of the Indian residents are concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Hon. Chairman Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to draw the attention to an important issue.

Sir, in Railway Budget 2010, the then hon. Minister of Railways Sushri Mamta Banerjee brought a proposal of Laar road-Manjhi railway line in my Constituency. Survey is being conducted for the construction of this rail section. However, it is pretty slow. Secondly, a very important Sohagra temple of

my Constituency lies on this rail section. Through you, the hon. Minister of Railways is requested to start the construction of this rail line at the earliest. It is requested that this rail line should be laid from Sohagra via Laar road upto Manjhi.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Hon. Chairman, I rise to rivet your attention to the areas lagging behind in terms of development across the country.

Hon. Chairman, Sir the then hon. Minister of Railways announced in the Railway Budget 2010-11 and 2011-12 speech that the work of laying new railway tracks would be carried out at the earliest on no profit no loss basis in the areas inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are backward and naxalite infested areas. Unfortunately, the then hon. Minister of Railways said these words in her speech and H.E. the president of India in his address said that new railway tracks would be laid in backward, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I regret to submit in the House that my Lok Sabha Constituency Dewas of Madhya Pradesh where the survey of a railway track from Ramganj Mandi- Jhalawad to Ujjain via Agra was conducted some 8-9 years back. I raised the question in Lok Sabha repeatedly in this regard. The hon. Minister changes her version on the floor of the House. While I received this reply of my questions that the survey work of this railway line has been completed and the construction of this railway line is showing loss, so this railway line cannot be laid. Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, it is requested that the assurance given by the Government should not be empty and priority should be accorded to lay railway tracks in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe areas and the naxalite infested areas. That is how, we can bridge the gap between developed and under-developed areas and such appropriate decisions can be translated into reality.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, the Government is requested to get the survey of railway line completed.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to rivet the attention of Parliament, Government and enlightened citizens of the country. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards Unstarred Question No. 2956 dated 18/12/2009, Question No. 2717 dated 10/08/2010 and the three financial years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 during which all the NGOs and voluntary organizations of the country received foreign funds to the tune of Rs. 28,879 crore. An amount of Rs. 5456 has been received in Delhi alone. The amount of Rs. 1104 crore and Rs. 1874 crore have been received on Indo-Nepal border and Indo-Bangladesh border respectively. Action has been taken against 87 organizations.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Minister of Finance and hon. Minister of Home Affairs are requested to issue a white paper since it is concerned with the unity, integrity, internal and external security of the country. The unbridled inflow of foreign funds may encourage the recipient organization to compromise country's internal security and weaken the country's security scenario. Therefore, I have two demands from the Government. First, to issue a white paper on the recipients of the fund, the sponsoring country and the utilization of the fund for the purpose it was released. Were these funds not utilized for carrying out anti-national activities? Secondly, a national level monitoring organization should be set up to monitor the utilization of foreign fund and take action against such organizations. Lokpal Bill is being presented. It is requested to include this and put these things under the ambit of Lokpal because the issue is related to foreign fund
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing, except what Shri Gorakhnath Pandey says, will go on record.

(Interruptions)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members may be allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav:

1. Shri S.S. Ramasubbu
2. Shri Rajaram Pal
3. Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik
4. Dr. Rajan Sushant
5. Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi
6. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
7. Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey
8. Shri Ramesh Bais
9. Shri P.K. Biju
10. Shri Rajendra Agrawal
11. Prof. Ramshankar
12. Shri Haribhau Jawale
13. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal
14. Shri K.D. Deshmukh
15. Shrimati Rama Devi
16. Shri Ramen Deka
17. Shri Ghanshyam Anurag

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak on an extremely important issue.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister. Bhadohi is my Lok Sabha

*Not recorded.

Constituency in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Bhadohi and the adjoining districts face the wrath of floods from the Ganga and other rivers every year and the erosion is damaging the crops grown by the farmers with hard work. Thousands of acres of crops get destroyed, hundreds of acres of land get affected by erosion due to which the farmers remain in a state of starvation and their condition becomes pitiable. I hail from Bhahodi Lok Sabha Constituency in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi) has been known as the Carpet town in the whole country. Today, that sector is going through a lot of crisis. On one hand, is the crisis of Carpet industry and on the other, my Constituency houses, three Vidhan Sabha Constituencies and the Vidhan Sabha related to Allahabad where the floods from the Ganga and the Varuna rivers destroy thousands of acres of land every year and one of our area Konian is surrounded by the Ganga from three sides where several villages like Chachua, Bhurra, Harirampur, Mavaiya and Ithara etc. and also dozens of other villages in the Aurai Vidhan Sabha Constituencies are facing the destruction of hundreds of acres of land every year due to erosion. There is a need to construct an embankment there. Earlier also, I had raised this important issue in the House several times and also invited the attention of the Hon. Minister but no action has been taken so far. Earlier, a village Hariharpur has got submerged completely in the Ganga river. Dozens of villages are on the verge of getting eroded.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards conducting a central survey and taking action immediately to construct an embankment around the Konian area and all those dozen villages which are on the verge of getting submerged into the Ganga river so that the ruination and destruction of farmers can be checked and thousands of acres of land could be protected from getting destroyed.

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that the Union Government

took a decision on 4th June, 2010 to give all the Cantonment Boards of the country the status of deemed municipality and issued directions to the states to take proper action in this regard. This decision will provide benefits of the development schemes being run by the Union Government and State Governments to the poor people living in Cantonment areas. But the people of the Cantonment areas are still deprived of the developmental works today due to the State Governments not taking any proper action in this regard. Proper action on the part of the State Government to implement the said decision should be ensured and simultaneously, there is also a need to issue guidelines to the Cantonment Boards to take action on this decision.

Besides, I want to say that since independence, the small villages in these Cantonment Boards had single story buildings in which a family having two children used to live. Now, those two children have got more children in the family and the houses are on the verge collapse but despite that, they are not getting F.S.I. From this point of view, the dalits living in the Cantonment areas get neither the benefits of Indira Awas Yojana nor the benefits of Sanjay Gandhi Nirman Yojana. The people do not get any benefits of all those schemes of the Union Government running in these Cantonment areas, so there is a need for taking immediate action and this is my demand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agrawal and Prof. Ramshankar are allowed to associate themselves with Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. Today, I want to draw the attention of the Government through your goodself towards a very important issue.

There are two types of media, one is print media and the other is electronic media and the Labour and Employment Ministry of the Government of India constituted a Majithia Committee with respect to the circulation of newspapers of print media. Its

recommendations are not being implemented. I want to mention that the Hawkers get up at 2 O'clock in the morning to distribute newspapers. Print Media is very effective and it has gained wide recognition. He also gets plot in the category of Journalists and also receives other facilities. How does a newspaper reach somebody's house? It reaches only through hawkers. Eighty percent people belong to BPL category. I want to tell that a hawker gets up at 1:30 am and start moving at 2:00 am on his cycle to deliver newspaper at the designated place. I hail from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency. Members of the Hawker's Association met me. I was told that one hawker gets bitten by a dog in a month. When a hawker reaches somewhere at 2 O'clock or 3 O'clock, gets bitten by a dog. Now-a-days, a dog bite does not invite 16 injections but 5 injections are surely given. One injection costs Rupees four hundred. If one hawker is bitten by a dog, he has to spend two thousand rupees on injections in a month.

Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Ministry of Labour and Employment as to why the recommendations of Majithia Committee have not been implemented so far. If you cannot consider him a Journalist, then consider him an employee and allow him the benefits as per the recommendations of the Majithia Committee. Through you, want to convey this to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

1. Shri K.D. Deshmukh
2. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik
3. Shri Rajendra Agrawal

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Sir, I would like to bring to the urgent attention of the House the matter regarding a serious mistake occurred in the Census 2011 Manual. In Page 68 of the English version (it repeats in the regional

language versions too) of the "Instruction Manual for Updating of Abridged house lists and Filling up of the Household Schedule" - Section 6.125 states that a person can be classified as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer only on the basis of the crop grown. Growing of following crops is considered as cultivation. In clause (viii) they are named as - growing of Ganja, cinchona, opium as cultivation and the person is classified either as cultivator or agricultural labourer. Also clause 6.126 states that "The growing of plantation crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops she or he will not be considered as the cultivator or agricultural labourer but considered as other worker."

This will have serious implications, while illegal drugs such as ganja, cinchona, opium, etc. find a place in the official list of agricultural crops, farmers of plantation crops are excluded from being considered as farmers or agricultural labourers. In States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu which survive on plantation crops such as rubber, coconut, areca nut, tea, coffee, etc will bear the maximum brunt of this provision in this Manual and have to stay outside the purview of the Central Government's financial assistance. The move to exclude coconut, which IS extensively used as part and parcel of daily life of Keralites from the list of plantation crops is doubtful and involves a negative regional bias. Recently, the State Bank of India has issued a circular to its Branches not to give loans for plantation of crops like cardamom, rubber, coconut, areca nut, tea and coffee.

Hence I would request you to direct the concerned officials to take immediate steps to make corrections in the Manual by removing ganja, cinchona, and opium from the list of crops and put farmers of the plantation crops such as rubber, coconut, areca nut, tea and coffee and include them in the list of farmers or agricultural labourers.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairnman, Sir, presently it is a burning issue. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen

Vidyutikaran Yojana started in April, 2005 for the villages. At that time it was assumed that darkness would disappear from villages and children would get the facility so that they can read and study. But I am compelled to tell the House that the Government installs boards in villages to give publicity to some of their leaders and pole are also erected in some villages. But electricity has not yet reached in the dalit colonies of these villages. Under this scheme, some locality is selected for providing electricity while another locality is selected for providing electricity during next year. Under this scheme, the transformers have so low capacity and weight that these transformers either got burnt or are stolen. I am compelled, to inform that as per the Government figures 54 villages in my parliamentary constituency Sheohar, 245 villages in my neighbouring district Sitamarhi and 96 villages in East Champaran are among such villages where then was no electricity till the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan. Besides the above mentioned work under this scheme is being done unsatisfactorily. All the parts of villages which are meant for being provided electricity are not being provided that facility. Only a few houses of a village have power connection, however power supply is not ensured even for these houses. The hon'ble Minister of power says that MPs can monitor the works under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana on the pattern of rural development, but till date no agenda has been put up in the monitoring meeting of my parliamentary constituency and nor any separate meeting has been held at the district level. Through the House, I request the Government that electricity, the basic need of villages in my parliamentary constituency, Sheohar should be provided for the benefit of rural people and not for the publicity of leaders only. This is problem of the entire country.

[English]

'MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghyanshyam Anuragi may be allowed to associate with the submissions of Smt. Rama Devi.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is an important problem that has arisen in the recent months because of the prevailing prices of gold in the country. The prices of gold have increased. In the domestic market the prices of gold have increased to the tune of Rs. 28,000 per ten gram. Our Government is importing huge quantities of gold, but on the contrary, its prices are increasing.

One of the major reasons contributing to the steep hike in prices of gold is the steep fall in global equity markets and the investors parking their investments in gold. Another reason is that the corrupt elements are stacking their unaccounted money in gold which has ultimately pushed up its demand and has resulted in the increase in its prices.

The gold metal is having a special significance in our tradition and culture, particularly in the Southern States where wearing of gold ornaments is considered sacred in the religious functions. Even poor people used to purchase at least a few grams of gold to knot in the Mangal Sutra of the brides in the marriages. However, due to this unprecedented hike in its prices, now they are very much worried about getting their daughters married. The hike in gold prices also leads to increasing crimes, like, theft, chain snatching, murder, burglary, robbery, etc. in the country.

Sir, keeping in view the above, I humbly urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to contain the increasing trend in the prices of gold and also crack down on the people who are stashing their black money in gold and to reduce its prices so as to facilitate the needy. Also, we should also have to find out new gold mines because there is a trend of law of diminishing returns in our gold mines and so we have to look for and trace new gold mines in our country. Another point is that some people are buying gold from the Jewellery Mart and they are not being given bills for the purchase. So, the Government should ensure that bill is given with the purchase of gold. It can avoid tax

evasion. It will bring more revenue to the Government Exchequer.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, my parliamentary constituency Raver is in Maharashtra. State highway No.4 is 380 kms long and it passes through my constituency via Ankaleshwar in Gujarat to Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh. Tehsil, like Burhanpur, Raver, Yawal, Chopra, Shirpur and Shahada come on the way of this highway. A length of 120 kms out of total length of 380 kms is in my parliamentary constituency. Heavy vehicles run on this highway with destinations to Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Khandesh, Vidarbha in Maharashtra. The present condition of this is very bad due to movement of heavy vehicles. Maharashtra Government has a debt of two and half lakh crore rupees as a result that highway cannot be repaired. I would like to say that the Union Government is converting all the state highways in the entire country into national highways. Hence this state highway-4 should be converted into a National Highway. There is a movement of at least 35 to 40 thousand trucks on this state highway everyday. Agricultural produces like banana, sugarcane, cotton, food grains are transported through this highway. There are five sugar mills, ginning mills, several industrial areas, two ordnance factories on this highway. Keeping all these situation in mind the Public Works Department of Maharashtra Government sent a proposal on 29.03.2010 to the Union Ministry of Road Transport for upgradation of this state highway No. 4 into a national highway. If that proposal is sanctioned the development of the entire area on this highway will definitely be accelerated.

Through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that this is a very important and urgently required work for my parliamentary constituency. I want to draw the attention of the Union Government towards upgradation of this highway

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Sir, I rise to speak about the impending severe drought condition which looms over the regions of Western Orissa and KBK of Orissa. This area is predominantly resided by the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has some of the lowest human development industries of the entire country. Now, in the month of June, there has been more than 50 per cent deficit rainfall. Even in the month of July, there has been deficit rainfall. In my recent visit to those areas and in particular the districts of Bolangir and Sonepur, I have found that more than 75 per cent drought conditions exist.

I would urge upon the Government through you to declare this area as a drought prone area and to grant a special package from the Centre for the help of the farmers of this area.

I would also urge on one more point. There has been a request from the State Government for a special package sanction of the KBK area to the tune of Rs. 4500 crore which has been pending with the Planning Commission for the last five years. I would request you to tell the Government of India to sanction this package as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tathagata Satpathy is allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo.

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important issue of public importance on floods in Assam.

Flood is a curse for the people of Assam and it is a regular feature. Both the Central Government and the State Government fail to combat floods and soil erosion in Assam caused by Brahmaputra and its tributaries in this era of scientific age. Our neighbour, China managed the sorrow of China's Hwang Ho River and utilised its

water in irrigation and hydroelectric power and turned this yellow river as a source to boost economy.

The present flood in Assam has affected 12 districts and created havoc in those areas affecting approximately ten lakh people. The worst affected district is Dhamaji where four people died pathetically. But I am sorry to say that this incident was not catching the eyes of the national media whereas the same type of incident when occurred in Indore was widely focussed by both the national print and electronic media.

The present flood affected human lives, livestock, agricultural produce and land erosion. A number of bridges have been damaged by the flood and thousands of people are taking shelter in relief camps or on roads.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government through you, Sir, to take a long term policy to combat floods in Assam and demand a special package for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lal Singh, you may give your point in writing to the concerned Minister.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, I have already given it to him but I would like to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. What do you want to say?

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, there is great difficulty faced by the people of my area.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to inform you about a tragic situation faced by a woman from my parliamentary constituency who is like my sister, due to non availability of medical facility, I would like to tell you about it for one minute.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give that in writing. You already mentioned that you can give that in writing to the hon. Minister. He will do that .

.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said whatever you wanted to say .

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: You listen to me (Interruptions) All the hon'ble members are asking me to speak. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever you said has already been recorded .

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman Sir, please give everyone chance to speak for one minute each. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry. Whatever you want to say, you give that to the hon. Minister in writing.

.... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Let him speak for one minute ... (Interruptions) You give me in writing ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You told that already .

.... (Interruptions)

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I am winding up my speech in one minute. I would like to draw your attention towards an issue which is very important. Every person needs medical facility.

[English]

This is my constituency. There is 17 MLAs in that constituency. There are seven district.

[Translation]

In my constituency distance between a district hospital and a sub centre is one hundred and fifty kms.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want?

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to say that a women who is like my sister gave birth a baby. Half portion of that body of the baby remained inside the womb and another half came out. This is a shame for the people. I want to say that if it happened so in a hospital for 24 hours, where was the medical

facility? Her baby died and that woman also died.(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will take care of what you have said.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by chaudhary Lal Singh Ji.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 27th August, 2011 at 11 a.m.

18.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 27, 2011/Bhadra 5, 1933 (Saka).

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

| Sl. No. | Member's Name | Question Number |
|---------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Shri Gohain Rajen | 353 |
| 2. | Shri Jaiswal Gorakh Prasad | 346 |
| 3. | Shri Joshi Pralhad | 360 |
| 4. | Dr. Jyoti Mirdha | 356 |
| 5. | Shri K. Shivkumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh | 345 |
| 6. | Shri Karunakaran, P. | 355 |
| 7. | Shri Khaire Chandrakant | 358 |
| 8. | Shri Kumar, P. | 349 |
| 9. | Shri Mandal Mangani Lal | 351 |
| 10. | Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram | 342 |
| 11. | Shri Mishra Mahabal | 347 |
| 12. | Shri Mishra Prasad Govind | 352 |
| 13. | Dr. Naik Sanjeev Ganesh | 349 |
| 14. | Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash | 351 |
| 15. | Shri Pradhan Amamath | 344 |
| 16. | Shri Raghavan M.K. | 354 |
| 17. | Shri Rai Prem Das | 359 |
| 18. | Shri Rathwa Ramsinh | 350 |
| 19. | Shri Roy Arjun | 348 |
| 20. | Shri Reddy K.J.S.P. | 356 |
| 21. | Shri S. Pakkirappa | 343 |
| 22. | Shri Sidhu Navjot Singh | 341 |
| 23. | Shri Singh Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh | 348 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 24. | Dr. Singh Sanjay | 342 |
| 25. | Shri Thakur Anurag Singh | 352 |
| 26. | Shri Wakchaure Bhausaeheb Rajaram | 357 |
| 27. | Shri Yadav Om Prakash | 350 |

Member-Wise Index to Unstarred Questions

| Sl. No. | Member's Name | Question Number |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji | 4006, 4041, 4083, 4132 |
| 2. | Shri Adhikari Suwendu | 4051 |
| 3. | Shri Adsul Anandrao | 3994, 4041, 4083, 4138 |
| 4. | Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash | 3984, 4128, 4139 |
| 5. | Shri Agrawal Rajendra | 4135 |
| 6. | Shri Ahir Hansraj G. | 4049, 4137 |
| 7. | Dr. Ajnala, Rattan Singh | 3947 |
| 8. | Shri Ananth Kumar | 3935 |
| 9. | Shri Anuragi Ghanshyam | 4036, 4117 |
| 10. | Shri Argal Ashok | 4009, 4134 |
| 11. | Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram | 4005 |
| 12. | Shri Azad Kirti | 3991, 4117 |
| 13. | Shri Babar Gajanan D. | 4006, 4041, 4083, 4132' |
| 14. | Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur | 3913 |
| 15. | Shri Baitha Kameshwar | 3917 |
| 16. | Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh | 4035 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 17. | Dr. Baliram | 3948 |
| 18. | Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai | 3975, 4022, 4139 |
| 19. | Shri Bhagat Sudarshan | 4025 |
| 20. | Shri Bhagora Tarachand | 3980 |
| 21. | Shri Bhujbal Sameer | 4039 |
| 22. | Shri Biju P.K.. | 3930 |
| 23. | Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh | 3976 |
| 24. | Shri C. Sivasami | 4075 |
| 25. | Smt. Chakravarty Bijoya | 4015 |
| 26. | Shri Chang C.M. | 3935 |
| 27. | Shri Choudhary Harish | 4088, 4125 |
| 28. | Shri Chaudhary Jayant | 3950 |
| 29. | Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P. | 3942, 4011, 4104 |
| 30. | Shri Chauhan, Dara Singh | 4027 |
| 31. | Shri Chauhan, Prabhat Sing P. | 4139 |
| 32. | Shri Chavan Harishchandra | 3957 |
| 33. | Shri Chitthan N.S.V | 4006, 4029 |
| 34. | Smt. Choudhry Shruti | 3911, 3919 |
| 35. | Shri Das Bhakta Charan | 3992 |
| 36. | Shri Das Khagen | 3933 |
| 37. | Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas | 4001 |
| 38. | Smt. Dasmunsi Deepa | 4028 |
| 39. | Smt. Davidson J. Helen | 4133 |
| 40. | Shri Deka Ramen | 4109 |
| 41. | Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh | 4020 |
| 42. | Shri Deshmukh K.D. | 4037 |
| 43. | Smt. Devi Ashwamedh | 3978 |
| 44. | Smt. Devi Rama | 3987, 4093, 4117 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45. | Shri Dhanapalan K.P. | 3921 |
| 46. | Shri R. Dhruvanarayana | 3961, 4058 |
| 47. | Smt. Dhurve Jyoti | 3989 |
| 48. | Shri Dias Charles | 4077 |
| 49. | Dr. Dome Ram Chandra | 4118 |
| 50. | Shri Dubey Nishikant | 3986 |
| 51. | Shri Dudhgaonkar Ganeshrao Nagorao | 3966, 4136 |
| 52. | Shri Gaddigoudar P.C. | 3972 |
| 53. | Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo | 3988, 4081, 4082 |
| 54. | Shri Gajender Singh Rajukhedi | 4024, 4100 |
| 55. | Shri Gandhi Varun | 3967 |
| 56. | Shri Gandhi Dilipkumar Mansukhlal | 4072 |
| 57. | Shri Ganeshamurthi, A. | 4019 |
| 58. | Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya | 4003, 4026 |
| 59. | Shri Ghubaya Sher Singh | 3961, 4073 |
| 60. | Shri Gohain Rajen | 4113 |
| 61. | Shri Gopal L. Raja | 3990, 4067 |
| 62. | Shri Haque Mohd Asrarul | 3993 |
| 63. | Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz | 3959, 4117, 4119 |
| 64. | Shri Jadhao Prataprao Ganpatrao | 3987, 4046, 4085 |
| 65. | Dr. Jagannath Manda | 4062 |
| 66. | Shri Jaiswal Gorakh Prasad | 3942, 4074, 4117 |
| 67. | Shri Jakhar Badri Ram | 3927, 3977, 4095 |
| 68. | Shri Jawale Haribhau | 3982 |
| 69. | Smt. Jayaprada | 3983, 4079, 4080, 4127 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 70. | Shri Jigajinagi Ramesh | 3944, 4048 |
| 71. | Shri Jindal Naveen | 4082 |
| 72. | Shri Joshi Kailash | 4076 |
| 73. | Shri Joshi Mahesh | 4011 |
| 74. | Dr. Joshi Murli Manohar | 3997 |
| 75. | Shri Joshi Pralhad | 3934, 4060 |
| 76. | Shri Judev Dilip Singh | 3928, 4031, 4096 |
| 77. | Shri K. Shivkumar Alias J.K. Ritheesh | 4116 |
| 78. | Shri Karunakaran P. | 4112, 4130 |
| 79. | Shri Kaswan Ram Singh | 3955 |
| 80. | Shri Kaushalendra Kumar | 4030 |
| 81. | Shri Khaire Chandrakant | 3984 |
| 82. | Dr. Killi Kruparani | 3945, 4002, 4106 |
| 83. | Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena | 3956 |
| 84. | Shri Kishor Kamal "Commando" | 3918 |
| 85. | Shri Kristappa N. | 3938, 4021 |
| 86. | Shri Kumar Mithliesh | 3998 |
| 87. | Shri Kumar P. | 4075 |
| 88. | Smt. Kumari Chandresh | 4065, 4137 |
| 89. | Shri Laguri Yashbant | 4024 |
| 90. | Shri Lingam P. | 4074 |
| 91. | Shri M. Krishnasswamy | 4003 |
| 92. | Shri Madam Vikrambhai | 3952, 4107 |
| 93. | Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra | 3969 |
| 94. | Shri Mahato Baidyanath Prasad | 4010 |
| 95. | Shri Mahato Narahari | 4078, 4124 |
| 96. | Shri Mahatab Bhartruhari | 3963 |
| 97. | Shri Majhi Pradeep | 3994, 4044, 4087, 4138 |
| 98. | Shri Majumdar Prasanta Kumar | 3953, 4032 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 99. | Shri Malik Jitender Singh | 4003 |
| 100. | Shri Mandai Mangani Lal | 4121 |
| 101. | Shri Mani Jose K. | 3979 |
| 102. | Smt. Mcleod Ingrid | 4007 |
| 103. | Shri Meghe Datta | 4131 |
| 104. | Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram | 4072, 4099, 4114 |
| 105. | Shri Mishra Mahabal | 4118 |
| 106. | Shri Mishra Prasad Govind | 4076, 4110 |
| 107. | Shri Mitra Somen | 3998 |
| 108. | Shri Munde Gopinath | 4023 |
| 109. | Shri Muttemwar Vilas | 4045 |
| 110. | Shri Nagar Surendra Singh | 4068 |
| 111. | Shri Naik Shripad Yesso | 4008 |
| 112. | Shri Namdhari Inder Singh | 4137 |
| 113. | Shri Naqvi Zafar Ali | 4056 |
| 114. | Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia | 4139 |
| 115. | Km. Natrajan Meenakshi | 3985 |
| 116. | Shri Nirupam Sanjay | 4048 |
| 117. | Shri Owaisi Asaduddin | 4000 |
| 118. | Shri P.R. Natarajan | 4069 |
| 119. | Shri Pal Jagdambika | 4001, 4038 |
| 120. | Shri Panda Baijayant | 3974, 4064, 4117 |
| 121. | Shri Panda Prabodh | 3962, 4002 |
| 122. | Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar | 4140 |
| 123. | Dr. Pandey Vinay Kumar | 3970 |
| 124. | Shri Pangi Jayaram | 3931 |
| 125. | Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash | 3988 |
| 126. | Shri Paswan Kamlesh | 4060 |
| 127. | Shri Patel Devji M. | 4075, 4091 |
| 128. | Smt. Patel Jayshreeben | 3973 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 129. | Shri Patel Bal Kumar | 3984 |
| 130. | Shri Patel Kishanbhai V. | 3994, 4044, 4087, 4138 |
| 131. | Shri Patel Nathubhai Gomanbhai | 4075 |
| 132. | Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali | 3966, 4040 |
| 133. | Shri Patil Khatgaonkar Bhaskarrao Bapurao | 3988, 4081, 4082 |
| 134. | Dr. Patil Padmasinha Bajirao | 4018 |
| 135. | Shri Prabhakar Ponnarn | 3929, 4097 |
| 136. | Shri Pradhan Nityananda | 3974, 4117 |
| 137. | Shri Premchand Guddu | 4136 |
| 138. | Shri Premdas | 4012, 4031 |
| 139. | Shri Punia P.L. | 3990, 4047, 4119 |
| 140. | Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai | 3996, 4074 |
| 141. | Shri Raghavan M.K. | 4122 |
| 142. | Shri Rai Prem Das | 4123 |
| 143. | Shri Rajbhar Ramashankar | 4075, 4132 |
| 144. | Shri Rajesh M.B. | 4013, 4061 |
| 145. | Shri Ram Purnmasi | 3968 |
| 146. | Shri Ramkishun | 3964 |
| 147. | Shri Rana Jagdish Singh | 4084 |
| 148. | Shri Rane Nilesh Narayan | 3951, 4083 |
| 149. | Dr. Rao K.S. | 4004 |
| 150. | Shri Rao Sambasiva Rayapati | 3995, 4057, 4117 |
| 151. | Shri Rashid J.M. Aaron | 4070 |
| 152. | Shri Rathwa Ramsinh | 4075 |
| 153. | Shri Rawat Ashok Kumar | 3940, 4084, 4103 |
| 154. | Shri Ray Bishnu Pada | 4017 |
| 155. | Shri Ray Rudramadhab | 3949, 4044 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 156. | Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu | 4115 |
| 157. | Shri Reddy Anantha Venkatarami | 4013 |
| 158. | Shri Reddy K.J.S.P. | 3972, 4111, 4114 |
| 159. | Shri Roy Nripendra Nath | 3981, 4078, 4124 |
| 160. | Shri S. Alagiri | 4043 |
| 161. | Shri S. Semmalai | 4134 |
| 162. | Shri S. Pakkirappa | 4108 |
| 163. | Shri S.S. Ramasubbu | 3920, 3990 |
| 164. | Dr. Saha Anup Kumar | 4130 |
| 165. | Shri Sahu Chandu Lal | 4063 |
| 166. | Shri Sampath A. | 4014 |
| 167. | Shri Saroj Tufani | 3999 |
| 168. | Shri Sayeed Hamdullah | 3922, 4092 |
| 169. | Smt. Sharma J. | 3936, 3986 |
| 170. | Shri Shariq S.D. | 3912, 4006, 4135 |
| 171. | Shri Sharma Jagdish | 4042, 4121 |
| 172. | Shri Shekhar Neeraj | 3983, 4079, 4080, 4127 |
| 173. | Shri Shetkar Suresh Kumar | 3982, 4027, 4126 |
| 174. | Shri Anto Antony | 3961, 4003, 4127 |
| 175. | Shri Shukla Balkrishna Khanderao | 3960 |
| 176. | Shri Siddeshwara G.M. | 3915 |
| 177. | Shri Sidhu Navjot Singh | 4114 |
| 178. | Dr. Singh Bhola | 4050 |
| 179. | Shri Singh Bhoopendra | 3925, 4094 |
| 180. | Shri Singh Ganesh | 4076 |
| 181. | Shri Singh Ijyaraj | 3987, 4117, 4125 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 182. | Shri Singh Jagdanand | 4121 |
| 183. | Smt. Singh Meena | 4026 |
| 184. | Shri Singh Pashupati Nath | 3923, 4002, 4003 |
| 185. | Shri Singh Radha Mohan | 4026, 4071 |
| 186. | Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad | 4086, 4130 |
| 187. | Shri Singh Rakesh | 3937, 4086, 4101, 4132 |
| 188. | Shri Singh Ravneet | 3958, 4006, 4041 |
| 189. | Shri Singh Sushil Kumar | 4021 |
| 190. | Shri Singh Uday | 3916, 4089 |
| 191. | Shri Singh Yashvir | 3983, 4079, 4080, 4127 |
| 192. | Singh Lal Chaudhary | 3939, 4071, 4102 |
| 193. | Shri Singh Dhananjay | 3946, 4069, 4121 |
| 194. | Shri Singh Rewati Raman | 4022 |
| 195. | Shri Singh Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh | 4118 |
| 196. | Singh Rajkumari Ratna | 3987, 4046, 4088, 4117 |
| 197. | Shri Singh Umashankar | 3990 |
| 198. | Shri Singh Vijay Bahadur | 3971, 4003, 4044 |
| 199. | Dr. Singh Sanjay | 4085, 4093 |
| 200. | Shri Siricilia Rajaiah | 3995, 4129 |
| 201. | Dr. Solanki Kirit Premjibhai | 4002, 4037, 4055, 4104 |
| 202. | Shri Sugavanam. E.G. | 3911, 4014, 4105 |
| 203. | Shri Sugumar K. | 3985, 4002 |
| 204. | Smt. Sule Supriya | 4066 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 205. | Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil | 4059 |
| 206. | Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarama | 3932, 4098 |
| 207. | Shri Tagore Manicka | 4019, 4034 |
| 208. | Smt. Tandon Annu | 4033 |
| 209. | Shri Tanwar Ashok | 3924 |
| 210. | Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad | 3941 |
| 211. | Shri Tewari Manish | 3977 |
| 212. | Shri Thamaraiselvan R. | 4031, 4139 |
| 213. | Dr. Thambidurai M. | 3962, 4053 |
| 214. | Shri Thomas P.T. | 3965 |
| 215. | Shri Tirkey Manohar | 3953, 4032 |
| 216. | Shri Tiwari Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal | 4016 |
| 217. | Shri Tomar Narendra Singh | 3954 |
| 218. | Shri Toppo Joseph | 4033 |
| 219. | Shri Tudu Laxman | 4024, 4054 |
| 220. | Shri Vardhan Harsh | 4118 |
| 221. | Shri Vasava Mansukhbhai D. | 3943, 3996 |
| 222. | Dr. Venugopal P. | 4075 |
| 223. | Shri Verma Sajjan | 3961, 4076, 4077 |
| 224. | Shri Viswanathan P. | 3914 |
| 225. | Shri Wakchaure Bhausahab Rajaram | 4073, 4077, 4090 |
| 226. | Shri Yadav Anjankumar M. | 4043 |
| 227. | Shri Yadav Dharmendra | 4006, 4083, 4087, 4138 |
| 228. | Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra | 3997 |
| 229. | Shri Yadav Om Prakash | 4120 |
| 230. | Yadav Prof. Ranjan Prasad | 4043, 4052 |
| 231. | Shri Yadav Hukmadeo Narayan | 3926, |
| 232. | Yogi Aditya Nath | 4002 |

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------|
| <i>Finance</i> | : | 341, 342, 347, 348, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360 |
| <i>Health and Family Welfare</i> | : | 344, 351, 357 |
| <i>Mines</i> | : | 345 |
| <i>New and Renewable Energy</i> | : | 359 |
| <i>Panchayati Raj</i> | : | 346, 353 |
| <i>Power</i> | : | 349 |
| <i>Tourism</i> | : | 350 |
| <i>Tribal Affairs</i> | : | 343, 355 |
| <i>Women and Child Development</i> | : | |

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Finance</i> | : | 3913, 3914, 3919, 3922, 3923, 3926, 3928, 3929, 3932, 3933, 3937, 3938, 3939, 3940, 3941, 3943, 3945, 3953, 3954, 3955, 3957, 3958, 3965, 3966, 3970, 3972, 3975, 3977, 3981, 3983, 3988, 3991, 3993, 3994, 3995, 3997, 4000, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4007, 4008, 4009, 4010, 4013, 4018, 4019, 4021, 4023, 4024, 4026, 4029, 4030, 4032, 4034, 4035, 4037, 4038, 4039, 4043, 4046, 4052, 4055, 4056, 4057, 4064, 4066, 4068, 4071, 4073, 4075, 4076, 4082, 4083, 4085, 4086, 4093, 4094, 4097, 4099, 4100, 4101, 4103, 4015, 4109, 4111, 4114, 4117, 4129, 4134, 4138 |
| <i>Health and Family Welfare</i> | : | 3911, 3912, 3918, 3920, 3924, 3925, 3947, 3948, 3950, 3951, 3956, 3960, 3961, 3963, 3964, 3968, 3971, 3973, 3974, 3980, 3984, 3985, 3990, 3992, 3999, 4005, 4006, 4022, 4025, 4033, 4036, 4040, 4041, 4044, 4045, 4047, 4049, 4058, 4059, 4062, 4069, 4072, 4077, 4087, 4088, 4102, 4113, 4115, 4118, 4119, 4120, 4123, 4125, 4127, 4130, 4131, 4132, 4133, 4135, 4136, 4137, 4140 |
| <i>Mines</i> | : | 3917, 4091, 4095, 4098, 4122 |
| <i>New and Renewable Energy</i> | : | 3916, 3934, 3967, 3978, 4042, 4067, 4089, 4126 |
| <i>Panchayati Raj</i> | : | 3946, 3969, 3976, 4065 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Power</i> | : | 3930, 3936, 3942, 3944, 3962, 3987, 3998, 4011, 4012, 4015, 4016, 4028, 4031, 4048, 4050, 4061, 4063, 4079, 4080, 4081, 4084, 4107, 4108, 4110, 4121, 4128, 4139 |
| <i>Tourism</i> | : | 3921, 3927, 3989, 3996, 4014, 4051, 4053, 4090 |
| <i>Tribal Affairs</i> | : | 3915, 3935, 3959, 3974, 3982, 4017, 4020, 4027, 4054, 4060, 4096, 4104, 4106, 4112 |
| <i>Women and Child Development</i> | : | 3931, 3949, 3952, 3986, 4070, 4074, 4078, 4124. |

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