

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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*Due to continuous interruptions in the House, starred questions could not be taken up for oral answers. Therefore, these starred questions were treated as unstarred questions.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 2, 2011/Agrahayana 11, 1933 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM ITALY

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make an announcement.

On behalf of the hon. Members of the House and on my own behalf, I have great pleasure in welcoming the Italian Parliamentary Delegation, who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived in India on Thursday, 1st December, 2011. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Government and the friendly people of Italy.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER:: Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nobody else will go on record. Q. No.161, Shri Ramen Deka.

(Interruptions)...*

*Not recorded.

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Narahari Mahato, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us run the House, please.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour run for a day

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Promotion of Tourism

*161. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been able to showcase her rich and diverse culture and able to promote tourism, both within the country and abroad and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of proposals received, sanctioned/ approved, held in abeyance and rejected for providing central financial assistance for the promotion and development of tourism infrastructure, State-wise and project-wise during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the amount sanctioned, State-wise and project-wise during the above period;

(d) whether the Union Government has any monitoring mechanism to ensure proper and timely utilisation of funds by the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country, including its rich and diverse culture. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's culture, heritage and the tourism potential of the country. These promotional activities include participation in Travel Fairs and Exhibitions; organising Road Shows, Know India Seminars and Workshops; organizing and supporting Indian Food and Cultural Festivals, etc.

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism

infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for tourism projects which are prioritized based on discussions held with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines. Details of the projects and amount sanctioned during the last two financial years and the current financial year (up to 30.9.2011) are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Timely completion of tourism projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. States/Union Territories are required to submit reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically. The Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry and periodical review meetings with the State/Union Territory officers.

Statement

Tourism Projects sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.9.2011)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011)	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.29	10	20.38	8	40.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.54	13	32.26	6	13.62
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
4.	Assam	7	22.76	4	23.55	3	4.23
5.	Bihar	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.51	5	11.04	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	20.95	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	9	44.91	5	9.75	2	0.77
11.	Goa	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98
12.	Gujarat	1	7.33	1	0.14	2	51.75
13.	Haryana	6	12.37	6	27.41	1	0.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	23.95	12	34.98	2	0.22
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.75	20	56.17	17	115.88
16.	Jharkhand	3	0.25	5	7.56	1	23.71
17.	Kerala	7	12.98	3	42.87	3	8.44
18.	Karnataka	13	42.42	2	8.59	0	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	2	5.01	3	11.30	0	0.00
21.	Manipur	9	27.14	8	39.40	4	22.99
22.	Meghalaya	7	14.73	9	22.53	2	0.40
23.	Mizoram	7	24.06	9	11.51	6	13.81
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	60.99	13	30.85	4	18.72
25.	Nagaland	13	24.60	10	29.10	6	25.87
26.	Odisha	9	23.69	6	20.29	1	0.05
27.	Puducherry	3	5.57	3	50.26	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3	9.48	4	11.91	1	4.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Rajasthan	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50
30.	Sikkim	19	42.36	14	23.48	4	13.45
31.	Tamil Nadu	10	16.28	6	60.00	1	3.65
32.	Tripura	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.90	14	27.85	7	10.86
34.	Uttarakhand	1	0.55	8	29.78	9	37.63
35.	West Bengal	7	28.37	8	22.02	2	8.18
Grand Total		247	671.19	228	774.36	102	454.15

[Translation]

Agricultural Loans

*162. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial institutions providing loans to the agriculture sector alongwith the amount of loan disbursed by them during the current year, bank-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether instances of denial of credit to farmers on account of poor recovery have been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the loans disbursed to the small and marginal farmers are on the decline during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e): The Government of India has been setting an indicative annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The target for the year 2011-12 has been set at Rs. 4,75,000 crore. Against this target, the achievement upto 30th September, 2011 is 2,23,380.18 crore. The bank wise details of achievement upto 30th September, 2011 in respect of public sector banks and private sector banks are given at enclosed Statement-I and II respectively. State-wise details in respect of cooperative banks and regional rural banks are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The number of farm loan accounts belonging to Small Farmer/Marginal Farmer increased from 284.73 lakh in 2009-10 to 334.67 lakh in 2010-11. During the current year, 321 lakh farm loan accounts have been financed upto September, 2011 which includes 193.73 lakh accounts of small and marginal farmers.

The Government has taken a number of steps to improve access to agricultural credit, particularly to small and marginal farmers. These include waiving of requirement of 'no dues' certificate for small loans upto Rs 50,000, introduction of Kisan Credit Card for need based access

to agriculture credit, introduction of interest subvention to make short - term crop loan upto Rs 3 lakh available at 7% interest and additional interest subvention for timely repayment of crop loan.

Statement-I

Provision of credit to Agriculture [progress report for the month of Sept., 2011]

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Cumulative progress during the year 2011-12	
		No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	91289	122621.50
2.	Andhra Bank	668141	459768.00
3.	Bank of Baroda	460772	455975.00
4.	Bank of India	399538	278461.00
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	165842	185253.00
6.	Canara Bank	576239	524300.00
7.	Central Bank of India	295896	579416.92
8.	Corporation Bank	92609	169441.56
9.	Dena Bank	129941	149618.97
10.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	45726	224339.86
11.	Indian Bank	846471	637158.84
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	446657	1365649.00
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	101183	378444.00
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	73837	240694.00

1	2	3	4
15.	Punjab National Bank	1052428	1459352.14
16.	Syndicate Bank	487987	584622.40
17.	UCO Bank	98500	127486.00
18.	Union Bank of India	223881	422907.19
19.	United Bank of India	36913	54696.00
20.	Vijaya Bank	114946	281012.18
21.	State Bank of India	2316562	2209129.00
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	170164	335625.00
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	173797	316325.00
24.	State Bank of Mysore	25616	48856.85
25.	State Bank of Patiala	136124	323505.00
26.	State Bank of Travancore	495128	421234.00
Total		9726187	12355892.41
Sub-Total (Public Sector Banks)		9726187	12355892.41

Statement-II

Provision of credit to Agriculture (Progress Report upto Sept., 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Cumulative progress during the year 2011-12	
		No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	116523	3943.00

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2.	City Union Bank Ltd.	147883	83938.63	9	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	43300	56084.47
3.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	592	12290.51	10	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	292970	199568.66
4.	Dhanalaxmi Bank Ltd.	80365	52623.90	11	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	22838	208706.67
5.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	197904	942795.36	12	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	23828	12671.00
6.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	255046	370026.00	13	Yes Bank Ltd.	12138	91665.63
7.	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	27572	158006.00	Total		1226885	2252900.44
8.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	5926	60580.61	Sub Total		1226885	2252900.44
				(Private Sector Banks)			

Statement-III

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit disbursements by Cooperative Banks and RRBs under agriculture and allied activities during 2011-12 (September, 2011)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	SCB/CCBs	LDBs	Total Cooperatives (SCB+LDB)	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	New Delhi	439.74	0.00	439.74	0.00	439.74
3.	Haryana	284565.40	14375.88	298941.28	151584.00	450525.28
4.	Himachal Pradesh	13119.18	1801.39	14920.57	12019.94	26940.51
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	307.98	266.96	574.94	5830.11	6405 05
6.	Punjab	722670.33	19099.53	741769.86	141945.11	883714.97
7.	Rajasthan	475274.56	10191.42	485465.98	267554.38	753020.36
Northern Region		1496377.19	45735.18	1542112.37	578933.54	2121045.91
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.71	0.00	26.71	79.46	106.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Assam	540.15	0.00	540.15	9765.07	10305.22
10.	Manipur	188.70	0.00	188.70	64.31	253.01
11.	Meghalaya	340.59	0.00	340.59	239.66	580.25
12.	Mizoram	840.63	0.00	840.63	301.00	1141.63
13.	Nagaland#	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Tripura	419.61	12.78	432.39	1338.28	1770.67
15.	Sikkim	199.77	0.00	199.77	0.00	199.77
	North Eastern Region	2556.16	12.78	2568.94	11787.78	14356.72
16.	Bihar	19757.59	0.00	19757.59	199428.42	219186.01
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	11161.55	11161.55
18.	Odisha	242810.89	0.00	242810.89	47840.04	290650.93
19.	West Bengal	72083.21	8154.78	80237.99	46925.66	127163.65
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23.43	2086.12	2109.55	0.00	2109.55
	Eastern Region	334675.12	10240.90	344916.02	305355.67	650271.69
21.	Madhya Pradesh	472432.48	4510.61	476943.09	174778.68	651721.77
22.	Chhattisgarh	111458.81	102.39	111561.20	24138.78	135699.98
23.	Uttar Pradesh	196426.18	29008.31	225434.49	406964.14	632398.63
24.	Uttarakhand	56536.68	0.00	56536.68	6118.04	62654.72
	Central Region	836854.15	33621.31	870475.46	611999.64	1482475.10
25.	Gujarat	446324.30	618.00	446942.30	109342.60	556284.90
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	1238.60	0.00	1238.60	0.00	1238.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Maharashtra	776776.83	0.00	776776.83	66608.57	843385.40
	Western Region	1224339.73	618.00	1224957.73	175951.17	1400908.90
30.	Andhra Pradesh	370012.70	0.00	370012.70	421229.57	791242.27
31.	Karnataka	313458.99	3259.35	316718.34	284766.96	601485.30
32.	Kerala	134916.00	18920.99	153836.99	167213.00	321049.99
33.	Lakshadweep UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	535.70	1.36	537.06	6567.65	7104.71
35.	Tamil Nadu	157104.60	0.35	157104.95	182180.60	339285.55
	Southern Region	976027.99	22182.05	998210.04	1061957.78	2060167.82
Sub Total (Cooperative Banks and RRBs)		4870830.34	112410.22	4983240.56	2745985.58	7729226.14
Total Commercial Banks (Private Sector and Public Sector)*						14608792.85
Gross Agriculture Credit upto Sept., 2011						22338018.99

#Data not received for the month of September, 2011.

*State-wise data not available.

Power Projects of NTPC

*163. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the operational/commissioned power projects of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the power projects of the NTPC to be commissioned in the year 2011-12 alongwith the

quantum of power likely to be provided to various States in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether NTPC proposes to set up new power projects in the near future in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof alongwith the zero date of the projects, present status of procurement of machineries and the likely date of commissioning and generation of power from these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The details of the commissioned power

projects of NTPC Limited in the country, State/UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of power projects of the NTPC targeted for commissioning in the year 2011-12 as per MOU of NTPC are as follows:

Name of the Project	Commissioning Schedule	Capacity (in MW)
1	2	3
(i) Sipat (U#2)/Chhattisgarh	08/11	660
(ii) Jhajjar (U#2)/Haryana	11/11	500
(iii) Vallur (U#1)/Tamil Nadu	11/11	500
(iv) Simhadri-II (U#4) Andhra Pradesh	12/11	500
(v) Vallur (U#2)/Tamil Nadu	02/12	500
(vi) Sipat (U#3)/Chhattisgarh	07.03.2012	660
(vii) Mouda (Maharashtra)/Vindhyachal (M.P)/Rihand (U.P)	07.03.2012	500

1	2	3
(viii)Jhajjar (U#3)	07.03.2012	500
Total		4320

During 2011-12, NTPC has commissioned two projects namely Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar Unit#2 (500 MW) and Sipat Unit#1 (660 MW) till date.

The quantum of power likely to be provided to various States/UTs in the country from the proposed projects of NTPC during 2011-12 is given at Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Targets for 12th Plan are yet to be finalized. The details of 14 nos. power plants having capacity of 9768 MW which are under constructions are at Statement-III. NTPC has called/received bids for 18356 MW for which details are given at Statement-IV. Further, Feasibility Report (FR)/Detailed Project Report (DPR) for 14796 MW is approved as per details at Statement-V.

The zero date for NTPC projects are reckoned from the date of investment approvals, which are subject to various statutory clearances/approvals, inputs like land, fuel, water etc. tie up and finalization of contracts for various packages.

Statement-I

Details of commissioned power projects

Sl.No.	Project	State/UT	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
I. COAL BASED POWER PROJECTS (NTPC)			
1.	Simhadri-I and II	AP	1500
2.	Ramagundam-I, II and III	AP	2600
3.	Kahalgaoon-I and II (Ph.I and II)	Bihar	2340

1	2	3	4
4.	Korba-I, II and III	Chhattisgarh	2600
5.	Sipat-I and II	Chhattisgarh	1660
6.	Badarpur	Delhi	705
7.	Vindhyachal-I, II and III	MP	3260
8.	Talcher-I and II	Odisha	3000
9.	Talcher TPS	Odisha	460
10.	Singrauli-I and II	UP	2000
11.	Rihand-I and II	UP	2000
12.	NCTPP Dadri-I and II,	UP	1820
13.	Unchahar-I, II and III	UP	1050
14.	Tanda TPS	UP	440
15.	Farakka-I, II and III	WB	2100
Sub Total-I (Coal)			27535
II. COMBINED CYCLE POWER PROJECTS (GAS/LIQUID FUEL) (NTPC)			
1.	Jhanor-Gandhar-I	Gujarat	648
2.	Kawas-I	Gujarat	645
3.	Faridabad	Haryana	430
4.	RGCCPP-I, Kayamkulam	Kerala	350
5.	Anta	Rajasthan	413
6.	Auraiya	UP	652
7.	Dadri	UP	817
Sub Total-II (Gas)			3955

1	2	3	4
III. JOINT VENTURE (JV) PROJECTS			
1.	Kanti-I, (Coal based)	Bihar	110
2.	Bhilai (Coal based)	Chhattisgarh	574
3.	IGSTPP Jhajjar (Coal based)	Haryana	1000
4.	Ratnagiri incl. BI #1 (Gas based)	Maharashtra	1940
5.	Rourkela (Coal based)	Odisha	120
6.	Durgapur (Coal based)	West Bengal	120
Sub Total-III (JV)			3864
Grand Total (Present Installed Capacity of NTPC)			35354

Statement-II

Details of allocation of power from the proposed projects of 2011-12 (for which MOU has been signed)

Beneficiaries	Allocation in MW
1	2
1. Sipat-I (2 units of 660 MW)	
Madhya Pradesh	188
Chhattisgarh	208
Maharashtra	340
Gujarat	360
Goa	14
Daman and Diu	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6

1	2
Unallocated Quota	198
Total	1320
2. IGSTPP, Jhajjar (two units of 500 MW)	
Delhi	462
Haryana	462
Unallocated Quota	76
Total	1000
3. Simhadri-II (one unit of 500 MW)	
Karnataka	88
Tamil Nadu	99
Kerala	41

1	2
Puducherry	5
Andhra Pradesh	192
Unallocated Quota	75
Total	500

4. Vallur-I (two units of 500 MW) (JV with TNEB)

Karnataka	74
Tamil Nadu	694
Kerala	34
Puducherry	4
Andhra Pradesh	120
Unallocated Quota	74
Total	1000

5. Mauda-I (one unit of 500 MW)

Madhya Pradesh	78.0
Chhattisgarh	31.5
Maharashtra	185.0
Gujarat	120
Goa	5.5
Daman and Diu	2.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.0
Unallocated Quota	75.0
Total	500.0

1	2
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Details of allocation of power from the other projects envisaged in 2011-12

6. Rihand III (one unit of 500 MW)

Uttar Pradesh	160
Uttarakhand	20
Rajasthan	57
Delhi	66
Punjab	41
Himachal Pradesh	17
Haryana	28
Chandigarh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	33
Unallocated Quota	75
Total	500

7. Vindhyachal-IV (one unit of 500 MW)

Madhya Pradesh	128
Chhattisgarh	31
Maharashtra	135
Gujarat	120
Goa	6
Daman and Diu	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
Unallocated Quota	75
Total	500

Statement-III**Detailed Status of NTPC's Under Construction projects (12th plan)**

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW) under construction	Investment approval date (zero date)	Main plant award date	Scheduled date of comm. (full load)	Current status as on 18.11.11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	Bongaigaon	750 (3×250)	30.01.2008	05.2.2008	U#1: 01/11 U#2: 05/11 U#3: 09/11	- U-1: Erection and commissioning activities for achieving Boiler light up are in progress - U-2: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress. - U-3: Civil work for Boiler foundations in progress.
2.	Bihar	Barh-I	1980 (30×660)	21.2.2005	14.3.2005	U#1: 09/13 U#2: 04/14 U#3: 10/14 (Original Sch 2010-11, Revised sch tied up with M/s TPE and Power Machines, Russia, after settlement of Disputes)	- U#1: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress. - U-2: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress. - U-3: Boiler foundation work in progress.
3.	Bihar	Barh-II	1320 (2×660)	29.2.2008	Steam Generator 31.3.2008 Turbine Generator 14.10.2008	U#4: 12/12 U#5: 10/13	- U-4: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress. - U-5: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	Nabinagar TPP - JV with Railways	1000 (4×250)	15.2.2007	22.1.2008	U#1: 12/10 U#2: 06/11 U#3: 12/11 U#4: 06/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U-1: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress. - U-2: Activities for starting Boiler erection are in progress. - U-3: Boiler foundation work in progress. - U-4: Boiler foundation work in progress.
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur Exp.-JV with BSEB	390 (2×195)	JV Board 06.3.2010 NTPC Board 21.4.2010	12.3.2010	U#3:10/12 U#4: 01/13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U-1: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress. - U-2: Boiler foundation work in progress
6.	H.P	Kol Dam HEP	800 (4×200)	28.10.2002	12.12.2003	U#1: 11/08 U#2: 01/09 U#3: 03/09 U#4: 04/09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dam filling in progress Dam level (Average) reached up to EL 598.69 out of total Dam height of upto 648 m. - Spillway and Power intake concreting -3.86 Lm³ completed out of total 5.44 Lm³ - U#1, 2, 3 & 4 Turbine box up completed. - Commissioning of Inlet Gates for Diversion Tunnels done

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							- Draft tube gates assembly completed. Power intake gates erection in progress.
7.	Haryana	Indira Gandhi STPP, Jhajjar JV with HPGCL & IPGCL,	500 (1×500) (Out of 3 units, U#1&2 already commissioned)	05.07.2007	Steam Generator 06.7.2007 Turbine Generator 16.7.2007	U#3:12/11	- Erection and commissioning activities for achieving Boiler light up are in progress.
8.	Maharashtra	Mauda-I	1000 (2×500)	26.11.2007	28.11.2008	U#1: 04/12 U#2: 10/12	- U#1: Erection activities for achieving Boiler light up are in progress. - U-2: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress.
9.	M.P.	Vindhyachal-IV	1000 (2×500)	13.1.2009	Steam Generator 28.01.2009 Turbine Generator 28.2.2009	U#11:06/12 U#12:12/12	- U-11: Erection activities for achieving Boiler light up are in progress.
10.	Tamil Nadu	Vallur-I JV with TNEB	1000 (2×500)	14.7.2007	13.8.2007	U#1: 01/11 U#2: 07/11	- U-1: Erection and commissioning activities for achieving Synchronization are in progress. - U-2: Erection and commissioning activities for achieving Boiler light up are in progress.
11.	Tamil Nadu	Vallur-St-I Phase-II JV with TNEB	500 (1×500)	19.5.2009	28.7.2009	U#3:11/12	- Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Uttarakhand	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP	520 (4×130)	16.11.2006	28.11.2006	U#1: 09/12 U#2: 11/12 U#3: 01/13 U#4: 03/13	- HRT excavation works in progress. 6748 mtrs/12087 mtrs completed.
13.	U.P.	Rihand-III	1000 (2×500)	24.01.2009	Steam Generator 28.01.2009 Turbine Generator 17.02.2009	U#5: 06/12 U#6: 12/12	- U-5: Erection activities for achieving Boiler light up are in progress. - U-6: Erection activities for Boiler Hydro Test are in progress.
14.	U.P.	Singrauli Small Hydro Electric Project	8 (2×4)	14.03.2011	31.03.2011	U#1 02/13 U#2 03/13	- Excavation works for Diversion channel and spillway in progress.
Total			9768				

Note: *Best Effort Targets.

Statement-IV

Detailed status of NTPC's new projects

Sl.No.	Project/State	Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs.Crs./Base Pate)	Status
1	2	3	4	5

New Projects for which Bids received/invited

1.	Meja-JV with U.P./ Uttar Pradesh	1320	9276.90 (III/08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Venture Company Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited (MUNPL) formed on 2-4-08. • Land and Water available. • FR approved by JV Board.
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1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All clearances available including MOEF clearance. • Coal linkage available. Project under Bulk Tendering for 660 MW units. NIT for Main Plant Equipment issued on 16.10.09. LOI for TG placed on 27.01.11. Re-tendering of SG package done, Price Bid OBD after SC decision. Hearing dates being pursued with SC.
2.	Solapur/Maharashtra	1320	10508.95 (IV/08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and water confirmation available • All clearances available including MOEF clearance. • Coal linkage available. Project under Bulk Tendering for 660 MW units. NIT for Main Plant Equipment issued on 16.10.09. LOI for TG package placed on 25.01.11. Re-tendering of SG package done. Price Bid OBD after SC decision. Hearing dates being pursued with SC.
3.	Nabinagar STPP-JV with BSEB/Bihar	1980	12964.60 (1/09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JV Board has approved the Feasibility Report of the project on 01.07.09. • In principle clearance for Land and Water available. Land acquisition under process. However, villagers demanding higher compensation for Private land and compensation for GMK land. Verification of GMK land in progress. Payments of land compensation started. • All clearances available including MOEF clearance. • Coal linkage available. • Project under Bulk Tendering for 660 MW units. NIT for Main Plant Equipment issued on 16.10.09. LOI placed in July, 11. Re-tendering of SG package done. Price Bid OBD after SC decision. Hearing dates being pursued with SC.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mauda-II/Maharashtra	1320	8189.53 (IV/09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical land available. Acquisition of additional land for ash dyke under progress. Water is envisaged to be met from existing allocation. • All clearances available including MOEF • Coal linkage available. • Project under Bulk Tendering for 660 MW units. NIT for Main Plant Equipment issued on 16.10.09. LOI for TG placed on 25.01.11. Re-tendering of SG package done. Price Bid OBD after SC decision. Hearing dates being pursued with SC.
5.	Kudgi-I/Karnataka	2400	16910.53 (III/09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU signed on 12.02.09 amongst NTPC, GOK and PCKL for implementing the project. • In-principle confirmation of land and water available from State Govt. • Land acquisition under progress. Compensation disbursement for priority land in process • FR approved by NTPC Board on 26.11.09. • Coal linkage, recommended by MOP. MOC in-principle approved allocation of coal block for the project. • Major clearances available except for Environment Clearance. SPCB Public hearing held on 25.03.10. MOEF application submitted and project considered by EAC on 15.11.11, MoMs (Minutes of the Meeting) awaited. • Project envisaged under Bulk Tendering of 800 MW Units. NIT issued on 04.02.11. Bids under evaluation.
6.	Darlipalli-I/Odisha	1600	11396.95 (11/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition in process. Application submitted on 30/31.07.10. Sec.4 notification published.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest land involved for which clearance under approval at State Govt. • In principle clearance for water received form GoO (Govt. of Odisha) on 06.01.10. • Coal requirement to be met from Dulanga and Pakri-Barwadih Captive coal mine of NTPC. • FR approved by NTPC Board on 27.09.10. • SPCB Public hearing done. Minutes received on 30.05.11. MOEF application submitted and project considered by EAC on 15.11.11, MoMs awaited. • Project envisaged under Bulk Tendering of 800 MW Units. NIT issued on 04.02.11. Bids under evaluation.
7.	Gajmara-I/Odisha	1600	11236.47 (11/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and water confirmation from State Govt, available. • Land application submitted in July, 2010. Sec.5 (A) done for Main Plant land. • Forest land involved for which clearance under approval at State Govt. • Coal linkage, recommended by MOP. MOC in-principle approved allocation of coal block for the project. • FR approved by NTPC Board on 27.09.10. • SPCB Public Hearing done on 25.05.11. MOEF application submitted and project considered by EAC on 14.11.11, MoMs awaited. • Project envisaged under Bulk Tendering of 800 MW Units. NIT issued on 04.02.11. Bids under evaluation.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Lara-I/Chhattisgarh	1600	11741.72 (11/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU: Signed on 12.07.09 for setting up of 4000 MW project and setting up of HIT. • FR: Approved on 07.12.10. • Land and Water confirmation available Land application submitted on 07.02.11. • Forest land involved for which clearance under approval at State Govt. • NOC from AAI available. • Coal requirement to be met from Talaipalli and Pakri-Barwadih Coal Blocks of NTPC. • SPCB public hearing application submitted on 14.03.11. • Project envisaged under Bulk Tendering of 800 MW Units. NIT issued on 04.02.11. Bids under evaluation.
9.	Tanda-II/Uttar Pradesh	1320	7742.96 (1/08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle clearance for Land and Water available. • Additional Land acquisition (about 800 acres) under process. Compensation rates to be finalized by State Govt. • Board has approved the Feasibility Report of the project. • Coal from NTPC mine (Kerandari and Chatti Bariatu). However, MOC has deallocated these mines, restoration of mines to NTPC taken up with MOC. • All major clearances including MoEF Clearance (13.04.11) received. • NIT for Main Plant issued on 22.03.11, OBD to be done after availability of land assurance by State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Unchahar-IV/ Uttar Pradesh	500	3300.25 (IV/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be accommodated within the existing land. • Water requirement to be met from existing commitments. • Clearance and Approvals: SPCB Public Hearing held on 26.04.11. AAI clearance received. • FR approved. • Coal linkage: Applied on 20.04.10 and recommended by MOP. MOC in-principle approved allocation of coal block for the project. Block yet to be identified. • Main Plant Award: EPC bid documents given to NTPC BHEL JV (in place of Singrauli-III) on 27.12.10 and_ bid received on 29.12.10. Under evaluation.
11.	Vindhyachal-V/ Madhya Pradesh	500	3221.85 (II/09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Water available. • FR approved by NTPC Board on 26.11.09. • SPCB Public Hearing held on 19.01.11. MOEF application submitted and project considered by EAC on 14.11.11, MoMs (Minutes of the Meeting) awaited. • Coal linkage applied (18.11.08) and is awaited. • Main Plant NIT issued and OBD done for SG and TG Packages 06.09.11 and 09.09.11 respectively and are under evaluation/negotiation.
12.	Kawas CCPP Stage-II/Gujarat	1300 nominal capacity (2 modules of 650)	5215.51 (11/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the clearances including MoEF's Environmental clearance for both the projects received (under revalidation) and PPAs also signed. • Revised FR: Approved by Project Sub-committee of NTPC Board on 06.07.10.

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jhanor Gandhar CCPP Stage-II/Gujarat	1300 nominal capacity (2 modules of 650)	5059.73 (11/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on International Competitive Bidding (ICB) process, Letter of Intent for gas supply issued to RIL on 16.6.2004 and accepted by them on 15-7-04. RIL to sign GSPA. However RIL has sought changes in important terms which are not acceptable to NTPC. NTPC has taken legal course. Matter sub-judice. GSPA is yet to be signed. NTPC requested MoP for taking up with MoP&NG for allocation of 12 MMSCMD gas to NTPC, subject to the outcome of the pending suit in the Bombay High Court. NIT issued for Kawas on 14.04.11 and for Gandhar on 15.04.11. OBD to be done after domestic gas linkage.
14.	Lata Tapovan@ HEPP/Uttarakhand	171	792.02 (IV/05)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project allocated to NTPC Hydro Ltd. (NHL). Various clearances including environmental clearance from MOEF, Forest clearance and CEA's Techno-Economic Clearance available. Land available. EPC contract: Civil and Hydro Mech. Pkg. re-tendered on 09.10.10 due to poor response and high quoted price. OBD is scheduled on 30.11.11. For EM Works: NIT done on 24.06.09. Pre-bid clearance held on 12.08.09. Bid opening is scheduled on 06.01.12
15.	Guledagudda wind Energy Project/ Karnataka	100 MW	566.76 (1/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoU Signed on 12/01/09 between NTPC and KPCL for development of about 500 MW Wind Energy Projects by NTPC Ltd. DPR for Guledagudda Wind Energy Project approved. AAI clearance received on 07.07.10 and Forest Clearance included in the scope of bidder.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIT issued on 18.02.11. OBD extended L to 23.11.11. • PPA for Guledagudda wind energy project signed with PCKL on 29.06.11.
16.	Anta Solar Thermal Power Project/Rajasthan	15 MW	327.36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR approved by Project Sub-Committee in Dec'09. • Project being taken up with KfW assistance. • LOA placed to M/s Evonik, Engg. Services, Germany on 13.08.10. Bid Documents submitted to KfW for clearance. NIT issued on 10.5.11. OBD for Techno-commercial held on 30.8.11. • Consent for establishment received from SPCB on 30.07.10. • PPA: Bundling of 105 MW unallocated cheaper power from coal projects with power generated by Solar projects approved by MOP. PPA signing being pursued.
17.	Solar PV Project/A&N	5 MW		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPR approved on 28.02.11. • 12.8 Ha of land (7.8 Ha of Revenue and 5 Ha of CARI land) In principle allotted by SE (Electricity) A&N to NTPC vide letter dated 31.01.2011. • ATC clearance received vide letter dtd. 18.8.10. • NIT issued on 05.04.11 and bids opened on 22.06.11, evaluation report approved. • PPA signed.
18.	Solar PV Project Dadri/U.P.	5 MW	84.54 (1/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility Report for the Project approved on 16.01.10.

1	2	3	4	5
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIT earlier issued on 27.07.10. Annulment of the same approved. NIT issued on 03.09.11. OBD done on 02.11.11.. • PPA signed with Gridco on 26.04.11.
Total		18356		

Statement-V

Projects for which FRs/DPRs have already been approved

1.	Barethi Madhya Pradesh	3960	25515.21 (IV/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU signed for setting up of 3960 MW project between NTPC, GoMP and MP Power Trading Company Limited on 22nd Oct'10. • Land and water confirmation available. Application for land acquisition submitted on 31.01.11. Sec-4 published on 15.07.11 • Intake water location and storage under discussion with State Govt. WRD (Water Resources Department) requested (21.05.11) to take up construction of barrage/weir on deposit work basis under discussion. • FR approved 07.12.10. • TOR for EIA Study approved by MOEF on 09.09.2010. Public hearing done on 26.04.11. Applied for CWC on 12.04.10. SPCB Public Hearing conducted on 17.06.11. Applied for MoEF clearance on 18.10.11. • Site studies and clearances in progress. • Coal linkage: applied on 21.04.10 and recommended by MOP to MOC.MOC in-principle approved allocation of coal block for the project.
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2.	Gidderbaha Punjab	2640	17775.96 (III/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU signed between NTPC, Power Department, Govt, of Punjab and Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd. (PSPCL) on 7th October, 2010.). • FR: Approved on 07.12.10. • Land and Water confirmation available. Section 6 notification for land issued on 08.02.11. Section 11 notification (Land compensation award) under approval of Competent Authority of Govt. of Punjab (GoP). • SPCB Public Hearing done on 20.04.11. • Coal Linkage: Already applied by GoP (Punjab). Application for transfer of linkage in the name of NTPC submitted to MoC on 29.11.10. Hon'ble MOP took up matter with Hon'ble MOC vide letter dt. 22.03.11 for urgent processing on file.
3.	Khargone/ Madhya Pradesh	1320	9181 (II/2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and water confirmation available. • Sec-4 done on 10.5.11. Land acquisition in progress. • FR approved by NTPC Board on 02.09.11. • Coal linkage applied on 06.05.2010. • TOR for EIA Study approved on 09.12.10. Study in progress.
4.	Singrauli-III/Uttar Pradesh	500	3467.46 (III/09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Water available. • SPCB Public hearing application submitted to UPPCB on 01.07.10 and to MPPCB on 24.07.10. Moratorium for Critically Polluted area lifted. Public Hearing by UPPCB held on 22.09.11. • Coal linkage applied (18.11.08) and is awaited.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTPC Board earlier accorded approval (24.10.08) for assigning contract to NTPC - BHEL Power Project Pvt. Ltd. (NBPPL) on turnkey basis. However the same was not pursued further in view of Singrauli area notified as critically polluted area. Placing of order being expedited.
5.	Talcher TPP-Exp/Odisha	1320	7698.465 (III/10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FR: Approved on 12.11.10. • Land available, however relocation of facilities to be taken up. • Water from earlier commitments. • Clearance and Approvals: SPCB public hearing held on 29.06.11. (Moratorium for Critically Polluted area lifted). • Coal linkage: Applied on 18.11.08. MoP recommended the project to MoC for Coal linkage. • PPA: Signed with all beneficiaries.
6.	Rajiv Gandhi CCPP Staged/Kerala	1050	4803.67 (I/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and water available. • Gas/RLNG: Gas supply Agreement (GSA) signed on 03.12.09 for supply of 1.2 MTPA RLNG (sufficient for 1050 MW) for 20 years. In view of reluctance of beneficiaries to sign PPA based on RLNG, NTPC has requested domestic gas (3.5 MMSCMD for operating at 70% PLF and balance to be met from RLNG) and the same is awaited. • FR approved by Board on 27.09.10. • SPCB Public Hearing held on 20.08.10. MoEF application submitted on 20.12.10. Additional studies sought by MoEF being taken up.
7.	Badarpur CCPP-III/ New Delhi	1050	4114.51 (II/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Water - Available.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FR for 1050 MW in Phase-I approved on 12.12.10. • Gas linkage: Requested for revised capacity of 2100 MW on 08.01.10 and is awaited. • Clearances and Approvals: TOR approved (12.03.10). SPCB public hearing held on 25.02.11. AAI clearance received on 26.08.10.
8.	Ratnagiri Exp./Maharashtra	2100	8820 (I/2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land available. • Sea water to be utilized for CW cooling and sweat water requirement through desalination. • Gas linkage sought by NTPC letter dated 21.10.09/08.01.10 and is awaited. • FR approved by JV Board on 04.10.10.
9.	Rupsiabagar Khasiyabara HEPP/Uttarakhand	261	1715.15 (II/08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation Agreement signed between NTPC and Govt, of Uttarakhand on 21.11.05 • CEA TEC and Defence Clearance received. • MOEF clearance available. • NIT earlier issued. The same was annulled. Fresh NIT to be issued. • Land acquisition proposal under various stages of approval with State Govt. Forest Land clearance not yet accorded by MoEF. Forest Advisory Committee in its meeting on 20.05.10 considered the project and recommended for rejection of forest land diversion proposal. Matter is being pursued with MoEF for reconsideration of the decision.
10.	Rammam-III @ HEPP/ West Bengal	120	633.92 (I/06)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project allocated to NTPC Hydro Ltd. (NHL) by Govt. off West Bengal. • Various clearances including environmental clearance from MOEF, CEA's TEC and MHA/Go. clearance for participation of foreign bidders for Civil and Hydro Mech. Pkg. for the project available.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPC contract: Fresh NIT for Civil and Hydro Mech. Package and Electro Mech. Pkg. to be issued.
11.	Kolodyne HEPP/Mizoram	460	4892.05 (II/09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOA signed with Govt, of Mizoram on 22.12.08. Stage-I MoEF clearance received on 10.07.09. DPR prepared by CWC for State Govt, has been updated and submitted to CEA for TEC. As desired by CEA, updated cost estimate (Oct. 2010 Price level) has been submitted to CEA on 30.11.10. The same is cleared by CEA. Additional investigations/studies taken up as indicated by CEA.
12.	Solar PV Project Faridabad/Haryana	5 MW	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility Report approved on 08.10.11. Consent for establishment received from SPCB. PPA signed with Gridco on 26.04.11. NIT for procurement of equipment targeted in Dec'2011.
13.	Solar PV Project Ramagundam Ph-1/AP	10 MW	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility Report approved on 08.10.11. Consent for establishment received from SPCB. Comfort letter from AP received. PPA signing in process. NIT for procurement of equipment targeted in Dec'2011.
14	Gadarwara Madhya Pradesh	1320*	—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FR under preparation Land and water availability confirmation available from State Government 80% power allocated to Home State
Total		14796		

*Capacity not included in 14796 MW.

[English]

Female Foeticide

*164. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to take appropriate steps so as to comply with the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 to check female foeticide in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government provides funds for setting up of dedicated cells to monitor implementation of this Act;

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

(d) whether most of the States are yet to develop an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) plan

to create awareness regarding the above said Act under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India has urged States/UTs for effective implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, to check sex determination.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) In the current year, Rs.2.70 crores has been approved specifically for strengthening of PNDT cells under the National Rural Health Mission. In the previous years, no separate allocation for PNDT cells was made. Details of funding given to States under NRHM for PNDT activities during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise allocation for PNDT activities for F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12		
					RCH PNDT Cell	Flexipool Other Activities	NRHM Flexipool IEC Activities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1.	Bihar	1609.00	150.00	145.25	0.00	50.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Chhattisgarh	25.00	27.40	5.00	0.00	0.00	27.80
3.	Himachal Pradesh	263.00	25.00	52.60	0.00	24.00	10.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	275.80	53.55	25.50	0.00	9.10	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	17.00	18.00	0.00	17.00	30.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	445.32	87.00	128.24	6.30	184.22	160.25
7.	Odisha	730.59	0.00	21.00	0.00	13.40	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	450.70	113.68	143.26	130.75	54.50	274.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	844.31	210.20	50.53	6.12	41.23	0.00
10.	Uttarakhand	18.10	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	35.00
B. NE States							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00
12.	Assam	2429.67	8.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	23.80	15.00	8.79	0.00	13.29	1.80
14.	Meghalaya	47.24	4.24	4.70	0.00	0.90	0.00
15.	Mizoram	16.93	1.00	1.40	2.00	0.40	0.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.64	19.00	0.00
17.	Sikkim	90.66	5.43	1.85	0.00	2.00	1.55
18.	Tripura	30.00	7.00	2.47	0.00	2.64	24.40
C. Bon-High Focus States							
19.	Andhra Pradesh	50	10.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Goa	25	25.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	8.00
21.	Gujarat	1303.3	76.45	72.70	11.00	55.85	0.00
22.	Haryana	503.37	30.76	53.10	23.16	67.00	21.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Karnataka	34	104.78	187.50	0.00	31.40	100.00
24.	Kerala	108.47	0.00	14.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Maharashtra	914.34	59.70	645.44	6.00	178.40	
26.	Punjab	507.34	62.80	95.04	68.68	226.60	93.75
27.	Tamil Nadu	305.88	38.50	128.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1473	50.00	182.00	0.00	65.60	4.50
D. Small States/UTs							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	3	3.74	3.12	13.09	0.10	1.35
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.40	0.40	0.00	1.40	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	162.55	15.80	25.75	0.00	65.23	40.42
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.4	1.85	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
Grand Total		13187.97	1238.50	2079.86	270.64	1121.87	833.82

Renewable Energy Sources

*165. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) the details of the targets set and achievements made in power generation from the renewable energy

sources during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and source-wise;

(b) whether schemes/programmes for development of renewable energy sources have been successful in various States and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds provided to various States for generating power through renewable energy sources have been utilized properly;

(d) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Against a target of 8780 MW, 7572 MW of power generation capacity addition was achieved from various renewable energy sources during last 3 years. During the current year, a capacity addition of 2054 has been achieved upto 31.10.2011 against a target, of 3435 MW for 2011-12. Year-wise and source-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-I. State-wise targets of grid connected power generation are not fixed. However, State-wise and source-wise capacity addition in last 3 years and the current year (as on 31.10.2011) are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(b) Yes, Madam. The schemes/programmes for development and utilization of renewable energy power generation have been quite successful in the country. Apart from grid interactive renewable power generation capacity of around 22,027 MW, a large number of decentralized energy

systems have also been installed. State-wise details thereof are given in enclosed Statement-III.

(c) The utilization of funds provided to various States for implementation of renewable energy programmes is on the whole satisfactory. These are monitored as per various provisions of the schemes and the subsequent releases are made only after fulfillment of conditions stipulated therein.

(d) Funds totaling Rs. 2548.49 crores have been released under various programmes/schemes of renewable energy during the last three years and 2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011). State-wise details thereof, are given in enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) To ensure full and proper utilization of the funds, the Government undertakes periodic physical and financial progress reports, fund utilization certificates and audited statements of expenditure. The Ministry also undertakes regular review meetings with State Nodal/Implementing Agencies; and, random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of systems deployed; etc. This apart, periodic internal audit of the State Nodal Agencies is also undertaken.

Statement-I

Year-wise and source-wise details of targets fixed and capacity addition of grid interactive power in last 3 years and this year as on 31.10.2011

Sl. No.	Programme/System	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Ach.	Target.	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Wind Power	2000.00	1485.50	2500.00	1565.00	2000.00	2350.35	2400.00	1527.00
2.	Small Hydro	250.00	248.93	300.00	305.27	300.00	307.22	350.00	156.30
3.	Bio Power	300.00	97.50	405.00	158.30	455.00	143.50	460.00	100.50
4.	Bagasse Cogeneration		247.90		289.00		321.50		187.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Waste to Power	13.00	5.06	24.00	4.72	17.00	7.50	25.00	1.20
6.	Solar Power	14.00		2.00	8.15	200.00	26.59	200.00	82.34
Total		2577.00	2084.89	3231.00	2330.44	2972.00	3156.66	3435.00	2054.34

Statement-II

State-wise and source-wise details of renewable power generation installed capacity during the last 3 years and 2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Wind Power	SHP	Biomass Power	Waste To Energy	Solar Power
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.20	11.80	29.00	11.16	3.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		27.32			
3.	Assam		4.00			
4.	Bihar		9.40	15.50		
5.	Chhattisgarh		1.00	93.60		2.00
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat	1242	8.60	20.00		(Capacity, 00 MW)
8.	Haryana		7.40	29.80		1.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh		248.75			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		18.70			
11.	Jharkhand					
12.	Karnataka	837.4	444.25	140.90		6.00
13.	Kerala	24.7	18.55			
14.	Madhya Pradesh	88.2	15.00		1.21	
15.	Maharashtra	726	53.80	419.00	4.70	14.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur					
17.	Meghalaya					
18.	Mizoram		19.00			
19.	Nagaland					
20.	Odisha		32.00			3.00
21.	Punjab		30.60	62.50		2.00
22.	Rajasthan	1226.3		60.00		38.50
23.	Sikkim		13.00			
24.	Tamil Nadu	2691.16	13.35	242.20		7.00
25.	Tripura				1.40	
26.	Uttar Pradesh			407.00		
27.	Uttarakhand		41.20	10.00		
28.	West Bengal			16.00		1.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar					
30.	Chandigarh					
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
32.	Daman and Diu					
33.	Delhi					2.14
34.	Lakshadweep					
35.	Puducherry					
36.	Others	0.0				
Total		6925.96	1017.71	1545.5	18.47	120.74

SHP = Small hydro power,

MW = Megawatt.

Statement-III

State-wise details of renewable energy systems installed in the country
as on 31.10.2011

Sl. No.	STATES/UT	Biogas Plants (Nos.)	Biomass (rural) (kW)	Gasifiers (industrial) (kW)	Solar SLS (Nos.)	HLS (Nos.)	SL (Nos.)	PP (kWp)	SPV (Nos.)	Pumps (Nos.)	Water-pumping Windmills (Nos.)	Aerogen/ hybrid systems (kW)	Solar Cooker (Nos.)	Remote Village Electrification (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	478168		20514	4186	1998	38215	631.10	613	6	16.00	13395		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3132			1071	10349	14433	17.10	18		680	530	297	13
3.	Assam	88326		1533	98	5870	1211	10.00	45	3	6.00	80	1730	
4.	Bihar	126917	3826	4844	955	3492	50117	0.00	139	46		475		
5.	Chhattisgarh	36859		1210	1923	7233	3192	2500.00	226	1		37464	568	
6.	Goa	3930			619	362	1065	1.72	15		164.00	1500		
7.	Gujarat	418083	250	19780	2004	9231	31603	336.00	85	879	10.00	170675	38	
8.	Haryana	56076		1963	20074	49651	73116	676.05	469		10.00	27115	286	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46290		4072	16848	22970	1.50	6				28837	21	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2626		200	5596	23083	28672	253.85	39			868	160	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Jharkhand	5846		500	620	7312	16374	20.00				280	449	
12.	Karnataka	455851	400	6297	2694	37348	7334	225.41	551		39.15	253	16	14
13.	Kerala	131709			1735	32326	54367	47.70	810	79	8 00	236		607
14.	Madhya Pradesh	317444	11	7897	6138	2917	9444	525.00	87			141618	381	
15.	Maharashtra	806270		7150	8420	3434	68683	855.70	228	26	607.70	58044	338	
16.	Manipur	2128			928	3865	4787	28.00	40		70.00	365	191	
17.	Meghalaya	7936		250	1273	7840	24875	50.50	19		5.00	1165	97	
18.	Mizoram	3966			431	5395	8331	109.00	37			110	20	
19.	Nagaland	5760	700		271	868	6317	6.00	3				11	
20.	Odisha	246636		270	5834	5156	9882	84.52	56			3437	602	
21.	Punjab	131024			5354	8620	17495	121.00	1857		30.00	22050		
22.	Rajasthan	67774	33	2071	6852	91754	4716	1831.80	283	222	14.00	36682	292	
23.	Sikkim	7793			242	4640	5200	17.73			16.00	20		13
24.	Tamil Nadu	218447	22	9590	6350	7536	16818	150.00	829	60	25.00	1536		101
25.	Tripura	2936			1199	26066	42360	25.57	151		2.00	80	60	715
26.	Uttar Pradesh	428018	80	21390	91727	144286	60126	1886.72	575			50494	98	86
27.	Uttarakhand	12911		1100	8568	91307	64023	180.03	26			10534	472	34
28.	West Bengal	342522		21718	8076	130901	17662	77.10	48		38 00	7959	1176	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137		358	405	6296	167.00	5	2			60		
30	Chandigarh	97		787	275	1675	0.00	12				1529		
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	169		0	0	0.00						80		
32	Daman and Diu			0	C	0.00								
33	Delhi	680		301	0	4807	80.00	89				27990		
34	Lakshadweep			1725	0	5289	100.00							
35.	Puducherry	578		417	25	1637	0.00	21			5.00	90		
36	Others*			9150	24047	125797	148.00				17950			
Total		4437039	5322	131277	210048	764440	848889	11862.00	7382	1324	1072.65	663501	7017	1871

SLS = Street Lighting System

HLS = Home Lighting System

kW = Kilowatt

kWp = Kilowatt peak

Nos. = Numbers

PP = Power packs

Statement-IV

State-wise details of CFA provided under various renewable energy programmes/schemes including power generation schemes/renewable of renewable energy during last three years and 2011-12 (as on 31.10.2011)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.89	14.22	38.91	21.26
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.41	53.67	68.52	53.49
4.	Assam	29.01	23.29	10.51	12.90
5.	Bihar	3.85	3.99	7.75	1.71
6.	Chandigarh	0.04	24.12	34.71	37.67
7.	Chhattisgarh	15.88	21.51	36.19	17.25
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.03	0.00	0.0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00
10.	Delhi	41.31	37.86	148.95	156.92
11.	Goa	2.02	0.55	0.17	0.39
12.	Gujarat	6.1 5	12.89	21.19	4.32
13.	Haryana	8.10	2.63	5.71	3.61
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.77	7.21	15.46	3.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.27	10.49	55.80	57.41
16.	Jharkhand	10.24	7.40	1.99	14.88
17.	Karnataka	22.39	21.74	30.41	15.86
18.	Kerala	6.64	4.66	16.10	10.68
19.	Madhya Pradesh	9.56	19.26	36.28	22.06
20.	Maharashtra	40.72	65.90	142.37	83.76
21.	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.00	13.89	8.71
22.	Manipur	9.07	2.09	3.43	1.87
23.	Meghalaya	2.90	3.19	7.68	3.37
24.	Mizoram	0.97	1.62	3.54	0.39
25.	Nagaland	2.89	0.62	1.93	3.68
26.	Odisha	6.49	21.63	9.16	30.49
27.	Puducherry	0.13	0.20	0.121	0.1 5
28.	Punjab	12.63	9.49	9.95	10.99
29.	Rajasthan	0.69	13.64	42.84	29.86
30.	Sikkim	8.01	5.41	4.22	7.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	11.91	18.72	29.43	18.74
32.	Tripura	12.21	11.90	1.99	0.03
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11.61	24.20	68.83	43.79
34.	Uttarakhand	15.66	19.95	39.57	9.60
35.	West Bengal	14.29	36.22	41.11	36.24
Total		375.96	500.28	948.75	723.50

[Translation]

Credit Risk Management by Banks

*166. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its recent Report has expressed its concern over the rise in the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks in various sectors;

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

(c) whether in spite of taking various administrative and legislative actions, the NPAs are still untamed;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review such measures in order to bring down NPAs and tighten credit risk management by banks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In the recently released 'Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2010-11', the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has stated that while gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), in percentage terms, have declined steadily from 15.70 percent at end March, 1997 to 2.25 percent at end March, 2011, this does not fully reveal the underlying realities and some trends are a matter of concern, which could put pressure on asset quality of banks in future. Aggressive lending during the high credit growth phase followed by the crisis resulted in slippage ratio steadily rising from 1.81 percent at end March, 2008 to 2.21 percent at end March, 2010, followed by a slight moderation to 2.01 percent in March, 2011. The concern is that the recoveries have not kept pace with slippages since 2007-08. Rising interest rates and substantial amount of restructuring done during the crisis period, if not done with due care, are likely to put further pressure on asset quality of banks. Further, asset quality of banks needs to

be closely watched in the changing interest rate environment as the sticky loan portfolio of small and medium enterprises might rise.

(b) and (c) The overall trends in NPAs presently do not indicate any systemic vulnerability. Although, the Gross NPAs (GNPAs), increased in absolute terms in 2010-11 over the previous year, at a system level, the GNPA ratio of scheduled commercial banks still remains low (2.25% as at March 31, 2011).

(d) and (e) Banks are already sensitized to closely watch the NPA position and the same is also monitored regularly by the Government and RBI. Various measures, taken with regard to NPA recovery, are presently considered to be sufficient.

Evasion of Capital Gains Tax

*167. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of capital gains tax collected by the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether many foreign companies holding shares in Indian companies, selling the shares of Indian companies to nonresidents, have indulged in avoidance/evasion of payment of capital gains tax;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the loss of revenue caused to the exchequer as a result thereof; and

(e) the corrective action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Capital gains tax is one of the heads of income. Tax is computed on the total income, which comprises of the income under all the heads of income (as applicable) to an assessee. Therefore, data of tax on

capital gains is not feasible and accordingly not maintained. However, the Net Collection of Direct Taxes of last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

F.Y.	Net Collection
2008-09	333818
2009-10	378065
2010-11	446935

(b) and (c) Instances have come to the notice where some foreign companies did not pay capital gains tax on transfer of their interest in India. All these cases are under various stages of investigation, assessment or appeal.

(d) and (e) Whenever any such case is noticed, immediate action is taken under the Income Tax Act, 1961 to bring to tax capital gains not disclosed by the assessee. Appropriate action under the Income Tax Act, 1961 is also taken in the case of persons responsible for deduction of tax at source, for failure to deduct tax at source, while making payment to the assessee. There is no central data base maintained for figure of loss of revenue caused to exchequer on account of non payment of capital gains tax.

Trauma Care Centres

*168. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the scheme for establishment of trauma care facilities on the National Highways during the Eleventh Five year Plan;

(b) if so, the present status of the implementation of the scheme across the country, State/UT-wise including Delhi;

(c) whether the Government has identified new Government hospitals for establishment of trauma care facilities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(e) if not, the time by which the hospitals are likely to be identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been implementing the Scheme for establishment of Trauma Care facilities on National Highways during the 11th Five Year Plan starting in the year 2007-08 at a total outlay of Rs. 732.25 crores. The scheme envisages establishment of a network of trauma care facilities in Government Hospitals situated along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the national highways.

140 Government hospitals/medical colleges and Hospitals have been identified in different states for establishment of trauma care facility and for providing treatment to the victims of road traffic accident. List is enclosed as Statement-I.

Financial assistance is provided in stages towards construction, procurement of equipments, deployment of manpower, communication and legal services as per the laid down norms after signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Government of India and respective State Government. Further release of grants is subjected to receipt of duly audited utilization certificate.

Out of 140 centers, 18 Centers are functional (AP-4, Assam-1, Gujarat-3, Haryana-1, Karnataka 1 MP-2, Maharashtra-1, Punjab-2, Tamil Nadu-1, and in UP-2). List is enclosed as Statement-II.

Funds have been provided so far to 113 Hospitals/ Institutions as per details given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(c) to (e) No. Madam.

However, as per the provision of the scheme there

would be additional 160 new Government Hospitals for trauma care facility during the 12 Plan based on the outcome of mid Term Appraisal. Institutions will be located on highways (other than golden quadrilateral, North South and East West Corridors) i.e. (i) Highways connecting two major cities, (ii) Connecting two Capital cities, (iii) Capital connecting Sea/Airport (iv) Capital connecting major industrial Township.

Statement-I

State wise and corridor wise list of Trauma Centers situated all across India

Sl.No.	Corridor wise	Name of Trauma Centre	Level
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	N-SI	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II
2.		Distt. Hqr. Hospital, Nizamabad	II
3.		Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III
4.		District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III
5.		Govt. General Hospital and Medical College, Kurnool	II
6.		Govt. General Hospital and Medical College, Anantapur	II
7.		Community Hospital, Penukonda	III
8.	G-Q	Taluka Hospital, Tekkali,	III
9.		District Hospital, Srikakulam	II
10.		King George Hospital and Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II
11.		Taluk Hospital, Tuni, East Godavari	III
12.		District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II
13.		District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III
14.		Medical College, Guntur	II
15.		District Hospital, Ongole,	III
16.		Distt. Hospital, Nellore	II

1	2	3	4
17.		Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet	III
	ASSAM		
18.	E-W	Medical College and Hospital, Silchar.	II
19.		Civil Hospital, Haflong.	III
20.		Civil Hospital, Diphu.	III
21.		District Hospital, Naogaon.	II
22.		Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati.	II
23.		District Hospital, Nalbari.	III
24.		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon.	III
	BIHAR		
25.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Kishanganj.	III
26.		District Hospital, Purnia.	II
27.		Civil Hospital, Madhepura.	III
28.		Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga.	II
29.		S.K. Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur.	II
30.		Civil Hospital, Gopalganj.	III
31.		Civil Hospital, Jhanjarpur.	III
32.	G-Q	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas	III
33.		AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya	II
	GUJARAT		
34.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Palanpur.	II
35.		Civil Hospital, Radhanpur.	III
36.		S.A, Hospital, Bachau, Kutch	III
37.		General Hospital, Morbi.	II

1	2	3	4
38.		Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital, Rajkot.	II
39.		CHC, Jetpur.	III
40.		General Hospital, Porbandar.	II
41.	GQ	General Hospital, Valsad	II
42.		Govt. Medical College, Surat	II
43.		District Hospital, Bharuch	III
44.		SSG Hospital and Medical College, Vadodara	II
45.		District Hospital, Himmat Nagar	III
	HARYANA		
46.	N-SI	Distt. Hospital, Ambala	II
47.		Civil Hospital, Panipat	III
48.	G-Q	District Hospital, Rewari	III
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
49.	N-S	MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag	III
50.		Trauma Hospital, Batote, Doda	III
51.		Govt. District Hospital, Udampur	II
	JHARKHAND		
52.	G-Q	Distt. Hospital, Hazaribagh	III
53.		Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	II
	KARNATAKA		
54.	G-Q	Tumkur Distt. Hospital, Tumkur	III
55.		Taluk Hospital, Sira	III
56.		Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II
57.		Civil Hospital, Devangere	III

1	2	3	4
58.	G-Q	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, Dharwad	II
59.		District Hospital, Haveri	III
60.		District Hospital, Belgaum	III
61.	N-S	Medical College, Chickballapur	III
	MADHYA PRADESH		
62.	E-W	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri.	II
63.	N-S	G.R. Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II
64.		District Hospital, Sagar	II
65.		District Hospital, Narasimhapur	III
66.		Indira Gandhi District Hospital, Seoni	III
	MAHARASHTRA		
67.	G-Q	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kolhapur	II
68.		District Hospital, Satara	III
69.		BJ Medical College, Pune	II
70.		Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III
71.		Sub District Hospital Danau, Thane	III
72.	N-S	Sub District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha	III
73.		Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Nagpur	II
	Odisha		
74.	G-Q	District Hospital, Balasore	II
75.		District Hospital, Bhadrak	III
76.		SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I
77.		District Hospital, Khurda	III
78.		MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II

1	2	3	4
	PUNJAB		
79.	N-S	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III
80.		Distt. Hospital, Jalandhar	II
81.		Distt. Hospital, Khanna	III
	RAJASTHAN		
82.	E-W	Govt. Hospital, Baran	III
83.		New Medical College Hospital, Kota.	II
84.		SS Hospital, Chittorgarh.	III
85.	G-Q	Civil Hospital, Dungarpur, Sabarkantha	III
86.		RNT Medical College, Udaipur	II
87.		District Hospital, Bhilwara	III
88.		JLN Medical College, Ajmer	II
89.		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	II
90.		Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar	III
91.		Govt. Hospital, Sirohi	III
	TAMIL NADU		
92.	G-Q	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	II
93.		Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II
94.		Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri	III
95.	N-S	Govt. District Hqr. Hospital, Karur	III
96.		Distt. Hospital, Dindigul	II
97.		Govt. Rajaji Hospital and Medical College, Madurai	II
98.		District Hqr. Hospital, Kovilpatti	III
99.		Govt. Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli	II

1	2	3	4
100.	N-S	Kanniyakumari Govt. Medical College Hospital, Asaripallam, Nagarcoil	II
	UTTAR PRADESH		
101.	E-W	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.	II
102.		Distt. Hospital, Faizabad.	III
103.		KGM College, Lucknow.	II
104.		LLR Hospital and GSVM Medical College, Kanpur.	II
105.		District Hospital, Jaluan, Orai.	III
106.		MLB Medical College, Jhansi.	II
107.		District Hospital, Basti	III
	UTTAR PRADESH (Contd..)		
108.	G-Q	SN Medical College, Agra	II
109.		Shri B.A. District Hospital, Etawah	III
110.		District Hospital, Fatehpur	III
111.		MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II
112.	N-S	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	II
113.		District Hospital, Mathura	III
114.		District Hospital, Lalitpur	II
	WEST BENGAL		
115.	E-W	North Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Siliguri	II
116.		Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	III
117.	G-Q	Sub Divisional Hospital, Asansol	II
118.		Burdwan Medical College and Hospital, Burdwan	II
119.		Sub-District Hospital, Kharagpur	III

1	2	3	4
LIST OF TRAUMA CENTRE (PROVISIONALLY IDENTIFIED)			
120.	AIIMS		I
121.	RML HOSPITAL NEW DELHI SETTING UP OF AIIMS LKE INSTITUTION UNDER PMMSY		I
122.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)		I
123.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)		I
124.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)		I
125.	Patna (Bihar)		I
126.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)		I
127.	Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)		I
MEDICAL COLLEGE INSTITUTION BEING UPGRADED UNDER PMSSY			
128.	Government Medical college, jammu (J&K)		I
129.	Government medical college, Srinagar (J&K)		I
130.	Kolkata medical college, Kolkata (W.B.)		I
131.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow (U.P)		I
132.	Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (UP)		I
133.	Nizam Institute of medical Sciences, Hyderabad (AP)		I
134.	Sri Venkateshwara Institute of medical Sciences, Tirupati (AP) (50% cost of upgradation will be borne by the TTD trust)		I
135.	Government medical college, Salem (TN)		I
136.	B.J. Medical college Ahmedabad (Gujarat)		I
137.	Banglore Medical College, Nangalore (Karnataka)		I

1	2	3	4
138.		Grams Medical College and Sir J.J. group of hospitals, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	I
139.		Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)	I
140.		Rajendra Institute of medical sciences (RIMS), Ranchi	I
LEVEL-I	22		
LEVEL-II	58		
LEVEL-III	60		
Total	140		

N-S North South

E-W East West

G-Q Golden quadrilateral

Statement-II

Sl.No.	List of functional Hospital	Level	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1.	Govt. General Hospital and Medical College, Kurnool	II	9.	District Hospital, Rewari	III
2.	King George Hospital/Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II	10.	District Hospital, Belgaum	III
3.	District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II	11.	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri.	II
4.	District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III	12.	G R Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II
5.	Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati.	II	13.	Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III
6.	Civil Hospital, Palanpur.	II	14.	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III
7.	General Hospital, Valsad	II	15.	Distt. Hospital, Jalandhar	II
8.	Govt. Medical College, Surat	II	16.	Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II
			17.	KGM College, Lucknow.	II
			18.	LLR Hospital and GSVM Medical College, Kanpur.	II

Statement-III*Status of funds released to hospitals***2007-2008**

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/ Medical Institution	Amount sanctioned/ Released (Rs. in crores)	Purpose
1	2	3	4
1.	District Hospital, Himmatnagar (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
2.	General hospital, Valsad (L-II)	5.10	Rs. 4.34 crores for equipments and Rs. 0.76 crores for manpower.
3.	Govt. Medical College, Surat (L-II)	5.10	Rs. 4.34 crores for equipments and Rs. 0.76 crores for manpower.
4.	Distt. Hospital, Bharuch (L-III)	0.65	Construction
5.	Govt. Medical College, Vadodara (L-II)	0.80	Construction
6.	Krishnagiri Govt. Hospital, Dharampuri (L-III)	0.65	Construction
7.	Govt. Medical College and Civil Hospital Vellore (L-II)	0.80	Construction
8.	Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital	0.80	Construction
9.	Nayadupet Taluk Hospital, Nellore (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
10.	Medical College, Guntur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
11.	Tuni Taluk Hospital, East Godavari, (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
12.	Taluk hospital, Tekkali (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
13.	Distt. Hospital, Nellore (L-II)	5.10	Rs. 4.34 crores for equipments and Rs. 0.76 crores for manpower.
14.	Distt. Hospital, Ongole (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
15.	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, (L-II)	1.75	Rs. 1.75 crores for equipments

1	2	3	4
16.	Tumkur Distt. Hospital, Tumjur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
17.	Sira CHC/Taluk Hospital, sira (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
18.	Chitradurga Civil Hospital, Chitradurga (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
19.	Devangere Civil Hospital, Devangere (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
20.	Haveri Distt. Hospital, Haver (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
21.	Belgaum Distt. Hospital, Belgaum (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
22.	Karnataka Institute of Medical Science, Hubli (L-II)	.80	Constructions
23.	District Hospital, Jalandhar (I-II)	5.10	Rs. 4.34 crores for equipments and Rs. 0.76 crores for manpower.
24.	Government Medical college Hospital, Kolhapur, (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
25.	B.J. Medical college, Pune, (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
26.	Satara Distt. Hospital, Satara, (L-III)	0.65	Constructions

2008-2009

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/ Medical Institution	Amount sanctioned/ Released (Rs. in crores)	Purpose
1	2	3	4
1.	District Hospital, Balasore, (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
2.	District Hospital, Bhadrak, (I-III)	0.65	Constructions
3.	District Hospital, Khurda (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
4.	SCB Medical College, Cuttack (L-I)	11.04	Rs. 0.87 Crore for Civil construction, Rs, 0.01 Crore for communication [^] . 9.30 Crores for Equipments and Rs. 0.86 for manpower.

1	2	3	4
5.	Andhra Medical college, Visakhapatnam (King George Medical College) (K-II)	3.35	Rs. 2.59 crores for procurement of equipments and Rs. 0.76 crore for manpower.
6.	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Science (RIMS), Adilabad (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
7.	Area Hospital, Kamareddy (I-III)	0.65	Constructions
8.	District Hqrs. Hospital, Nizamabad (L-II)	0.80	Rs. 0.87 Crore for Civil construction, Rs, 0.01 Crore for communication Rs. 9.30 Crores for Equipments and Rs. 0.86 for manpower.
9.	Government General Hospital, Kurnool (I-II)	5.10	Rs. 4.34 crores for eqpts. and Rs. 0.76 crore for manpower.
10.	Government General Hospital, Anantapur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
11.	Government District Hospital, Mehboobnagar (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
12.	Community Hospital, Penukonda (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
13.	BSS General Hospital, Panipat (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
14.	District Hqrs. Hospital, Dindigul (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
15.	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kanyakumari (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
16.	Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
17.	District Hqrs. Hospital, Karur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
18.	District Hqrs. Hospital, Kovilpatti (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
19.	Govt. Rajaji Hospital and Medical college, Madurai (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
20.	MLN Medical college, Allahabad (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
21.	BRD Medical college, Gorakhpur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
22.	District Hosital, Lalitpur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions

1	2	3	4
23.	District Hospital, Jalaun (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
24.	MLB Medical college, Jhansi (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
25.	Shri Bhimrao Ambedkar Distt. Hospital, Etawah (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
26.	SN Medical college, Agra (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
27.	LLR Hospital and GSVM Medical College, Kanpur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
28.	District Hospital, Faizabad (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
29.	District Hospital, Basti (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
30.	District Hospital, Fatehpur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
31.	Burdwan Medical College and Hospital, Burdwan (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
32.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Asansol (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
33.	Pt. Deen Dayal Upathayaya Hospital, Rajkot (L-II)	5.10	Rs. 4.34 crores for equipments and Rs. 0.76 crores for manpower.
34.	General Hospital, Morbi (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
35.	Civil Hospital, Radhanpur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
36.	Sahyog Arogya Hospital, Bachau, Kutch (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
37.	General Hospital, Porbundar (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
38.	CHC, Jetpur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
39.	Taluka Hospital, Kotputli (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
40.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
41.	JLN Medical College, Ajmer (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
42.	District Hospital, Bhilwara (L-III)	0.65	Constructions

1	2	3	4
43.	RNT Medical College, Udaipur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
44.	Civil Hospital, Dungarpur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
45.	Govt. Hospital, Sirohi (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
46.	Govt. Hospital, Baran (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
47.	Shri Sanwaliya Hospital, Chittorgarh (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
48.	New Medical College Hospital, Kota (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
49.	Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
50.	Mirza Mohammed Afzalbeg Memorial District Hospital, Anantnag (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
51.	Medical college and Hospital, Silchar (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
52.	Civil Hospital, Haflong (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
53.	Civil Hospital, Diphu (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
54.	District Hospital, Nagoan (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
55.	Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
56.	Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon (L-III)	0.65	Constructions

Detailed Statement showing funds sanctioned/released in the year 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/ Medical Institution	Amount sanctioned/ Released (Rs. in crores)	Purpose
1	2	3	4
1.	General Hospital, Chickballapur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
2.	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Nagpur (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
3.	Sub-District Hospital, Hinganghar, Wardha (I-III)	0.65	Constructions

1	2	3	4
4.	Sub-Divisional Hospital, Dahanu District, Thane (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
5.	Municipal Hospital, Vashi (L-III)	1.76	Rs. 1.34 Crs. for equipment and Rs. 0.42 Crs. Manpower.
6.	Noth Bengal Medical College and Hospital, Siliguri (L-II)	0.80	Constructions 06.01.2010
7.	Islampur S.D. Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
8.	Distt. Hospital, Khanna (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
9.	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas	0.65	Constructions
10.	AN Magadh Medical College Hospital Gaya (L-II)	0.80	Constructions 06.01.2010
11.	Sadar Hospital, kishanganj (L-III)	0.65	Constructions 06.01.2010
12.	Sadar Hospital, Purnia (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
13.	Sadar Hospital, Madhepura (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
14.	Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
15.	S.K Medical College Hospital, Muzaffarpur (I-il)	0.80	Constructions
16.	Sadar Hospital, Gopaigunj (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
17.	Sub-Divisional Hospital Jhajarpur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
18.	India Gandhi District Hospital, Seoni (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
19.	District Hospital, Sagar (L-II)	0.80	Constructions
20.	District Hospital, Narsingpur (L-III)	0.65	Constructions
21.	District Hospital, Shivpuri (L-II)	2.94	Rs. 2.17 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.01 for communication.
22.	General Hospital, Palanpur (I-II)	5.10	Rs. 4.34 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower.

1	2	3	4
23.	District Hospital, Srikakulam (L-II)	2.94	Rs. 2.17 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.01 for communication
24.	District Hospital. Rajahmundry (L-II)	2.94	Rs. 2.17 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.01 for communication
25.	District Hospital, Eluru (L-III)	1.10	Rs. 0.67 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.01 for communication
26.	District Hospital, Nalbari (L-III)	1.10	Rs. 0.67 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.42 Cr. for manpower, 0.01 for communication
27.	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati (L-II)	3.28	Rs. 2.50 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.02 for communication
28.	Silchar Medical College, Silchar (L-")	3.28	Rs. 2.50 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.02 for communication
29.	MLB Medical College Jhansi (L-III)	3.28	Rs. 2.50 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.02 for communication
30.	MLN Medical College, Allahabad (L-II)	3.28	Rs. 2.50 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.02 for communication
31.	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur (L-II)	3.28	Rs. 2.50 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.02 for communication
32.	LLR Hospital and GSVM Medical College, Kanpur (L-II)	3.28	Rs. 2.50 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower, 0.02 for communication
33.	MKCG Medical College, Berhampur (L-II)	3.11*	Rs. 2.17 Crs. For equipment and Rs. 0.76 Cr. for manpower. 0.01 for communication and rs. 0.17 cr. for construction

Detailed Statement showing funds sanctioned/released in the year 2010-2011

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/ Medical Institution	Amount sanctioned/ Released (Rs. in crores)	Purpose (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	RIMS/District Hospital, Ongole (L-II)	Rs. 2.4450	E (2.00), M (0.42), C (0.02), LS (0.005)

1	2	3	4
2.	General Hospital, Guntur (L-II)	Rs. 5.79/-	E (5.00), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
3.	Area Hospital, Tuni, East Godavari District (L-III)	Rs. 2.1733/-	
4.	General Hospital Rewari (L-III)	Rs. 1.7750	E (1.34), M (0.42), C (0.02), LS (0.005)
5.	Trauma Hospital Ramban, Doda (L-III)	Rs. 2.2150/-	E (1.77), M (0.42), C (0.02), LS (0.005)
6.	District Hospital, Davangere (L-III)	Rs. 1.2974/-	E (0.8524), M (0.42), C (0.02), LS (0.005)
7.	District Hospital, Tumkur (L-III)	Rs. 1.2974/-	E (0.8524), M (0.42), C (0.02), LS (0.005)
8.	KIMS, Hubli (L-II)	Rs. 3.3117/-	E (2.5217), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
9.	BIMS/District Hospital, Belgaum (L-III)	Rs. 0.5915	E (0.1465), M (0.42), C (0.02), LS (0.005)
10.	District Hospital, Chitradurga (L-II)	Rs. 4.5637/-	E (3.7737), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
11.	GR Medical College, Gwalior (L-II)	Rs. 5.13/-	E (4.34), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
12.	Municipal Hospital Washi (L-III)	Rs. 0.4350/-	M (0.42), C (0.01), LS (0.005)
13.	MKCG, Behrampur (L-II)	Rs.1.57	E, M, C, LS.
14.	Civil Hospital, Pathankot	Rs. 1.0950	E (0.66), M (0.42), C (0.01), LS (0.005)
15.	SM Medical College, Jaipur (L-II)	Rs. 5.79/-	E (5.00), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
16.	New Medical College, Kota (L-II)	Rs. 5.79/-	E (5.00), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
17.	JLN Medical College, Ajmer (L-II)	Rs. 5.79/-	E (5.00), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
18.	SN Medical College, Agra (L-II)	Rs. 5.79/-	E (5.00), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
19.	MLB Medical College, Jhansi (L-II)	Rs. 2.51/-	E (2.5), LS (0.01)

1	2	3	4
20.	CSMMU/KGMC, Lucknow	Rs. 5.12/-	
21.	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur (L-II)	Rs. 2.51/-	E (2.5), LS (0.01)
22.	MLNM College, Allahabad (L-II)	Rs. 2.51/-	E (2.5), LS (0.01)
23.	LLRS and GSVM College. Kanpur (L-II)	Rs.2.51/-	E (2.5), LS (0.01)
24.	Vellore Medical College, Vellore (L-II)		Rs.5.79/- E (5.00), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
25.	GMCH, Guwahati (L-II)		Rs. 1.00/- E (1.00)
26.	GMCH, Chandigarh		Rs. 0.20/- Towards imparting PTT course

Detailed Statement showing funds sanctioned/released in the year 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital/ Medical Institution	Amount sanctioned/ Released (Rs. in crores)	Purpose (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	S.S.G. Hospital. Vadodara (L-II)	Rs. 2.4936	E (1.7036), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
2.	R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur (L-II)	Rs. 5.79	E (5.00), M (0.76), C (0.02), LS (0.01)
3.	DH, Haveri (L-III)	Rs. 1.6536	E (1.2086), M (0.42), C (0.02), LS (0.005)
4.	Ares Hospital, Tekkali (L-III)	Rs. 2.42	E (2.0), M (0.42),
5.	RIMS, Adilabad (L-II)	Rs. 2.50	E (2.0)

Allocation of Power to States

*169. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the States whose share of power from the unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) was reduced during the year 2010-11, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether various State Governments have requested the Union Government for additional allocation of power from unallocated power of Central Generating Stations;

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

(d) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) The 15% unallocated power in Central

Generating Stations (CGSs), kept at the disposal of the Central Government, is reviewed and revised from time to time keeping in view the emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of available power resources, operational and payment performance, etc. As most of the States and UTs in the country have been facing shortage of power, various States/UTs, requests for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs are received from time to time. The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT in a region necessitates equivalent reduction in the allocation of other States. For example, in the Northern Region, the demand for electricity in the hilly States like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand increases during the winter season and the availability of hydro power in these States also gets reduced. The allocation of the hilly States is, therefore, enhanced during the winter season with reduction in the allocation of other States. Similarly, the allocation of Punjab and Haryana is enhanced during the summer season in view of enhanced requirement of power for paddy crop with reduction in allocation of hilly States. From time to time requests are received for enhancement in allocation of unallocated power from different States of all the regions due to emergent/overall requirements. For example, during the Telangana crisis, request was received from Andhra Pradesh for additional allocation of power and 185 MW power was provided to the State with equivalent reduction in the allocation of Kerala. Usually, the cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is more than the unallocated power. Allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times.

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana

*170. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target set for electrification of un-electrified villages and providing electricity connection to Below Poverty Line people/households for the sanctioned projects under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period has been achieved so far;

(b) if so, the year-wise and State/UT-wise details of the target achieved so far and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the electrification work under the scheme is yet to commence in some of the States;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to initiate the electrification work in such States without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the year-wise target and achievement in respect of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan period is as under:-

11th Plan Year	Un/de-electrified villages		BPL households	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2007-08	9,000	9,301	16,00,000	16,21,182
2008-09	15,000	12,056	35,00,000	30,84,788
2009-10	17,500	18,374	47,00,000	47,18,468
2010-11	17,500	18,306	47,00,000	58,83,355
2011-12	14,500	3,255	52,00,000 (as on 15.11.2011)	15,22,583 (as on 15.11.2011)
Total	73,500	61,292	1,97,00,000 (as on 15.11.2011)	1,68,30,376 (as on 15.11.2011)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Manipur	30	36	40	57	140	35	150	143	591	66
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	40	90	29	47	200	13	1616	147
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	56	0	40	36	81	38
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	10	14	25	43	38	18
19.	Odisha	0	0	1700	1427	4765	5870	6773	5890	2162	356
20.	Punjab*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	400	633	280	158	562	773	550	1258	418	77
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	20	5	3
23.	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	30	13	48	65	82	42
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2700	2862	1600	695	0	56	0	23	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	350	341	300	175	47	80	0	28	0	1
27.	West Bengal	700	724	750	596	264	326	60	63	0	0
Total		9000	9301	15000	12056	17500	18374	17500	18306	14500	3255

*For the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launch of RGGVY. There are no un-electrified villages in these States. However, intensive electrification of partially electrified villages has been undertaken in these States.

Statement-II

State-wise and Year wise Targets and Achievement of BPL connections released for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY

Sl. No.	States	During 2007-08		During 2008-09		During 2009-10		During 2010-11		During 2011-12 (as on 15.11.2011)	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1600000*	606750	3500000*	945368	592200	566518	85000	258751	96855	59674

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0		0	2820	967	5000	9205	10638	9390
3.	Assam		0		32718	206800	189816	265000	352237	315819	152497
4.	Bihar		64609		474277	310200	560985	660000	641016	717358	112812
5.	Chhattisgarh		15302		75592	103400	145990	175000	196552	334460	40524
6.	Gujarat		67944		116310	160740	85931	95000	420126	138987	73575
7.	Haryana		6907		16930	80355	69453	40000	90535	33139	10279
8.	Himachal Pradesh		0		392	564	148	1000	3637	4364	4851
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		4062		3924	578100	14163	415000	8452	19793	8784
10.	Jharkhand		2826		243830	8460	555289	20000	359213	466502	57753
11.	Karnataka		255421		226046	236880	134949	35000	48861	72281	38359
12.	Kerala		6596		3394	5740	6131	0	1117	18517	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh		1099		76026	238001	75477	245000	211816	658498	184497
14.	Maharashtra		56287		145715	329000	429026	250000	403387	150000	100823
15.	Manipur		1300		2056	3760	1640	20000	4397	37976	3089
16.	Meghalaya		0		1264	4230	17832	20000	12880	27502	11168
17.	Mizoram		0		0	6580	378	5000	8129	8910	3174
18.	Nagaland		0		0	3760	4368	10000	13434	18097	6767
19.	Odisha		72		144056	761400	650678	1290000	1435007	1060424	244351
20.	Punjab		0		0	37600	19507	20000	28890		0
21.	Rajasthan		246142		237727	258500	208695	133000	255939	133399	52681
22.	Sikkim		0		0	940	66	1000	7121	3271	1668
23.	Tamil Nadu		0		296	6110	383533	55000	115044	0	10
24.	Tripura		0		0	141000	22085	75000	36886	49066	12453
25.	Uttar Pradesh		191576		251575	37600	157263	0	15818	0	19571

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Uttarakhand		61642		50111	37600	72382	0	19596	0	3967
27	West Bengal		32647		37181	547660	345198	780000	925309	824144	309866
	Total		1621182		3084788	4700000	4718468	4700000	5883355	5200000	1522583

*No State-wise targets for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09, were fixed for release of BPL connections.

Infant/Child/Maternal Mortality Rates

*171. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the infant/child/maternal mortality rates are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the number of infant/child/maternal mortality cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the existing programmes/schemes to check the high rate of such mortality indicating financial assistance provided and utilised thereunder during the said period State/UT-wise; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to reduce the infant/child/maternal mortality rates in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per Sample Registration System data, Infant mortality rate has steadily declined from 58 per thousand live births in 2004 to 50 per thousand live births in 2009 and there is a sharper decline of 3 points in 2009 compared to 2008. Similarly, the maternal mortality ratio has also declined from

254 in 2004-06 to 212 in 2009. The state-wise details for infant and maternal mortality rates are enclosed as Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) The allocations for Reproductive and Child Health programme under the National Rural Health Mission have increased from 1747 crores in 2007-08 to 4009 crores in 2011-12. The following interventions are implemented to reduce maternal and infant mortality.

- (1) **Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** Promoting Institutional delivery by skilled birth attendant is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. There has been a phenomenal increase in number of institutional deliveries since the launch of JSY and number of beneficiaries has increased from 7.39 lacs in 2005 to 113.38 lacs in 2010-11. Besides this, infrastructure of health facilities is also strengthened under NRHM for providing comprehensive obstetric care services.
- (2) **Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality:** Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NRHM. At present 293 SNCUs, 1134 NBSU and 8582 NBCCs are functional.

(3) Capacity building of health care providers:

Various trainings are being conducted under NRHM to train doctors, nurses and ANMs for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother during pregnancy and delivery.

(4) Management of Malnutrition:

As malnutrition reduces resistance of children to infections thereby increasing mortality and morbidity among children, emphasis is laid under NRHM for management of malnutrition. 480 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition. As breastfeeding reduces neo-natal mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices.

(5) Universal Immunization Programme:

Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments, provision of operational costs.

(6) New initiatives in last two years**(a) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)**

was launched on 1st June, 2011, and has provision for free transport, food and drugs and diagnostics to all pregnant women and sick new born. The initiative would further promote institutional delivery and eliminate out of pocket expenses which act as a barrier to seeking institutional care for mothers and sick new born.

(b) Home based new born care (HBNC):

As 52 percent of child deaths take place in the first 28 days of birth, home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated by providing incentive of Rs. 250. The purpose of Home Based New Born Care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

(c) Mother and Child Tracking System:

A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured. One crore and eighteen lakh mothers and 60 lakh children registered till 23rd November, 2011

Statement*State-wise trend in Infant Mortality Rate*

Sl.No.	State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS								
		2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	68	66	60	58	58	57	55	53	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bigger States										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65	66	59	59	57	56	54	52	49
2.	Assam	75	73	67	66	68	67	66	64	61
3.	Bihar	62	62	60	61	61	60	58	56	52
4.	Chhattisgarh	79	76	70	60	63	61	59	57	54
5.	Delhi	32	29	28	32	35	37	36	35	33
6.	Gujarat	62	60	57	53	54	53	52	50	48
7.	Haryana	67	65	59	61	60	57	55	54	51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	48	44	49	50	52	51	49	45
9.	Jharkhand	70	62	51	49	50	49	48	46	44
10.	Karnataka	57	58	52	49	50	48	47	45	41
11.	Kerala	14	11	11	12	14	15	13	12	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	87	86	82	79	76	74	72	70	67
13.	Maharashtra	48	45	42	36	36	35	34	33	31
14.	Odisha	95	90	83	77	75	73	71	69	65
15.	Punjab	52	51	49	45	44	44	43	41	38
16.	Rajasthan	79	79	75	67	68	67	65	63	59
17.	Tamil Nadu	51	49	43	41	37	37	35	31	28
18.	Uttar Pradesh	83	82	76	72	73	71	69	67	63
19.	West Bengal	51	51	46	40	38	38	37	35	33
Smaller States										
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	39	34	38	37	40	37	32	32
2.	Goa	23	19	16	17	16	15	13	10	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	60	54	49	51	49	50	47	44	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Manipur	23	20	16	14	13	11	12	14	16
5.	Meghalaya	58	56	57	54	49	53	56	58	59
6.	Mizoram	21	19	16	19	20	25	23	37	36
7.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17	18	20	21	26	26
8.	Sikkim	49	42	33	32	30	33	34	33	34
9.	Tripura	41	39	32	32	31	36	39	34	31
10.	Uttarakhand	50	48	41	42	42	43	48	44	41
Union territories										
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	18	18	19	27	31	34	31	27
2.	Chandigarh	28	24	19	21	19	23	27	28	25
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	58	54	48	42	35	34	34	37
4.	Daman and Diu	48	40	39	37	28	28	27	31	24
5.	Lakshadweep	27	33	26	30	22	25	24	31	25
6.	Puducherry	23	22	24	24	28	28	25	25	22

Statement-II*Maternal Mortality Ratio**India and State-wise*

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 2001-03, 2004-06, 2007-09)

Major State	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
1	2	3	4
India Total*	301	254	212

	1	2	3	4
Assam		490	480	390
Bihar/Jharkhand		371	312	261
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh		379	335	269
Odisha		358	303	258
Rajasthan		445	388	318
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttarakhand		517	440	359

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	195	154	134
Karnataka	228	213	178
Kerala	110	95	81
Tamil Nadu	134	111	97
Gujarat	172	160	148
Haryana	162	186	153
Maharashtra	149	130	104
Punjab	178	192	172
West Bengal	194	141	145
*Others	235	206	160

*:Includes Others

[Translation]

Tobacco Cessation Centres

*172. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Tobacco Cessation Centres in order to provide Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) to assist tobacco users to quit tobacco use across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the services/treatment facilities being provided therein, location-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified district hospitals to provide tobacco cessation facilities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether any proposal has been sent to the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority to subsidize the price of nicotine chewing gums used in NRT; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Government has set up a network of 18 Tobacco Cessation Centers in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO) to assist tobacco users to quit tobacco use across the country. These centres have used established strategies for tobacco cessation including behavioral counseling and pharmacotherapy including Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT), however, the primary focus is on behavioral counseling to tobacco users to assist them quit use of tobacco products. The location-wise and State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

2. Under the National Tobacco Control Programme, tobacco cessation services are included in the District Tobacco Control Programme with the provision to set up centres with dedicated staff to provide cessation facilities in the district hospitals of 42 districts in 21 states. The details of the year-wise funds released to States and districts for carrying out the activities under NTCP are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has developed 'A' Training Manual for Doctors', to train them in providing tobacco cessation services including use of NRT as well as modules for health workers for tobacco control, which includes behavioral counseling for tobacco cessation.

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

(e) and (f) Yes, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has written to National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) to take steps to make NRT available at affordable cost and accessible to the general population.

NPPA has forwarded the representation of this Ministry to the Department of Pharmaceuticals to take a suitable view in this regard.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Resource centres
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	1. Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, New Delhi 2. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi 3. Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences, New Delhi
2.	Lucknow	1. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow
3.	Odisha	1. Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack
4.	Bangalore	1. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore
5.	Tamil Nadu	1. Cancer Institute, WIA, Regional Institute for Cancer Research and Treatment, Adyar, Chennai
6.	Assam	1. Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute Guwahati, Assam

1	2	3
7.	Chandigarh	1. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
8.	Goa	1. Vaidya Hospital, (NOTE-GOA), Panaji, Goa
9.	Bihar	1. Organization for Tobacco Eradication (OTE-Bihar), Indira Gandhi Institute of Cardiology, Patna
10.	Mizoram	1. Regional Cancer Centre (RCC), Mizoram, Aizwal
11.	Kerala	1. Regional Cancer Centre (RCC), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
12.	Gujarat	1. HM Patel Centre for Medical Care and Education, Pramukhswami Medical College and Shree Krishna Hospital, Karamsad, Gujarat
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1. JN Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal
14.	Rajasthan	1. Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur
15.	Kolkata	1. Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata
16.	Andhra Pradesh	1. MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad

Statement-II

Funds released to State/UTs for carrying out National Tobacco Control Programme

Fund allocation to States under NTCP

Sl.No.	State	District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan and Jhunjhun	17,24,000	—	—	—	7,97,626/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	Kamrup Jorhat	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	12,93,000/-	16,00,000/-	29,47,168/-
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Gulbarga	17,24,000	—	—	—	13,29,472/-
4.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Coochbehar	17,24,000	—	—	13,29,472/-	—
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram Villupuram	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—	5,78,000/-	—
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Kanpur	17,24,000	—	—	—	12,53,000/-
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara Sabarkantak	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—	1293,000/-	—
8.	Delhi	East Delhi New Delhi	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—	—	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Khandwa	17,24,000	—	—	—	—
10.	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur	—	12,12,000/-	—	1484000/-	25,76,000/-
11.	Tripura	West Tripura Dhalai district	—	12,12,000/-	—	1484000/-	18,91,324/-
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl Lunglei	—	12,12,000/-	—	10,01,382/-	—
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang West Kameng	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim South Sikkim	—	12,12,000/-	—	14,84,000/-	—
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad Jamshedpur	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Bihar	Patna Munger	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Usnagar	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
18.	Maharashtra	Thane Aurangabad	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—
19.	Goa	North Goa South Goa	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	13,88.944
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur Hyderabad	—	12,12,000/-	—	7,42,000/-	—
21.	Odisha	Cuttack Khurda	—	12,12,000/-	—	—	—

[English]

Clinical Trials

*173. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of various reports and complaints regarding conduct of clinical trials on patients by hospitals, clinics and pharmaceutical companies without their consent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases investigated, hospitals/companies found guilty and action taken in these cases including compensation during the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) whether the Government proposes to strengthen clinical trials regulations and enforce their strict compliance in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps so far taken for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A Statement giving the number of cases investigated and action taken thereon for irregularities in conduct of clinical trials during the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(d) and (e) In order to strengthen the regulations relating to clinical trials, following proposals for amendments in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, have been approved by Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), a statutory advisory committee under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:

1. Incorporation of more specific provisions for providing financial compensation to the trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death.
2. Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee, Sponsor and Investigator to ensure

that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to the trial subjects who suffer trial related injury or deaths and such information is provided to DCG(I).

3. Amendment of the format for obtaining informed consent of trial subjects to include the details of address, occupation, annual income of the subject so as to have information regarding socio-economic status of the trial subjects.
4. Incorporation of Rules to have authority for inspection by CDSCO, assisted by concerned state drug control authority, and to take administrative actions like suspension/cancellation of clinical trial permission, restriction of investigator, sponsor/Clinical Research Organisation (CRO) to conduct future clinical

trial, in case of noncompliance.

5. Incorporation of Rules and a new schedule for registration of Ethics Committee and to amend regulatory provisions requiring that clinical trials should be conducted at sites which have their own Ethics Committees. However, for conduct of Bio-availability and Bio-equivalence studies of drugs approved in the country and/or elsewhere (for new drug approval purpose), Ethics Committee approval may be obtained from Independent Ethics Committee of same area where the site is located.
6. As per prescribed procedure, these proposals are to be further examined and finalized after obtaining and taking into account the views and suggestions of various stakeholders.

Statement

Violation of the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules of conduct of clinical trials and the action taken in these cases during the last three years and the current year

Sl. 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 Pediatrics, St. John's Medical College and 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. A team was constituted to investigate the matter. The team conducted the inspection on 13-12-2008 and 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 22-04-2009. The sponsor submitted

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>various corrective actions taken to ensure GCP compliance. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) scrutinized the same and decided to revoke the suspension on 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.</p>
2.	2010	<p>QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore</p>	<p>Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Raisen Bypass, Karond, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India 462 038</p>	<p>Telavancin Versus Vancomycin</p>	<p>There were allegations of irregularities in drug trials conducted in Bhopal and Indore. A team of officials from the CDSCO has carried out an inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC). Finding of the inspection shows some deficiencies for which Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28-09-2010. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. submitted their clarification to the office of Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)]. The office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 23-12-2010 so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.</p>
3.	2010	<p>Path (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi 110067, India.</p>	<p>1 .Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh, 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat</p>	<p>Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)</p>	<p>This was a Phase-IV post license Clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Programm for Appropriate Technology in Heath), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April 2010. A Committee was appointed to enquire into alleged irregularities, which reported certain dis-</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
					crepancies in the conduct of the trial. The PATH submitted clarifications in respect of irregularities.
4.	2010	M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd, Vapi, Gujarat.	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi.	BioMime Sirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System	The trial pertains to a Clinical Trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. The investigations revealed that the site has carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, except permission from the office of DCG(I). The Sponsors have been warned not to initiate any trial without DCG(I)'s approval in future.
5.	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-45200 Madhya Pradesh	Tadalafil Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)	There was a news report in respect of allegedly flouting of clinical trial norms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (West Zone) on 12.07.2011 to carry out an investigation to ascertain the facts. Accordingly, an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and the State Drugs Controlling Authority on 10-08-2011 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y. Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr.. Ashish Patel with Tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18-09-2005 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication - male erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view thereof, the office of DCG(I) vide letter dated 02-11-2011 directed both the doctors, namely, Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel to stop the clinical trial of Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension and restricted them to conduct any clinical trial for a period of six months.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	2011	Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Axis Clinical 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 and (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 (Exemistane 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 investigations 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. 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. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC' to conduct Bio-equivalence study subject to fulfilment of various condition regarding Informed Consent Process including documentation of the Informed consent process through Audio-Video means, functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.

[Translation]

Solar Appliances

*174. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of research and development works undertaken so as to bring qualitative improvements in street lights, Light Emitting Diode (LED) and other

home appliances being operated through Solar energy;

(b) whether any subsidy is provided by the Government for promotion of such appliances;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to promote the use of solar appliances in Medium and Small Enterprises in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a): The Ministry has been supporting research and development activities in solar photovoltaic with a view to increase the efficiency, reliability and life and reduce the cost of solar cells, modules and solar photovoltaic systems including solar lighting systems using various light sources such as CFLs LEDs, etc. The LED luminaire in the lighting system has resulted in the use of lesser capacity of PV modules for solar lanterns, home lights and street lights. Several organizations including Solar Energy Centre and TERI University are working in this area. This includes studies on design of luminaire optics and diffuser used in LED lights.

(b) Yes, Madam

(c) The Government has been providing central financial assistance of 30% of the cost of installation of solar photovoltaic systems such as solar lanterns, home lights and stand-alone power plants subject to a maximum of ₹ 81/- per Wp under Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in general category states and up to 90% of the project cost in Special category states, UT Islands and districts with International Border. The Ministry is also providing 30% subsidy and loan at 5% annual interest rate for 50% of the benchmark cost of ₹. 300/- per Wp for solar lighting systems through NABARD. Under JNNSM, the Ministry is providing central financial assistance of ₹. 3000/- per sq. meter of collector area for evacuated tube based solar water heaters and ₹. 3300/- per sq. meter for flat plate collectors based systems. The Ministry is also providing assistance for solar air heaters, solar cooker and solar steam systems at 30% of cost subject to certain benchmarks. The Ministry is providing central financial assistance (CFA) under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE) for lighting/basic electrification in those remote un-electrified census villages and un-electrified hamlets of electrified villages, where grid extension has not been found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. Under the Programme, the Ministry provides CFA of up to 90% of the cost of systems subject to pre-specified limits.

(d) and (e) The Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme

under JNNSM is open to all categories of users including Medium and Small Enterprises. They are entitled to avail either 30% subsidy of the project costs subject to the above mentioned limits or interest subsidy for installation of solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems.

[English]

Acquisition of Overseas Mineral Assets

*175. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is deficient in all fertilizer minerals and is dependent on imports for key fertilizer raw materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make a consortium of public-private companies for acquiring mineral assets including fertilizer minerals from abroad to meet the shortfall; and

(d) if so, the details of efforts made by such consortium in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per available information, India is largely dependent on imported Rock Phosphate (to the extent of 90% of its domestic requirement), Potash and pyrite (100% of its domestic requirement), and sulphur (95% of its domestic requirement).

(c) and (d) Concerted efforts are being made by the Government to address the issue of acquiring fertilizer mineral assets abroad to meet the shortfall, which includes acquisition of mines and entering into long term off-take agreements for supply of fertilizers/fertilizer minerals with price preference. However, at present Joint-Venture projects (with no price-preference) to source fertilizer input material and finished fertilizer are in operation in various stages in the countries of Senegal (between ICS Senegal and IFFCO consortium), Jordan (between JPMC Jordan and SPIC India,

and between JPMC Jordan and IFFCO), Morocco (between OCP Morocco, Chambal and TCL India), and in Tunisia (between GCT Tunisia, CFL and GSFC India).

Banned Drugs

*176. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently suspended the manufacture, sale and distribution of some medicines including Letrozole across the country;

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

(c) whether sale of certain unapproved Fixed Dose Combinations and medicines banned or unapproved in/ outside the country has recently come to the notice of the Government;

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

(e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to keep a strict vigil on manufacture, sale and distribution of unapproved/banned drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The manufacture, sale and distribution of letrozole for induction of ovulation in anovulatory infertility has been suspended by the Central Government recently through a Gazette Notification G.S.R.752(E) dated 12.10.2011 because of the doubts raised about the safety of the drug for this indication. The Government has also, in the recent past, prohibited the manufacture, distribution and sale of the following drugs through Gazette Notifications:

Gazette Notification 82(E) dated 10.02.2011:

(1) **Nimesulide formulations for human use in children below 12 years of age:** The drug has

been reported to be haepatotoxic and children are considered more susceptible to haepatotoxicity.

(2) **Cisapride and its formulations for human use:** The drug is reported to be associated with increased risk of serious cardiac arrhythmia.

(3) **Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use:** The drug is associated with risk of hypertensive episodes like cardiac congestive failures and hemorrhagic strokes.

(4) **Sibutramine and its formulations for human use:** The drug is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular events such as heart attacks and stroke.

(5) **R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use:** The drug is associated with increased risk of cardiovascular events such as heart attacks and stroke.

(6) **Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use (amended vide GSR No.418 (E) dated 30.05.2011) except its-**

(i) Topical application for wound healing, and

(ii) Injection for pelvic inflammatory disease.

There are safety concerns like transmission of blood borne infections, immunoreactions and unwanted exposure to hormones associated with the use of this drug in other formulations.

Gazette Notification 218(E) dated 16.03.2011:

(1) **Gatifloxacin formulation for systemic use in human by any route including oral and injectable:** The drug is associated to cause significant disturbance of blood glucose level.

(2) **Tegaserod and its formulations:** The drug is associated with risk of increasing cardiovascular events.

However, the Madras High Court has quashed banning of the drug Phenylpropanolamine and granted an interim stay in respect of prohibition of the drugs Gatifloxacin and Tegaserod.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) conducted raids in and around Delhi and in Mumbai to assess the withdrawal of the banned drugs, namely, Gatifloxacin, Tegaserod and Rosiglitazone, from the market. The safety issues of Dextropropoxyphene and its formulations which has been withdrawn/restricted in some countries have been examined recently by an Expert Committee. The Committee has recommended that since the drug is more than three decades old in the market, it will be worthwhile to allow continuing the drug for the time being and data shall be generated on cardiovascular toxicity and dependence potential.

(e) In the meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee, the State Drug Controllers have been requested to ensure that New Drugs and FDCs without approval from DCG (I) office should not be permitted and the drugs prohibited by the Central Government are withdrawn from the market with immediate effect. The Central Government has already enhanced the manpower strength of the CDSCO from 111 in February, 2008 to 327 in December, 2009. The State/Union Territory Governments have also been advised to strengthen their infrastructure for better vigilance over the drugs moving in the market.

Safety of Power Grids

*177. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the technological systems, including Real Time Despatch, available at Load Centres, to monitor frequency of power, at a given time;

(b) whether the Union Government is giving due cognizance to secure power grids and other installations

from being hacked online through embedded malware (malicious software);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the instances of such hackings reported during the last one year and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Conventional Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)/Energy Management System (EMS) is installed at all five Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) and National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) to monitor frequency of power at a given time.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Union Government has given due cognizance to secure its power grids and installations from online hacking through embedded malware.

The details in this regard are as under :

(i) In NLDC and RLDCs, redundancy has been kept in configuration of critical functions and power supply units. Failure of one single server does not affect the whole system.

(ii) The new SCADA/EMS specifications are equipped with a technological barrier designed to prevent unauthorized access or unwanted communications between sections of a computer network. A firewall inspects network traffic passing through it, and denies or permits passage based on a set of rules. It is normally placed between a protected network and an unprotected network and acts like a gate to protect assets to ensure that nothing private goes out and nothing malicious comes in.

(iii) Another additional feature with respect to security provisions in new specifications is DMZ, or demilitarized zone. It is a physical or logical sub network that contains and safely exposes

the system for external services to a larger untrusted network, usually the Internet. The purpose of a DMZ is to add an additional layer of security to the system's Local Area Network (LAN); an external attacker only has access to equipment in the DMZ.

- (iv) All the firewall protection is combined with antivirus gateway and Network Intrusion Protection (NIP) along with secured patch management system.
- (v) NLDC and RLDCs are also certified for Information Security Management Systems (ISMS) ISO 27001:2005

(d) There is no instance of hacking observed at NLDC and five RLDCs under the supervision of Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO).

(e) Initiatives taken by Government of India to prevent occurrence of hacking are as under :-

- (1) Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism has been adopted.
- (2) Ministry of Power has constituted Sectoral Computer Emergency Restoration Teams (CERTs) for Hydro, Thermal and Transmission.
- (3) India Smart Grid Task Force (ISGTF) has been constituted-Working Group No. 5 is addressing cyber security issue of transmission grid.

Modernisation of Blood Banks

*178. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial and technical support for modernisation of blood banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted for the purpose;

(c) the number of blood banks modernised alongwith the grants provided to them during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether reports of such grants to a number of unlicensed blood banks have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(f) the steps taken/proposed for the speedy modernisation of all the blood banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India is providing financial and technical support for modernization of blood banks in public, voluntary and charitable sector in the country.

The scheme for modernisation of Blood Banks under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is providing one time grant for procurement of essential equipments and annual recurring grant for procurement of kits/consumables, salary of Laboratory Technicians and Counselors.

The criteria adopted under the scheme is to include all blood banks in the public sector, blood banks in the voluntary sector including Indian Red Cross Society and Rotary and also selected blood banks located in various charitable sectors. The pattern of assistance for various categories of blood banks under the modernisation scheme is given at enclosed Statement-I.

In addition to the above, NACP is also providing support to blood banks for other elements for blood transfusion service for augmentation of voluntary blood donation and increasing awareness among healthy population including youth for voluntary blood donation and quality management with training of blood bank personnel.

(c) The Statement-II(A) indicating the State/UT-wise list of number of blood banks modernised during the last three years and the current year is enclosed. The cumulative State/UT-wise number of blood banks modernised during the entire National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is given at enclosed Statement-II(B).

The grants provided under Blood Safety Component of National AIDS Control Programme State/UT-wise during last three years and the current year is enclosed at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Under the scheme, NACP is not providing any financial support to unlicensed blood banks in the country. No reports in this regard have been received by the Government.

(f) As per the proposals received from states from time to time, various blood banks in public and voluntary/charitable sectors are taken up for modernization. As on date, no such proposal is pending for modernisation.

Statement-I

Criteria and Pattern of assistance for various categories of Blood Banks supported under Modernisation Scheme under the National AIDS Control Programme

District level Blood Bank: Blood Bank collecting less than 3,000 blood units per annum

Sl. No.	Pattern of Assistance	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	1.25
2.	Consumables	1.25

1	2	3
3.	Contingency	nil
4.	Salary for LT (one)	0.78
5.	Salary for Counselor (nil)	nil
Total Annual Recurring Grants		2.03

Major Blood Bank: Blood Banks collecting between 3,000 - 5,000 blood units per annum

1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	3.19
2.	Consumables	3.00
3.	Contingency	Nil
4.	Salary for LT (one)	0.78
5.	Salary for Counselor (nil)	0.78
Total Annual Recurring Grants		4.56

Blood Component Separation Units: Blood Banks collecting between 5,000 - 10,000 blood units per annum with facilities for preparation of blood components

1	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	27.69
2	Consumables	12.00
3	Contingency	1.00
4	Salary for LT (one)	1.00
5	Salary for Counselor (nil)	0.78
Total Annual Recurring Grants		14.78

1	2	3	1	2	3
Model Blood Banks: Blood Banks collecting more than 10,000 blood units per annum along with training facilities for Blood Bank Medical Officers, Technicians and Nurses			2.	Consumables	16.76
			3.	Contingency	2.00
			4.	Salary of contractual staff	6.24
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	100.00	Total Annual Recurring Grants		25.00

Statement-II (A)

State/UT-wise list of number of Blood Banks modernized by National AIDS Control Programme during last three years and current year.

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	6	9	19	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1
4.	Assam	1	0	0	0	5
5.	Bihar	2	3	0	0	4
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	2	0	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	2	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	8
10.	Delhi	3	1	3	1	1
11.	Goa	0	0	1	0	21
12.	Gujarat	1	6	13	1	5
13.	Haryana	0	2	2	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	8
16.	Jharkhand	2	4	1	1	8
17.	Karnataka	3	2	3	0	4
18.	Kerala	3	0	1	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	1	1	11
21.	Maharashtra	4	1	2	4	1
22.	Manipur	0	0	1	0	1
23.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	3
24.	Mizoram	0	0	3	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	5
26.	Odisha	4	1	0	0	1
27.	Puducherry	0	0	1	0	12
28.	Punjab	0	2	9	1	10
29.	Rajasthan	3	0	7	0	1
30.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	9	2	0	2
32.	Tripura	0	0	1	1	9
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	1	2	2
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	1	7
35.	West Bengal	4	2	1	0	37
Total		44	44	69	33	190

Statement-II (B)

State/UT- wise list of number of Blood Banks modernized by National AIDS Control Programme (cumulative:1992-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Model Blood Bank	Blood Component Separation Units	Major Blood Bank	District Level Blood Bank	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	8	17	87	114
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	11	12
4.	Assam	2	1	4	19	26
5.	Bihar	1	4	2	40	47
6.	Chandigarh	1	2	1	0	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	4	8	15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	1
10.	Delhi	2	12	2	4	20
11.	Goa	1	0	1	1	3
12.	Gujarat	1	10	12	51	75
13.	Haryana	1	1	2	17	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	2	9	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	2	15	20
16.	Jharkhand	1	2	2	19	24
17.	Karnataka	1	8	7	49	65
18.	Kerala	1	7	10	27	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	10	45	60
21.	Maharashtra	0	25	18	58	101
22.	Manipur	1	0	1	1	3
23.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	3	5
24.	Mizoram	0	1	1	8	10
25.	Nagaland	0	* 0	1	7	8
26.	Odisha	0	5	8	43	56
27.	Puducherry	1	1	0	3	5
28.	Punjab	0	8	5	33	46
29.	Rajasthan	2	4	13	26	45
30.	Sikkim	0	0	1	1	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	10	13	70	94
32.	Tripura	1	0	2	4	7
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2	7	12	51	72
34.	Uttarakhand	1	2	2	13	18
35.	West Bengal	1	8	30	23	62
36.	Others (Defence and Railways)	0	3	2	37	42
Total		28	142	189	785	1144

Statement-III

Financial allocation for Blood Banks under NACP State/UT-wise (2008-12)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Financial allocation (Rs. in lakhs)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.84	27.06	27.1	23.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	429.76	699.49	694.84	658.55
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.07	50.57	40.17	47.95
4.	Assam	116.19	202.08	203.82	183.46
5.	Bihar	199.20	299.86	241.08	237.56
6.	Chandigarh	42.34	110.69	106.2	110.54
7.	Chhattisgarh	67.08	118.71	107.61	133.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.01	24.25	9.28	12.26
9.	Daman and Diu	4.01	18.02	15.85	11.38
10.	Delhi	255.68	203.02	317.92	307.36
11.	Goa	17.36	76.5	63.82	55.88
12.	Gujarat	438.33	529.4	549	546.79
13.	Haryana	79.70	191.82	186.38	159.68
14.	Himachal Pradesh	82.75	115.58	115.66	126.9
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	64.95	120.92	165.17	136.01
16.	Jharkhand	127.50	265.57	186.58	182.07
17.	Karnataka	341.23	377.05	455.7	379.7
18.	Kerala	241.21	300.85	386.59	338.05
19.	Lakshadweep	1.24	4	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	282.14	329.86	361.34	324.64
21.	Maharashtra	621.31	843.61	1008.63	1014.58
22.	Manipur	46.58	94.99	68.05	85.8
23.	Meghalaya	44.34	56.4	48.67	41.04
24.	Mizoram	46.09	86.4	83.11	96.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Nagaland	40.38	89.62	55.86	67.94
26.	Odisha	193.77	280.8	309.38	398.09
27.	Puducherry	33.30	65.6	54.55	53.96
28.	Punjab	163.57	311.26	249.15	254.98
29.	Rajasthan	149.37	340.55	430.25	341.79
30.	Sikkim	11.32	28.51	27.33	34.11
31.	Tamil Nadu	580.60	703.96	723.47	847.31
32.	Tripura	45.89	93.3	73.27	78.86
33.	Uttar Pradesh	356.79	445.52	471.44	520.64
34.	Uttarakhand	66.56	112.02	125.98	120.61
35.	West Bengal	468.89	712.37	716.46	716.14
Total		5705.35	8330.21	8679.71	8648.71

Kidney Transplantations

*179. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether a large number of people develop terminal kidney failure each year and they sustain their life through dialysis or kidney transplantation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a mismatch between potential and actual transplantations due to shortage of donors and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the transplantation procedure more simpler and also take steps

for creating awareness among the people on organ donation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, data in this regard is not maintained centrally. However, the estimates, based on published studies, indicate that there is a wide gap between the demand and the availability of organs such as kidney, liver, etc. There is an estimated requirement of more than one lakh kidneys, fifty thousand livers etc., while only about five thousand kidneys and three hundred livers are reportedly transplanted every year.

(c) and (d) Amendments have been made in Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, to make the transplantation procedure simpler.

The 6th world and first Indian Organ Donation Day was celebrated last year i.e., November, 2010. The 2nd Indian Organ Donation Day was organised at AIIMS, New Delhi, on 28th November, 2011, to emphasize and spread the message of Organ Donation among the public.

Organ donation awareness workshops have been held at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Puducherry, Kolkata and Ahmedabad during 2011 for increasing the awareness among the public for organ donation.

Rehabilitation of Landless Tribals

*180. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from various State Governments including Kerala for financial assistance for rehabilitation of the landless tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated and utilised by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose; and

(d) the other measures taken/being taken by the Government for rehabilitation of the landless tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) No request for financial assistance for rehabilitation of the landless tribals has been received from the State Governments by this Ministry.

(d) The Department of Land Resources has formulated the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 which has been notified in the Official Gazette on 31st October, 2007. The Policy is applicable to all cases of displacement including the permanent involuntary displacement. The Policy prescribes the minimum rehabilitation benefits which should be extended to the displaced persons while the State/UTs and Public Sector undertak-

ings are free to offer more than the benefits prescribed in the Policy. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy 2007 has been sent to the States/UTs for implementation.

Fiscal Incentive to Gold Industry Workers

1841. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has become the 10th largest gold holding nation in the world;

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

(c) the fiscal incentives given to the workers involved in this industry in the 11th Five year Plan; and

(d) the road map prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) According to the Report of the World Gold Council released in November, 2011, India is ranked 11th in terms of official gold holding.

(b) As per the Report of the World Gold Council, the gold holding in the country amounts to 557.7 metric tonnes; State-wise details are not available.

(c) and (d) The Government has given a number of incentives to promote gems and jewellery export, with a view to promote the sector in general and thereby all the stakeholders in the industry. These inter alia, include:

(i) interest subvention of 2 per cent to the labour intensive sectors of exports such as gems and jewellery etc.;

(ii) duty drawback facilities on jewellery exports to neutralize duty incidence.

In addition, in the Union Budget 2010-11, the Government had announced;

(a) reduction in basic custom duty from 10 per cent

to 2 per cent on Rhodium, which is a precious metal used for polishing jewellery;

- (b) reduction of basic customs duty from 2 per cent ad valorem to a specific duty of Rs.140 per 10 grams of gold content with full exemption from special additional duty on gold ore and concentrates to encourage domestic refining capacity for gold; and
- (c) reduction of the excise duty from 8 per cent to a specific duty of Rs.280 per 10 grams on refined gold made from such ore or concentrate.

Reduction in Import Duty on Rubber

1842. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the duty imposed on import of rubber into the country;
- (b) whether Government has any plans to reduce import duty on rubber;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the organization of tyre manufacturers has submitted any representation to reduce the import duty;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Currently, natural rubber attracts basic customs duty of 20% ad Valorem or Rs.20/- per kg, whichever is lower. However, a further concessional rate of basic customs duty of 7.5% ad Valorem has been provided to imports of natural rubber up to an aggregate quantity not exceeding forty thousand metric tonnes during the financial year 2011-12. In addition, imports of natural rubber are chargeable to special additional duty of 4% ad Valorem.

(b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to carry out a further reduction in duty at this stage.

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

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Automotive Tyre manufactures association (ATMA) have sought full exemption from customs duty on this item.

(f) Taking into account the interest of domestic growers, and the totality of factors, this request has not been acceded to.

[Translation]

MSP for Minor Forest Produce

1843. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to determine the Minimum Support price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce of tribals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Chhattisgarh to fix the MSP for Minor Forest Produce of tribals;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the follow-up action taken thereon; and
- (e) the funds sanctioned and released and its utilisation reported by the State Governments for procurement of Minor Forest Produce at MSP during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted a committee under Chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque to look into among other things aspects of Minimum Support Price, value addition and marketing of Minor Forest Produce. One of the recommendations of the Committee is government

intervention in the form of Minimum Support Price for at least 14 main Minor Forest Produces.

(c) No such proposals have been received from the State Governments including Chhattisgarh to fix the Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce of tribals.

(d) In view of above reply to part (c), the question does not arise.

(e) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not sanctioned and released funds to State Governments for procurement of Minor Forest Produce at Minimum Support Price so far, as the decision on the recommendations of the Committee for the procurement of Minor Forest Produce at Minimum Support Price has not yet been taken.

[English]

Diet Linked to Fertility Enhancement

1844. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain reports which suggest that Mediterranean diet is linked to enhance fertility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government has conducted/proposed any such study in the country; 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) No such studies have been conducted on these issues in the Department of Health Research.

Scheme for out-of-School Adolescent Girls

1845. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to provide health check-ups, counselling for nutrition, personal-hygiene management and skill development training for out-of-school adolescent girls including SC/ST girls;

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

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam; the Government has launched, a Centrally-sponsored scheme called "Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls" - **Sabla** primarily for out of school adolescent girls (11-18 years) including SC/ST girls.

The scheme is being implemented in 200 districts across the country on a pilot basis through the State Governments using the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) platform. The number of districts State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement. The scheme has two major components namely, nutrition and non-nutrition. Under the nutrition component, the Adolescent Girls (AGs) are provided Take Home Rations (THR) or Hot Cooked Meals as feasible. While under the non-nutrition component, the AGs are provided information on topics like-nutrition, health, family welfare and Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH). The scheme also provides for regular health check up, supply of IFA tablets, mainstreaming out of school AGs into school system, life skill education and vocational training. The scheme is expected to cover nearly one crore AGs annually. In Karnataka, nine (9) districts are covered namely, Gulbarga, Kolar, Bangalore, Bijapur, Bellary, Dharwad, Chikmagalur, Uttara Kannada, Kodagu.

The Sabla has been launched in November, 2010.

Statement

State-wise number of districts covered under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - Sabla

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	No. of Distt.
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	12
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	3
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	9
13.	Haryana	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
16.	Jharkhand	7
17.	Karnataka	9
18.	Kerala	4
19.	Lakshadweep	1

1	2	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15
21.	Maharashtra	11
22.	Manipur	3
23.	Meghalaya	3
24.	Mizoram	3
25.	Nagaland	3
26.	Odisha	9
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	6
29.	Rajasthan	10
30.	Sikkim	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	9
32.	Tripura	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22
34.	Uttarakhand	4
35.	West Bengal	6
Total		200

**State Commission for Protection
of Child Rights**

1846. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of States/Union Territories (UTs) have not set up State Commission for Protection of Child Rights envisaged under the National Commission for Protection of Child Right (NCPCR) Act;

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

(c) the efforts made/being made by the Government for expediting the setting up of such commissions in the States/UTs who are yet to set up the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) Section 17 of The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 provides that a State Government may constitute The State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR). 23 States/Union Territories have not constituted SCPCR. These are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The Governments of Gujarat and Puducherry have entrusted the functions of SCPCR to the State Commission for Women. The Government of Tripura and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh Administrations have stated that being a small size of State/Union Territory, a separate SCPCR is not feasible.

(c) The Ministry as well as National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has requested the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time for the constitution of SCPCR as per the provision of Section 17 of the CPCR Act, 2005. As a result, SCPCRs have been constituted in 12 States viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, National Capital Territory of Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim.

Mother and Child Health Care

1847. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether more than 50 per cent of children below the age of 5 years are not getting basic health facilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ensure the basic health facilities for the children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether health care schemes are in force to improve Women and Child Health Care; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) to (f) The following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant mortality and improve child health:

- (1) **Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** Promoting Institutional delivery by skilled birth attendant is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. There has been a phenomenal increase in number of institutional deliveries since the launch of JSY and number of beneficiaries has increased from 7.39 lacs in 2005 to 113.38 lacs in 2010-11. Besides this infrastructure of health facilities is also being strengthened for providing comprehensive obstetric care services and essential newborn care under NRHM.

(2) **Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality:**

Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NRHM. At present 293 SNCUs, 1134 NBSU and 8582 NBCCs are functional.

(3) **Capacity building of health care providers:**

Various trainings are being conducted under NRHM to train doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother during pregnancy and delivery. These trainings are IMNCI, NSSK, SBA, LSAS, EMOC, BMOC etc.

(4) **Management of Malnutrition:**

As malnutrition reduces resistance of children to infections thus increasing mortality and morbidity among children, emphasis is being laid under NRHM for management of malnutrition. 480 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition. As breastfeeding reduces neo-natal mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mother and to improve child care practices.

(5) **Universal Immunization Programme:**

Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine

programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments, provision of operational costs.

(6) **New initiatives in last two years**

(a) **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram**

(JSSK): was launched on 1st June, 2011 and has provision for free transport, food and drugs and diagnostics to all pregnant women and sick new born. The initiative would further promote institutional delivery; eliminate out of pocket expenses which act as a barrier to seeking institutional care for mothers and sick new born.

(b) **Home based new born care (HBNC):**

As 52 percent of child deaths take place in the first 28 days of birth, home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated by providing incentive of Rs. 250. The purpose of Home Based New Born Care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

(c) **Mother and Child Tracking System:**

A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured. One crore and eighteen lakh mothers and 60 lakh children registered till 23rd October, 2011.

Property Loan Frauds

1848. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the frauds regarding property related transactions are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Central Registry to prevent property loan frauds and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of other measures taken/proposed to be taken to safeguard the customers/borrowers from property related transaction's frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as per data submitted by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to RBI, the incidents of frauds in the area of housing loans during the calendar years 2008 to 2010 and during the current year up to 30th September, 2011 together with amount involved is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No	Calendar Year	Total Cases reported	Amount involved
1	2008	827	253.02
2	2009	823	164.60
3	2010	890	264.33
4	Till September, 2011	550	159.48

(c) The Government has established the Central Registry of Securitization Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI) to operate and maintain the Central Registry under the provisions of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act). Initially, transactions relating to securitization, reconstruction of financial assets and those relating to mortgage by deposit of title deeds to secure any loan or advances granted by banks and financial institutions, as defined under SARFAESI Act, are to be registered in the Central Registry. The records maintained by the Central Registry

will be available for search by any lender or any other person desirous of dealing with the property.

(d) RBI has reported that the following measures have been taken by it to safeguard the customers/borrowers from property related transaction frauds:

(i) The Department of Banking Supervision (DBS), RBI has issued a Master Circular (RBI.DBS.Fr.MC.BC.No.1/23/04.001/2011-12) dated July 01, 2011 on "Frauds- Classification and Reporting" to Scheduled Commercial Banks suggesting various measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds

(ii) The DBS, RBI has vide circular (Fr.MC.NO.8615/23.04.001/2006-07) dated January 2, 2007 has issued guidelines to banks to prevent the frauds in the area of Housing loans by carrying out due diligence on the builders before releasing loans in their favour. The banks were advised to strictly adhere to KYC norms in this regard as non-observance of KYC guidelines by the collecting banks may lead to perpetration of such frauds.

(iii) DBS, RBI has vide circular (DBS.FR.MC.NO.15600/23.04.001/2005-06) dated May 3, 2006 issued guidelines to the banks on prevention of frauds in the area of housing loans by defining the role of Direct Selling Agents in soliciting the customers, ensuring authenticity of salary certificates and income tax returns by the borrowers, multilayered sanction procedures, due diligence of builders, ensuring legal and technical clearance etc.

(iv) Department of Banking Operations and Development (DBOD), RBI has also issued a Master Circular (No.DIR.BC.03/08.12.2001/2011-12) dated July 1, 2011 on Housing Finance to all Scheduled Commercial Banks.

- (v) Banks have also been advised that in addition to complying with the regulatory guidelines, they may counter check the valuation of the properties from available market sources before finalizing the lending arrangement against property.

Working of Banks

1849. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to revamp their working style in order to improve their efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to inject more funds in various PSBs in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Banks are guided by their Board driven policies to improve their productivity and efficiency while expanding their business. Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as the regulator and supervisor of the banking sector, carries out inspections and constantly monitors the financial soundness indicators of the banks to ensure that banking sector is healthy and productive. The banks have an association called Indian Banks' Association which seeks to promote and develop in India sound and progressive banking principles, practices and conventions. In addition to this, the Government as the majority shareholder of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), has recently prepared a roadmap for improving productivity of the PSBs.

(c) Government has made a provision in the Union budget for the year 2011-12 for injecting capital funds in PSBs.

Socio-Economic Development by Banks

1850. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have adopted certain villages in various States across the country for developing them from social as well as economic point of view;

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

(c) whether any target has been fixed with regard to adoption of villages for socioeconomic development by PSBs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the performance report of Banks, State-wise and Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As part of financial inclusion process, to extend the reach of banking to those outside the formal banking system and in terms of budget announcement 2010-11, Banks were advised 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 (BC) 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. Under this campaign, 49,917 villages were allotted to Public Sector Banks, out of which around 37,999 villages have been covered by 31st October, 2011. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Position about coverage of villages by Public Sector Banks

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Total Villages Allotted	Villages Covered upto 31.10.2011
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	2618	1855

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Bank	1144	980
3.	Bank of Baroda	2852	1889
4.	Bank of India	2992	2992
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1215	977
6.	Canara Bank	1615	621
7.	Central Bank of India	3902	2816
8.	Corporation Bank	336	336
9.	Dena Bank	756	342
10.	Indian Bank	1511	1511
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	1254	1219
12.	IDBI Bank Limited	119	62
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	574	314
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	400	235
15.	Punjab National Bank	4573	2217
16.	State Bank of India	12601	10545
17.	Syndicate Bank	1493	1173
18.	UCO Bank	1802	1256
19.	Union Bank of India	3159	2948
20.	United Bank of India	1889	1098
21.	Vijaya Bank	408	325
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	830	830
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1102	780

1	2	3	4
24.	State Bank of Mysore	262	173
25.	State Bank of Patiala	476	471
26.	State Bank of Travancore	34	34
		49917	37999

Source: Banks

Credit Rating of India

1851. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had urged the rating agencies to reconsider the credit ratings given to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the rating agencies thereto?

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

(b) Moody's Investor Services, Standard and Poor's (S&P), Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS), Fitch Ratings, Japanese Credit Rating Agency (JCRA) and Rating and Investment Information (R&I) are the six Sovereign Credit Rating Agencies (SCRAs) that rate India's sovereign debt. The Union Government has begun a structured interaction process with these SCRAs.

During the interaction, the Government presents its perspective to SCRAs about the strengths of the Indian economy and recent initiatives taken by it. The Government encourages SCRAs to also consider the long-term credit strengths of the Indian economy in a holistic manner, and, in view of such strengths, consider upgrading the rating of India's sovereign debt. The Department of Economic Affairs has also begun interacting with these

agencies on a more regular basis giving clarifications where necessary.

These interactions have yielded positive results. In June, 2011, for the first time since DBRS started rating India's sovereign debt, it upgraded the trend of India's Long Term foreign and local currency debt ratings from BBB (low) Negative to Stable outlook. Further, in their recent reports, Credit Rating Agencies such as Fitch Ratings, DBRS, and Moody's have taken note of some of the strengths of the Indian economy, and of the initiatives taken by the Government.

For example, in their report released on 24 June, 2011, Fitch noted that since "early 2010, India's authorities have shown renewed commitment to reducing both its fiscal deficit and debt..." and that "India's medium-term economic growth prospects remain strong, as potential GDP growth remains greater than 8%, well above the 'BBB' median." Similarly, in their report released on 27 June, 2011, DBRS appreciated the efforts of the Government stating that there is "evidence of a stronger commitment to fiscal deficit reduction [in the] 2011-12 Budget".

Interest Subsidy on Home Loans

1852. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to give 1 per cent interest subsidy on home loans upto Rs. 15 lakhs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this subsidy will be applicable on both existing and new home loans; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has liberalised the existing Scheme of 1% interest subvention on housing loans upto

Rs.15 lakhs where the cost of house does not exceed Rs.25 lakhs from the previous limit of Rs.10 lakh to Rs.20 lakh respectively. The Scheme is in operation till 31.03.2012 and will benefit all housing loans availed in FY 2011-12. National Housing Bank has been designated as the Nodal Agency for the Scheme.

[Translation]

Health Care Facilities in PHCs

1853. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of primary health centres (PHCs) in the country as on date State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the facilities required to be provided at PHCs;
- (c) whether adequate health care services are not available in some of the PHCs in the country;
- (d) if so, the number of such PHCs as on date alongwith the corrective measure taken/proposed in this regard;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A state-wise statement showing the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functional in the country as on March, 2010 as per Rural Health Statistics in India including Andhra Pradesh is enclosed.

(b) PHC is a first contact point between village community and the Medical Officer. The PHC provides integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural population with emphasis on preventive and promotive aspects of health care and Family Welfare. The facilities required to be provided at PHCs among others include

OPD services, Dispensation of Drugs and Medicines, Maternal and Child Health Care including Family Planning, Universal Immunisation Programme, School Health services, Adolescent Health Care, Referral Services, Basic Laboratory Services, services under various Programmes i.e. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme and National AIDS control programme.

(c) to (f) Health being State subject, administration of services at PHCs is under the purview of State Governments. The performance of PHCs varies from State to State and there are intra-state variations also. Through Common Review Mission, Government of India reviews the performance of implementation of NRHM including the services provided by healthcare facilities in selected States. Based on this, States are asked to take corrective measures. Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] all State/UT Governments project their requirements for funds for setting up/upgradation of health centres for better delivery of services in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIP]. The Government of India release the funds for taking up the approved activities.

Statement

State-wise statement showing the number of PHCs functioning as on March, 2010

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of PHCs
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1863
2.	Chhattisgarh	716
3.	Himachal Pradesh	449
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	375
5.	Jharkhand	330
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1155

1	2	3
7.	Odisha	1279
8.	Rajasthan	1504
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3692
10.	Uttarakhand	239
11.	Andhra Pradesh	1570
12.	Goa	19
13.	Gujarat	1096
14.	Haryana*	334
15.	Karnataka	2193
16.	Kerala	813
17.	Maharashtra	1816
18.	Punjab	446
19.	Tamil Nadu	1283
20.	West Bengal	909
21.	Assam	856
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	97
23.	Manipur	73
24.	Meghalaya	109
25.	Mizoram	57
26.	Nagaland	126
27.	Sikkim	24
28.	Tripura	79
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19

1	2	3
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
32.	Daman and Diu	3
33.	Delhi	8
34.	Lakshadweep	4
35.	Puducherry	24

*Facility status exclude that of 107 PHCs in Haryana which are co-located with CHCs.

[English]

National Tobacco Control Programme

1854. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing National Tobacco Control Programme across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the activities taken thereunder;

(c) the funds allocated under the programme during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding implementation of the said programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in 2007-08 with the objective of enforcing the provisions under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition

of Advertisement: and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA.) and creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use. Presently, die NTCP is under implementation in 42 districts of 21 States. The programme broadly envisages the following.

National level

- i. National level public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building and for behavioural change through various medium.
- ii. Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under COTPA, 2003.
- iii. Mainstreaming the program components as a part of the health delivery mechanism under the NRHM framework.
- iv. Mainstream Research & Training - on alternate crops and livelihoods with other nodal Ministries.

State level

- i. Dedicated tobacco control cells for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.

District level

- i. Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.
- ii. Local IEC activities.
- iii. School programme
- iv. Setting up tobacco cessation centres
- v. Monitoring of tobacco control Act.

The details about the allocation of funds to each States/UTs are enclosed as Statement.

- (d) No such complaints have been received.
- (e) Does not arise.

Statement*Funds released to State/UTs for carrying out National Tobacco Control Programme***Fund allocation to States under NTCP**

Sl.No.	State	District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Jhunjhun	17,24,000	-	-	-	7,97.626/-
2.	Assam	Kamrup Jorhat	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	12,93,000/-	16,00,000/-	-
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Gulbarga	17,24,000	-	-	13,29,472/-	-
4.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Coochbehar	17,24,000	-	-	-	-
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram Villupuram	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	-	5,78,000/-	-
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Kanpur	17,24,000	-	-	-	12,53,000/-
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara Sabarkantak	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	-	1293,000/-	-
8.	Delhi	East Delhi New Delhi	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	-	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Khandwa	17,24,000	-	-	-	-
10.	Nagaland	Kohima Dimapur	-	12,12,000/-	-	14.84000/-	-
11.	Tripura	West Tripura Dhalai district	-	12,12,000/-	-	14.84000/-	18,91,324/-
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl Lunglei	-	12,12,000/-	-	10,01,382/-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang West Kameng	-	12,12,000/-	-	-	-
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim South Sikkim	-	12,12,000/-	-	14.84,000/-	-
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad Jamshedpur	-	12,12,000/-	-	-	-
16.	Bihar	Patna Munger	-	12,12,000/-	-	-	-
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Usnagar	-	12,12,000/-	-	-	-
18.	Maharashtra	Thane Aurangabad	-	12,12,000/-	-	-	-
19.	Goa	North Goa South Goa	-	12,12,000/-	-	-	13,88,944
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur Hyderabad	-	12,12,000/-	-	7,42,000/-	-
21.	Odisha	Koraput Jagatsingpur	-	12,12,000/-	-	-	-

[Translation]

Monetary Policy

1855. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any high level committee to amend and re-design monetary policy of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government did not constitute any committee to redesign

monetary policy. However, the Reserve Bank in India had constituted a committee to examine the operation aspects of monetary policy.

[English]

Spiritual Tourism

1856. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has identified some places in the country for promotion of yoga and spiritual tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared a road map for popularization of yoga, spiritual tourism among foreign tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the revenue likely to be earned by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism including Yoga and Spiritual Tourism is primarily undertaken by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/ Union Territory Administrations for projects identified by them, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and inter-se priority.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for Wellness tourism. These guidelines address various issues including inter-alia making available quality publicity material, training and capacity building for the service providers and participation in international and domestic wellness related events. The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance under the Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) to approved wellness centres i.e. representatives of wellness centres accredited by National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) or the State Governments. The MDA assistance is for participation in wellness conferences/ wellness fairs and allied road shows. In addition, the steps taken by the Government to promote Yoga and Spiritual Tourism include promotion in overseas markets through road shows, participation in travel marts, production of brochures, CDs, films and other publicity material.

Shortage of Dollar in Banks

1857. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banks have been facing acute shortage of U.S. dollars due to spurt in its demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether reports of Indian Banks organizing dollars from the market through swap deals come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There was general global dollar liquidity crunch after USA, several European countries and banks were downgraded by rating agencies. The cost of raising dollar resources for banks had gone up globally. Some of the Indian banks also reportedly faced dollar funding problems as the cost of borrowing dollars in the overseas market went up. The situation has since eased a bit, though future scenario would depend on the international developments.

(c) and (d) It is a normal market practice for Indian banks to raise dollar resources in the domestic foreign exchange market using rupee liquidity through swaps after taking into consideration the cost involved in such a transaction.

(e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken various measures to improve the sentiment and thereby enhance the foreign currency inflows into the country which inter-alia, include:

(i) Enhanced all-in-cost for Trade Ceiling with effect from November 15, 2011;

(ii) Enhanced the all-in-cost for External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) w.e.f. November 23, 2011;

(iii) With effect from November 23, 2011, borrowers have been instructed that the proceeds of the ECB raised abroad meant for Rupee expenditure in India, such as, local sourcing of capital goods, on-lending to Self-Help Groups or for micro credit, payment for spectrum allocation,

etc. should be brought immediately for credit to their Rupee accounts with AD Category I banks in India;

- (iv) With effect from 15.11.2011 the ceiling rate on export credit in foreign currency provided by banks has been increased to LIBOR plus 350 basis points from the present ceiling rate of LIBOR plus 200 basis points, till March 31, 2012;
- (v) With effect from 15.11.2011 the ceiling interest rate on the lines of credit with overseas banks has also been increased from six months LABOR/EURO LIBOR/EURIBOR plus 250 basis points, till March 31, 2012;
- (vi) With effect from close of business as on November 23, 2011, interest rates on fresh Non-Resident (External) Rupee (NRE) Term Deposits for one to three years maturity should not exceed the LIBOR/SWAP rates plus 275 basis points, as on the last working day of the previous month, for US dollar of corresponding maturities (as against LIBOR/SWAP rates plus 175 basis points effective from the close of business on November 15, 2008).
- (vii) In respect of FCNR(B) deposits of all maturities contracted effective from the close of business in India as on November 23, 2011, interest shall be paid within the ceiling rate of LIBOR/SWAP rates plus 125 basis points for the respective currency/corresponding maturities (as against LIBOR/SWAP rates plus 100 basis points effective from the close of business on November 15, 2008). On floating rate deposits, interest shall be paid within the ceiling of SWAP rates for the respective currency/maturity plus 125 basis points.

RBI is closely monitoring the situation in this regard.

Athirappally Hydro Electric Project

1858. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the construction work at the Athirappally Hydro Electric Project in Kerala has been stopped;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to implement any alternate power project in the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b): Athirappally Hydro Electric Project located in Kerala is a State Sector Project of Kerala State Electricity Board (KSEB). Techno-Economic Clearance for this project was accorded by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 31.03.2005 with an installed capacity of 163 MW. The forest and environment clearances to the project were accorded on 16.12.1999 and 20.01.1998 respectively by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

However, the environmental clearance of the project has been a subject matter of litigation at various fora including Hon'ble High Court of Kerala since last many years. A show cause notice was issued by MoEF to KSEB on 04.01.2010 with respect to revoking the environmental clearance due to issues relating to effect on Tribals and Bio-diversity. KSEB made presentation to Environment Appraisal Committee (EAC) on 20.03.2010. However, EAC reserved its decision till KSEB/Tropical Botanical Garden and Research Institute (TRBGRI) substantiate their claim that there will be no change in Bio-diversity pattern from the published reports including recent study undertaken by Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI). Subsequently, replies furnished by KSEB and TBGRI were considered by newly constituted EAC in its meeting held on 17.07.2010 and it was decided to:-

- (i) To request KSEB to furnish the clarifications on the issues raised by various stakeholders to MoEF.
- (ii) To request Chairman, Central Water Commission to confirm that hydrological data has been approved by them.
- (iii) To request Director, KFRI to clarify the authenticity of study report prepared by them.

Meanwhile, MoEF has referred Athirappally project proposal to Western Ghats Ecological Expert Panel (WGEEP), constituted by MoEF in Feb., 2010. WGEEP visited proposed project area on 29.01.2011 and held technical discussions with various stakeholders including KSEB. WGEEP has submitted their Report to MoEF in August, 2011. KSEB has requested MoEF and WGEEP to initiate suitable steps for implementation of project.

The execution of the project is held up due to above reasons.

(c) and (d) Central Electricity Authority has not received any proposal from Government of Kerala to implement any alternate hydel power project in the State for concurrence.

Banking Ties with Pakistan

1859. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India and Pakistan have recently decided to strengthen the banking ties as part of measures to boost bilateral trade between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During the Commerce Secretaries level bilateral talks in April, 2011 and in the meeting of Indo-Pak Joint Working Group on Economic and Commercial Cooperation and Trade Promotion held in New Delhi in August, 2011, the opening of bank branches on reciprocal basis between

India and Pakistan was discussed. Subsequently, in the meeting of Commerce Secretaries of India and Pakistan held in November, 2011, it was also reiterated that the two regulators (Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of Pakistan) shall engage in a high-level regulatory dialogue.

[Translation]

Mortgage of Vehicle

1860. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and private sector banks including ICICI Bank inform the concerned Transport Authorities regarding mortgaging of vehicle after sanctioning the loan;

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

(c) whether the said banks also inform the concerned Transport Authority about full and final settlement of the vehicle loans;

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

(e) whether the Government/RBI has received complaints against the said banks for delay in issuing No Dues Certificates after full and final settlement of the vehicle loans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It is the practice in the banks that whenever any bank sanctions vehicle loans, banks' charge is registered with the concerned road transport authorities and the hypothecation charge of the banks is also noted in the Registration Certificate (R.C. book).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As soon as the loan is liquidated, the bank issues satisfaction letter along with the prescribed form for cancellation of the hypothecation charge. Banks either file these charges directly with the Road Transport Authority (RTA) or hand over the forms to the borrower for completion of the formalities with the RTA.

(e) and (f) Indian Banks' Association has informed that the procedure mentioned above is followed in all banks and they have not come across any complaints regarding non-compliance with the noting.

[English]

Allocation of Coal Blocks

1861. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to problems in the allocation of coal blocks the commissioning of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) is getting delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether delay in commissioning of UMPPs would adversely affect India's growth;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) There is no delay in commissioning of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) due to reasons attributable to problems in the allocation of coal blocks. In fact, for pit head UMPPs, as per the Guidelines for determination of tariff by bidding process for procurement of power by distribution licensees, one of the pre-requisite for calling Request for Qualification (RfQ) is allocation of coal block by Ministry of Coal. Since the coal blocks are allocated even before the initiation of bidding process, the delay could not occur for want of allocation of coal block.

However, the last date of submission of RfQ for Odisha and Chhattisgarh UMPPs have been extended six and nine times respectively as the coal block(s) of these UMPPs were categorized as No-Go area by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The issue for Odisha UMPP has been resolved and the bids were opened on 1st August, 2011. Presently, the date of RfQ submission is 5th December, 2011. However, in view of decision of Group of Ministers (GoM) on environmental and development issues relating to coal mining and other development projects to do away with the Go/No-Go concept, the MoEF has been requested to clarify the matter for proceeding ahead with the bidding process of Chhattisgarh UMPP.

(c) to (e) At present as per the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the commissioning of all the awarded UMPPs are within their original Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). However, Ministry of Power takes up the matter with different Ministries/the State Governments as and when required for facilitating expeditious commissioning of the projects.

Orphanages

1862. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of eligibility criteria to receive the financial assistance to run orphanages; and

(b) the details of ratio of sharing funds and expenditure between the Union and State Governments in running the orphanages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) Orphanages can be set up under one of the three Acts, namely, Women's and Children Institution (Licensing) Act, 1956; Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960; and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and

maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for children in need of care and protection, including orphans under JJ Act. The Model Rules, 2007 framed under the JJ Act, lay down minimum standards of care for children in the institutions, including standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. The Homes are required to be run as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules.

ICPS provides for setting up of Project Sanctioning Committee to be headed by State Secretary for examination and clearance of proposals/projects submitted by voluntary organisations under the different components of ICPS, including Homes and SAAs.

(b) The ratio of sharing of funds between Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, State Government and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for setting up of and maintenance of such Homes and SMs is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of ratio of sharing of funds between the Union Government, State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for setting up of and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies [SAAs]

Sl. No.	For States other than North-Eastern States and State of Jammu and Kashmir	Homes			SAAs		
		Central	State	NGO	Central	State	NGO
1.	Government run	75%	25%	-	75%	25%	-
2.	Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) run	75%	15%	10%	90%	-	10%

Sl. No.	For North-Eastern States and State of Jammu and Kashmir	Central Share			State Share		
		Central	State	NGO	Central	State	NGO
1.	Government run	90%	10%	-	90%	10%	-
2.	Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) run	90%	-	10%	90%	-	10%

Duty Free Personal Stuff

1863. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of upper limit on personal stuff including cash, jewellery, alcohol allowed to be carried while going to/coming back from foreign countries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the upper limit on duty free personal stuff; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no

upper limit of personal stuff/jewellery/alcoholic products while going to or coming back from abroad. However, jewellery, alcoholic drinks and other goods in excess of duty free allowance attract customs duty.

Any person resident in India may take outside India (other than Nepal and Bhutan) Indian currency notes upto an amount not exceeding Rs.7,500/-. As regards foreign exchange, RBI regulations currently permit currency notes/coins up to USD 3000 or its equivalent per person. This limit is higher for persons traveling to Iran, Iraq, Libya, Russian Federation or Commonwealth of Independent States.

A person coming into India from abroad can bring with him foreign exchange without any limit subject to a declaration to customs authorities if this is carried in cash exceeding USD 5000 or its equivalent.

(b) There is no such proposal at this time for increasing limit on duty free personal stuff.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b).

Disbursement of Cash under ICDS Scheme

1864. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has proposed to give money directly to the beneficiary or to Panchayats to root out corruption in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with other Ministries in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. There is no proposal of the Planning Commission to give money directly to the beneficiaries or to Panchayats under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. However, there is a proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme for which Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposal has been circulated for inter-ministerial comments.

[Translation]

Reservation in Banks

1865. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 2134 dated 12.8.2011 and to state the details of the Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Class (OBC) officers serving in the post of General Manager and above in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Government Insurance Companies as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): The position relating to serving officers of and above the post of General Managers belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class Communities is given below:

	SC	ST	OBC
Public Sector Banks	31	5	6
Insurance Companies	6	6	1
Total	37	11	7

(Note: position till August, 2011)

[English]

Central Supervisory Board

1866. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up Central

Supervisory Board to oversee implementation of Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) (PC & PNDT) Act, 1994 in the country;

(b) if so, the number of meetings the Board has held in the last two years;

(c) the number of meetings the Advisory Committees set up in the States have held in each of the last two years; and

(d) the further steps taken to make PC & PNDT Act, 1994 more penetrative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) has been constituted under Section 7 of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 to oversee effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act in the country.

(b) Meeting of the reconstituted Central Supervisory Board was held on 4th June, 2011.

(c) Advisory Committee meetings are held at State and district level, with intervening period between any two meetings not exceeding sixty days. Meetings of the Advisory Committees therefore are a continuous process, information regarding which is not maintained centrally.

(d) The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, was enacted by the Government of India, and further amended in 2003, with the objective of prohibiting sex selection before or after conception, regulation of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques and prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide.

The recent initiatives undertaken by Government of India to strengthen effective implementation of the Act include the following:

- Rule 11 (2) of the PC & PNDT Rules, 1996 has been amended to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment of organizations which fail to register themselves under the Act.
- The National Inspection and monitoring Committee has been reconstituted and apart from inspections, further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.
- Operational guidelines for PNDT-NGO Grant in Aid Scheme have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for creating awareness.
- States have been asked to take advantage of funding available under NRHM for strengthening infrastructure and augmentation of human resources required for effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act.

Construction of Road in A&N Islands

1867. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which Shoalbay 19 (Revenue Village) Settlement, South Andaman Ferrergunj Tehsil, has been established;

(b) whether the Member of Parliament has written to the Hon'ble Lt. Governor Andaman and Nicobar Islands on 14 October, 2009 to construct a rural road in the village;

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(d) whether Andaman Public Works Department has made an assessment of the impact, the said road is likely to have on the environment of the area;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the case has been forwarded to the Ministry of Forests for Environment clearance; and

(g) the time by which the said road is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that Shoal Bay 19 (Revenue Village) was established during 1951.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Andaman Public Works Department (APWD) have been directed to take up the works.

(d) and (g) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study has been completed. However, the case for forest environment clearance has not yet been forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and Forest. Hence, the time for completion of the work cannot be determined.

Corporal Punishment

1868. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has stressed the need to eliminate all forms of corporal punishment practiced in the name of disciplining a child;

(b) if so, whether her Ministry had discussed the matter with the Ministry of Human Resource Development for eliminating corporal punishment in schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has stressed the need to eliminate all forms of corporal punishment practiced in schools. The NCPCR has issued guidelines on 9th August, 2007 and additional guidelines on 26th May 2009 to the

State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/District Administrations for banning corporal punishment in schools and making the teachers, teaching staff and school managements aware about the same.

(b) and (c) Pursuant to the recommendations/guidelines dated 9th August, 2007 made by NCPCR, the then Secretary, School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development had issued letters on 17th December, 2007 to the Chief Secretaries of all States/Union Territories for prohibiting corporal punishment in all schools under their jurisdiction and to amend the relevant School Education Act or Rules, if necessary. Further, Section 17 (1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides that no child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.

[Translation]

Role of Private Sector in PPP

1869. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to investigate the role of private sector in Public Private Partnership projects (PPP) through any statutory auditing firm;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The PPP projects are regulated through the executed Concession Agreement between the Government/Public Authority and the Private sector entity. The Concession Agreements of Government of India prescribe financial oversight over the projects through selection and appointment of well-reputed statutory auditors, for ensuring

financial discipline. As a safeguard, the Concession Agreements also provide for appointment of additional or concurrent auditors.

(c) No.

(d) Not applicable.

[English]

Institutional Deliveries

1870. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of deliveries attended by skilled personnel through institutional delivery mechanism in rural and urban areas of the country, separately;

(b) the role played by the Accredited Social Health Activists and Self Help Groups in increasing the number of institutional deliveries;

(c) the time by which the Government expects to cover the totality of institutional deliveries through institutional delivery mechanism; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The institutional deliveries in the country have increased from 40.9% as per the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-II) -2002-04 to 47% in DLHS-III -2007-08. As per the Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES 2009) by UNICEF, the Institutional delivery is 72.9%.

Institutional delivery rates in rural and urban areas was 29.8% and 69.4% respectively in DLHS II which rose to 37.9% and 70.5% in DLHS-III. Under CES 2009, the rural and urban Institutional delivery was 68% and 85.6% respectively.

(b) The key role of the Accredited Social Health

Activists (ASHA) is to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services including services for institutional delivery by the community. The activities undertaken by the ASHA include the following:

- To visit the pregnant women regularly, prepare micro-birth plans and explain to them the benefits of institutional delivery.
- At the time of delivery, to escort the pregnant woman to the nearest public health facility.
- To facilitate arrangement for referral transport and stay with the mother in the institution till her delivery.
- To assist the ANM in providing care to the mother during the postnatal period through home visits.
- To facilitate the pregnant women in getting the benefits under the JSY scheme.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) also help generate demand for institutional delivery in the community.

(c) and (d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, steps taken to increase the institutional delivery rates across the country include the following:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.

- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity which also serves as a platform to promote institutional delivery.
- A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

Health for All

1871. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched to bring about improvement in health system and health status of the people in the rural India;

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the challenges of regional variation, convergence of different programmes, parallel health systems; and

(c) the ways of monitoring the system for optimal results and for achieving the goal of health for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population especially the vulnerable sections.

(b) Challenges being faced in implementation of NRHM due to regional variation, convergence of different programmes, parallel health systems, are being addressed through suitable policy interventions like:

- The provision of flexible financing and decentralized planning under NRHM allows states to priorities activities as per their felt needs to meet the challenges of regional variation. States prepare their Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) which is approved by the Government of India on the recommendation of National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC). Funds are released for taking up the approved activities
- The Government has identified a group of 264 backward districts across the country based on poor health indicators, concentration of SC/ST population and the districts affected due to social imbalances.
- NRHM programme has the mandate of convergence with the health related activities of other departments/Ministries, viz. Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Drinking Water, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD), Department of National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) etc. to have more thrust on their implementation.
- NRHM provides a horizontal platform for integration of a number of disease control programmes.

- Mainstreaming of AYUSH is an important objective of NRHM.

(c) Government has put in place elaborate system for Monitoring and Evaluation of NRHM through Annual Common Review Missions (CRM), Joint Review Missions (JRM), Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM conducted by International Institute of Population Sciences (HPS), Mumbai, Regular Assessment of NRHM through online Health Management Information System (HMIS), National Level Reviews with State Officials etc. for achieving the optimal results and goals of health for all.

Development of Mines Sector by NTPC

1872. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) regarding development of mines sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise. However, NTPC had requested Government for allocation of coal mine blocks for its captive use. Accordingly, 6 blocks, namely, Parki-Barwadih, Chatti-Bariatu, Chatti-Bariatu (South), Kerendari, Dulanga, Talaipalli were allocated to NTPC by Ministry of Coal. Further, on 23.09.2011, Ministry of Coal has given in-principle approval for allocation of more coal blocks for captive use of coal for following new power projects of NTPC:

- Kudgi - I (3x800 MW)
- Gajmara - I (2x800 MW)
- Barethi (3960 MW)

- Unchahar Stage - IV (1x500 MW)

[Translation]

Swayamsidha Scheme

1873. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented Swayamsidha Scheme in the country including Chhattisgarh and Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of women benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has discontinued this Scheme in some States of the country;

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

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to launch a new scheme to promote self-help-groups for empowerment of women; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (e) The Swayamsidha Scheme has come to a close on 31 March, 2008. Under the scheme total 69,803 women Self- Help Groups (SHGs) were formed covering 10,02,279 beneficiaries in the country till its end. State/UT-wise list including Chhattisgarh and Odisha alongwith physical achievement under the scheme is at Statement.

(f) and (g) At present, there is no proposal to launch new scheme to promote Self- Help Groups for women.

Statement-I

State-wise physical achievement under Swayamsidha – till 31 March, 2008

Sl. No.	States	Blocks	Target SHGs	SHGs formed	No. of village covered	No. of SHGs members	No. of SHGs saving	Amount Saved	No. of SHGs inter-loaning	Amount Inter-loaned	No. of Groups having Bank A/C	Amount deposited	SHGs availing loans from Banks	Amount of loan doing IGA	No. of SHGs	(Rs. In lakhs)	
																13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	3800	3874	2454	53598	3874	722.57	3874	453.53	444.24	444.24	2448	872.43	3874		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	600	600	300	3000	138	9.31	40	7.5	7.81	7.81	17	7.2	181		
3.	Bihar	24	2400	2400	1200	540	2400	42	3000	25	89	89	150	36.54	2400		
4.	Chhattisgarh	63	6300	6340	2132	86007	6340	731.48	6340	109.25	586.52	586.52	2236	806.02	3255		
5.	Gujarat	17	1700	1620	813	20806	1620	241.87	1572	182.36	126.41	126.41	1268	200.99	1412		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27	2700	2772	1730	43200	2700	412.49	1505	148.73	287.83	287.83	932	106.33	2922		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	800	969	1099	10994	800	167.78	800	206.91	111.43	111.43	775	513.82	738		
8.	Haryana	13	1300	1300	668	18837	1300	526.48	1300	442.24	314.89	314.89	603	183.69	1279		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	1300	1300	900	22000	936	12.67	431	5.75	11	11	34	23.55	590
10.	Jharkhand	24	2400	2427	2148	41395	2427	209.52	2427	95.93	117.12	117.12	800	216.5	1505
11.	Karnataka	20	2000	2992	1494	47096	2992	1846.55	2992	2332.9	1037.39	1037.39	2705	1290.66	2589
12.	Kerala	18	1800	2246	122	39376	2246	1104.65	2246	1901.6	736.85	736.85	1367	1385.45	1782
13.	Madhya Pradesh	36	3600	3667	1491	41096	3667	216.46	3008	124.33	238.16	238.16	1535	454.81	2164
14.	Maharashtra	36	3600	3922	1261	49002	3922	730.84	3758	1621.68	730.84	730.84	2657	971.43	2616
15.	Manipur	3	300	300	264	4924	300	28.72	300	21.87	4.3	4.3	67	15	50
16.	Meghalaya	5	500	534	342	6921	534	47.13	407	24.66	24	24	58	33.02	390
17.	Mizoram	3	300	300	97	3897	280	29.7	288	18.9	10.57	10.57	73	12.47	289
18.	Nagaland	6	600	600	148	8506	593	54.39	430	15.41	53.79	53.79	289	8.1	598
19.	Odisha	36	3600	3600	1697	54000	3600	822.38	3600	961.65	866.31	866.31	2688	1745.9	3600
20.	Punjab	15	1500	2059	1059	29066	2059	645.7	1639	1587.07	235.54	235.54	961	459.25	1186
21.	Rajasthan	30	3000	3000	1023	36788	3000	3583.58	3000	954.46	1292.4	1292.4	5036	3873.11	3000
22.	Sikkim	5	500	576	456	6910	576	91.72	576	96.74	48.98	48.98	212	50.6	576
23.	Tamil Nadu	44	4400	5452	2255	87738	5452	2698.67	5452	2698.67	2618.67	2618.67	5452	2639.85	4851

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
24. Tripura	3	300	327	207	3810	327	43.04	327	43.04	327	12.71	41.84	41.84	153	18.03	324	
25. Uttar Pradesh	94	9400	9268	2517	133600	9268	693.7	9268	693.7	9268	363.45	481.5	481.5	1475	86.48	7935	
26. Uttarakhhand	11	1100	1100	849	12505	1007	388.63	625	388.63	625	109.22	234.71	234.71	424	106.62	617	
27. West Bengal	39	3900	5184	4257	63548	4968	538.46	4118	538.46	4118	248.21	285.5	285.5	1641	133.82	4334	
28. Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	300	225	182	2516	202	10.2	99	10.2	99	0.6	10.2	10.2	0	0	26	
29. Delhi	4	400	276	30	3456	200	20.81	115	20.81	115	14.44	13.71	13.71	30	1.3	30	
30. Lakshadweep	3	300	273	9	2460	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	0	226	
31. Puducherry	3	300	300	75	5227	300	212.87	300	212.87	300	804.71	300	259.4	300	507.7	300	
Total	65000	69803	33279	1002279	68220	16884.37	63891	15590.48	66369	11320.91	36605	16760.71	55639	Rs.168.84 Cr.	Rs.155.90 Cr.	Rs.113.21 Cr.	Rs.167.61 Cr.

[English]

Steps to Reduce External Debt

1874. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of external debt in the first six months of current fiscal year;

(b) the reasons for increase in India's external debt with details of long term debt and short term debt, if any; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the external debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's external debt stock stood at US\$ 316.9 billion at end-June, 2011.

(b) The increase in external debt to US\$ 316.9 billion at end-June, 2011 from US\$ 306.5 billion at end-March, 2011 was largely on account of rise in commercial borrowings and short-term trade credits. Out of the total external debt of US\$ 316.9 billion, long term external debt stood at US\$ 248.4 billion while short term external debt accounted for US\$ 68.5 billion.

(c) The prudent external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits. As a result, the external debt to GDP ratio has declined from 21.1 per cent in 2001-02 and to 17.3 percent in 2010-11.

Coal Licence Norms

1875. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain irregularities have been alleged in the Sasan and Tilayia Ultra Mega Power Projects

including changing arbitrarily coal licence norms and allow it to divert the surplus coal to other power projects different from Ultra Mega Power Projects;

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

(c) whether undue benefit accrued to the company may likely to result in a loss of crores of rupees to the State exchequer over the next 25 years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) This Ministry is in receipt of queries and observations on Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) and also a follow up report on 'Working of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) in Power Finance Corporation (PFC)' from Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)'s office. The audit has observed that Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM)'s decision to allow excess coal from the coal blocks of Sasan UMPP to the other projects of the developer has vitiated the key commercial condition for the UMPP. The audit has also quantified the financial benefit passed on to the successful bidder over a period of 25 years. The Ministry has already replied the queries raised by the audit in this regard informing that the clause in the allocation letter of these coal blocks, which reads "No coal can be sold, delivered, transferred or disposed of except for the stated captive mining purposes except with the previous approval of the Central Government" was in the knowledge of each and every bidder and did not amount to vitiation of commercial condition.

One of the bidders had filed a case in the Delhi High Court against the above decision of the Government. That writ petition was dismissed by the court. The said bidder thereafter approached the Supreme Court and the matter at present is sub judice.

For the use of incremental coal from coal blocks of Tilaiya UMPP, Government has not taken a decision in view of the pendency of case in Supreme Court.

National Health Portal

1876. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement National Health Portal in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented in various States including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The National Knowledge Commission recommended the setting up of a National Health Portal (NHP). The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held in May, 2011 considered the proposal and decided to set up the NHP in pilot phase for two years to provide multilingual health and healthcare related information to citizens of India.

Necessary steps have been taken initiated to implement, the decision.

[Translation]

Bank Loans to Small Scale Industries

1877. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to the Small Scale Industries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up any fund for the development of the said industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such fund is likely to be in existence;

(d) the amount of loans disbursed to the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities;

(e) whether there is a provision of guarantee for loan for the people belonging to the said communities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) As per information provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the data in respect of credit to Micro and small industries by Public Sector Banks is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on			
	26.3.2008	25.3.2009	26.3.2010	23.9.2011
Micro and Small Industry	111267	143487	179735.7	207,628

Data, as provided by RBI, in respect of outstanding to State-sponsored Organisations for SC/ST is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	Outstanding as on			
	26.3.2008	25.3.2009	26.3.2010	23.9.2011
State-sponsored Orgs. for SC/ST	1636	2336	2633.48	1,637

There is Credit Guarantee Scheme operated by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CGTMSE). Under the Scheme, any collateral/third party guarantee free credit facility (both fund as well as non fund based) extended by Member Lending Institutions, to new as well as existing Micro and Small Enterprise (including units set up by SC/ST communities) with a maximum credit cap of Rs.100 lakh (Rupees One

hundred lakh only) are eligible to be covered by the Trust in the event of default as per parameters.

[English]

Branches of Insurance Companies

1878. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation in the country, State-wise including West Bengal;

(b) whether the number of branches of the above insurance companies in West Bengal are not adequate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to set up more such branches in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The state-wise number of branches of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Public Sector General Insurance Companies is at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) At present there are 138 regular branch offices and 93 satellite offices of LIC and 238 Branch Offices of Public Sector General Insurance Companies located in West Bengal. These are found to be adequate in giving services to the policyholders in the State.

Statement

State-wise branch offices of LIC and General Insurance Companies

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	No. of LIC's Office	No. of offices of Public Sector General Insurance Companies
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	176	383
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	5
4.	Assam	49	134
5.	Bihar	60	127
6.	Chandigarh	6	38
7.	Chhattisgarh	26	56
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2
10.	Delhi	61	215
11.	Goa	11	25
12.	Gujarat	142	280
13.	Haryana	40	145
14.	Himachal Pradesh	23	51
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	561
16.	Jharkhand	41	87
17.	Karnataka	138	307
18.	Kerala	85	263
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114	191
21.	Maharashtra	250	502
22.	Manipur	4	4
23.	Meghalaya	3	13
24.	Mizoram	1	4

1	2	3	4
25.	Nagaland	3	5
26.	Odisha	56	128
27.	Puducherry	3	15
28.	Punjab	63	275
29.	Rajasthan	110	224
30.	Sikkim	1	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	173	489
32.	Tripura	4	11
33.	Uttar Pradesh	215	398
34.	Uttarakhand	32	65
35.	West Bengal	138	218
Total		2048	4724

Note: General Insurance Corporation of India, the Indian re-insurer with its Headquarters in Mumbai has no branch in India but having three liaison offices in Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata which do not transact any re-insurance business.

Upliftment of Tribals

1879. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of TRIBALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal population of the country is lagging far behind the common population in terms of different indicators relating to present human development index;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government; and

(d) the corrective measures adopted by the Government for upliftment of the tribal population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (d) The main objective of the schemes/programmes administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well as other Ministries of Government of India are implemented by State Governments is to bring the tribal people into the mainstream through their economic, educational, health and social development, while simultaneously retaining their culture and traditions to suit their own genius. As a result of these schemes, there has been all-round socio-economic development of STs and improvement in health, employment opportunities, infrastructure and educational development, etc. However bringing the HDI of tribals to that of the rest of the population is still to be achieved.

Implementation of the schemes/programmes of the Government for the upliftment of tribal people is an on-going process and endeavours are constantly made through various such schemes/strategies to bridge the gaps in development of tribals as compared to that of rest of population. Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is one of the historic initiatives taken by the Government of India.

Incredible India Campaign

1880. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the ongoing 'Incredible India Campaign' to promote tourism abroad;

(b) if so, the achievements made during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the other steps taken/proposed by the Government to boost tourism inflow of foreign tourist in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic tourist destination in the International markets under its brand line 'Incredible India'. Since the launch of the brand line 'Incredible India', foreign tourist arrivals in the country have increased from 2.38 million in the year 2002 to 5.28 million, 5.17 million and 5.78 million in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country. In addition, a series of promotional activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the India tourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These promotional activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support 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 provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

National Urban Health Mission

1881. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to finalise the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as announced in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the time by which the mission is expected to be in operation;

(d) whether the views of the State Governments have been incorporated in the proposed NUHM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) will address the health care needs of urban dwellers including urban poor. It will also include institutional arrangements for its implementation, broad norms, financial resource need, appraisal and approval process, role of community organizations, defining standards for facilities and mechanism for engaging local Health providers.

(c) Launching of NUHM depends on various approvals including approval by Cabinet. In view of this, it will be difficult to lay down specific time frame for operationalising the NUHM.

(d) and (e) To incorporate the views of different stakeholders in the proposed NUHM, wider consultations with all stakeholders viz, State/UTs Governments, Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation etc. have taken place.

[Translation]

Organ Transplantation

1882. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) whether thousands of people undergo transplantation of liver and kidney illegally every year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to check such practice;

(c) the year-wise number of patients waiting for liver and heart transplantation in the country and the details of number of persons who undergo transplantation of liver, kidney and heart every year;

(d) the steps being taken to increase the basic medical facilities required for organ transplantation in the country; and

(e) the number of hospitals wherein this facility is available at present?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Some alleged illegal transplants of kidneys have come to the notice of Government of India. Information supplied by various States during the last few years regarding such incidents is at enclosed Statement.

The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 itself contains stringent provisions for punishment for removal and illegal trafficking of human organs. Moreover, penal provisions and prohibitive punishments have been made more stringent in the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011.

(c) Health is a State subject. The data is not maintained centrally. However, the estimates based on published studies indicate that there is a wide gap between the demand and the availability of organs such as kidney, liver & heart, etc. There is an estimated requirement of more than one lakh kidneys, fifty thousand livers and fifty thousand hearts etc., while only about five thousand kidneys and three hundred livers are reportedly transplanted every year.

(d) Health being State subject, it is for the State Governments to provide health care services.

(e) The Hospitals are required to be registered under the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011 in various States by respective Appropriate Authorities in the States concerned. The list, therefore, is not maintained centrally. However, AIIMS, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi; PGI, Chandigarh and JIPMER, Puducherry are already carrying out organ transplantation. Action has been

initiated to set up organ transplant facilities at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

Statement

Details of cases of illegal Kidney and other organs transplantation in various Government/Private Hospitals reported and action taken - as received from various States/Union Territories:

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Details of cases reported
1	2	3
1.	NCT of Delhi	12 cases have been registered by the Delhi Police under Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, since the enactment of the Act. However, out of these 12 cases, two cases have been dropped.
2.	Maharashtra	Government of Maharashtra have informed that in January, 2004 Dr. S.P. Trivedi of Bombay Hospital, Mumbai was prosecuted for the charges of cheating, forgery and illegal trafficking of human organs.
3.	Punjab	Government of Punjab have reported that sale of human organs for transplant, particularly kidneys was detected in a few cases in the State which are under investigation of the Special Investigating Team constituted for this purpose. As a result of the investigations, many people have been arrested and one hospital, namely, Ram Saran Dass Kishorilal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar have been deregistered. However,

1	2	3
		there is no report of large scale exploitation of the poor for illegal/commercial organ trade in the State.
4.	Gurgaon, Haryana	CBI has registered two cases pertaining to Gurgaon (Haryana) and Moradabad (U.P.). CBI has arrested 8 suspected doctors and their associates.
5.	Moradabad	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	In the year 2008 in Ujjain district an International gang was exposed for carrying out illegal kidney transplantations. The case was Registered in thana Mahkal as crime No. 408/27.06.2008 under sect. 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B IPC and 18, 19 under Human Organ Transplantation Act. Ujjain Police has arrested six (6) persons.

Other States/Union Territories have not reported any instance of commercial | dealings in respect of human organs.

[English]

Tourist Offices in Overseas

1883. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has to incur a lot of expenditure on the maintenance of various overseas tourism offices;

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

(c) whether the Government has decided to shift some of these overseas offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) There are 14 overseas India Tourism Offices in various countries under the Ministry of Tourism. A statement of non-plan expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these offices for the last three years and current year, country-wise and year-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) At present no such decision has been taken.

Statement

Non-plan expenditure incurred in the maintenances of overseas Indian Tourism Offices

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of India Tourism Office	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to 25.11.11)
1.	New York	232.27	200.64	215.83	155.57
2.	Los Angeles	59.40	61.29	64.50	50.50
3.	Toronto	79.56	87.53	99.42	59.38
4.	London	191.06	231.87	202.57	47.10
5.	Frankfurt	174.18	192.83	190.87	159.81
6.	Paris	177.50	216.53	217.52	84.81
7.	Amsterdam	100.69	117.55	112.60	70.52
8.	Milan	66.93	75.82	54.37	36.01
9.	Sydney	103.89	155.89	156.78	87.76
10.	Singapore	71.09	96.11	114.17	68.45
11.	Dubai	73.13	91.03	74.64	57.46
12.	Johannesburg	43.24	59.28	64.52	41.37
13.	Tokyo	171.29	274.48	190.55	86.46
14.	Beijing	92.22	128.91	131.92	34.43

[Translation]

**Children Orphaned due to Terrorism
and Naxalism**

1884. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special action plan has been formulated for rehabilitation of children rendered orphans due to killing of their guardians in terrorist or naxal attacks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and released alongwith the utilisation reported by the State Governments/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Foundation for Communal Harmony (NFCH), an autonomous organisation of the Government under the Ministry of Home Affairs, provides financial assistance to the concerned Collectors/Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrate for

care, education and training for the children of families below poverty line as per criterion laid down by Planning Commission, rendered orphan or destitute due to killing of their parents or becoming permanently incapacitated in various communal, caste, ethnic or terrorist violence.

Further, the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance since 2009-10, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) set up under the JJ Act, either by themselves or through voluntary organisations, for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in need of care and protection, including children rendered orphans in terrorist or naxal attacks. Prior to 2009-10 the Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing two Schemes, namely, (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice; and (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-country Adoptions for rehabilitation and reintegration of such children. These two Schemes have now been merged in ICPS.

(c) The details of funds sanctioned/released during the last three years and the current year under the above mentioned Schemes are as under:

Name of the Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		Rupees in lakhs		(up to 30.11.2011)
Financial Assistance by NFCH	535.80	484.27	342.38	170.26#
A Programme for Juvenile Justice	2110.90	792.84*	—	—
Scheme of Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-Country Adoption	187.59	182.07*	—	—
Institutional Care Component under ICPS	—	1056.38	6085.30	4559.24
SAAs under ICPS	—	243.05	639.34	521.28

#Up to 31.10.2011.

*Only reimbursements for periods prior to the financial year 2009-10.

The grant-in-aid released to State Governments/agencies is generally utilized in the same financial year. However,

unspent balance, if any, is deducted at the time of release of subsequent instalment of funds.

[English]

Surrogate Mothers

1885. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of young unmarried girls in the country are becoming surrogate mothers;

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

(c) the action 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) Government is aware through electronic and print media about the increasing trend of hiring surrogate mothers in the whole country. However, specific information regarding young unmarried girls becoming surrogate mothers in the country is not available.

(c) To address the issue of surrogacy, a draft of the legislation entitled "Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill" has been prepared.

Road Ambulances

1886. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the current state of Road Ambulances in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has set any specific technical and design standards for road ambulances in the country in general and the ambulances purchased under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in particular;

(d) if not, whether the Government is considering specifying such standards for road ambulances in the country particularly for those purchased under the NRHM; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. A study on Emergency Response Services, with specific reference to the EMRI model in states namely Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat, had been commissioned under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, in November, 2008. Haryana Road Ambulance Systems has also been studied. The study was an overall appraisal of the performance of the EMRI model of emergency ambulance system analysis of secondary data/reports to understand and recommend on utilization, requirements, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, financing arrangements and governance mechanisms and institutional frameworks.

(c) to (e) Health being a State subject, the ambulance services are implemented by respective State/UT Governments as per their own design, requirements and priorities. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds are released to all States/UTs by the Government of India to carry out the activity as per the requirement projected by the State/UT Government in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan.

Health Care of Tribal Women

1887. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the physical statistics rate of accessibility of tribal women to the facilities of Primary Health Care in the country after the implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the schemes and programmes undertaken to raise the health status of Scheduled Tribes and plan outlays of those schemes programmes and fund utilisation thereunder during the above said period, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) NRHM was launched in the year 2005 with an aim to improve the accessibility of healthcare institutions in rural areas including tribal areas. The programmes under the Mission include Reproductive and Child Health Programme which focuses on health issues pertaining to women including tribal women. The following interventions have been made under the Mission

to strengthen the health care system in the country including tribal areas.

1. 264 backward districts including tribal districts have been identified on the basis of SC/ST population, left wing extremism and low health profile etc. for focused monitoring.
2. Engaging one ASHA for 1000 population. The norms have been relaxed to one ASHA per habitation in tribal and hilly districts.
3. There are 26643 Sub Centres, 3742 PHCs and 802 CHCs operational in the country covering the tribal population. The State-wise details are at enclosed Statement-I.
4. States are provided with Mobile Medical Units and Emergency Referral Transport System to improve the accessibility.

5. A new initiative, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) recently launched under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) entitles all pregnant women accessing public health institutions, completely free and cashless deliveries including free medicine with zero out of pocket expenses.
6. Promotion of institutional delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) by providing cash assistance to pregnant women especially those who belong to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and BPL category.
7. A Statement-II showing State-wise fund allocation release and its utilization for the last three years and the current year is at the enclosed.

Statement-I

Number of Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs in Tribal Areas

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tribal Population in Rural Areas	(As on March, 2010)								
			Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
			R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh##	4646923	1548	1523	25	232	193	39	58	32	26
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	606273	202	286	**	30	97	**	7	48	**
3	Assam	3154546	1051	841	210	157	133	24	39	34	5
4	Bihar##	717702	239	23	216	35	6	29	8	0	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	6264835	2088	2934	**	313	365	**	78	76	2
6.	Goa*	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6866637	2288	2209	79	343	333	10	85	71	14
8.	Haryana*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	237060	79	103	**	11	43	**	2	9	**
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1054488	351	277	74	52	43	9	13	11	2
11.	Jharkhand##	6500014	2166	1190	976	325	100	225	81	5	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Karnataka	2934530	978	1661	**	146	337	**	36	47	**
13.	Kerala	350019	116	831	**	17	131	**	4	12	**
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11446448	3815	2908	907	572	328	244	143	104	39
15.	Maharashtra	7486537	2495	2075	420	374	320	54	93	63	30
16.	Manipur	705912	235	222	13	35	37	**	8	5	3
17.	Meghalaya #	1682670	560	405	155	84	109	**	21	29	**
18.	Mizoram #	430883	143	370	**	21	57	**	5	9	**
19.	Nagaland #	1544022	514	396	118	77	126	**	19	21	**
20.	Odisha	7698358	2566	2689	**	384	401	**	96	83	13
21.	Punjab*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	6717830	2239	1366	873	335	161	174	83	42	41
23.	Sikkim	101909	33	49	**	5	10	**	1	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	551143	183	564	**	25	76	**	6	11	**
25.	Tripura	967997	322	281	41	48	35	13	12	4	8
26.	Uttarakhand	240209	80	159	**	12	8	4	3	6	**
27.	Uttar Pradesh	95828	31	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
28.	West Bengal	4136366	1378	3190	**	206	284	**	51	78	**
29.	A&N Island	28456	9	36	**	1	3	**	0	1	**
30.	Chandigarh *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli #	127410	42	50	**	6	6	0	1	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	11188	7	5	**	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep*	32209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India		77338597	25754	26643	4107	3850	3742	825	954	802	268

Notes: The requirement is calculated on the basis of final tribal population of Census, 2001 in rural areas using the prescribed norms. All India shortfall is derived by adding state-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the States.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; **: Surplus. *: State/UT has no separate Tribal Area/Population.

#: States are predominantly tribal areas.

##Data for 2009 repeated

Statement-II

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2005-06 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	18.65	22.64	4.33	4.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	673.31	931.81	392.74	172.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	80.79	56.02	33.93	21.14
4.	Assam	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	945.55	851.35	357.87	268.73
5.	Bihar	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1434.84	1122.10	522.65	296.96
6.	Chandigarh	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.68	11.72	0.94	3.63
7.	Chhattisgarh	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	307.92	392.54	166.99	122.32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.76	5.92	2.67	2.37
9.	Daman and Diu	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.97	4.98	0.60	1.86
10.	Delhi	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.04	14527	11.88	30.77
11.	Goa	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	19.08	20.47	11.68	7.42
12.	Gujarat	414.07	342.81	495.43	464.90	500.55	634.27	526.69	556.79	757.88	600.61	518.40	193.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Haryana	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	274.62	233.52	196.43	100.79
14.	Himachal Pradesh	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.79	123.89	73.92	51.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.94	130.34	155.59	15387	173.80	209.69	175.54	173.48	34.05
16.	Jharkhand	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	348.50	458.88	220.21	121.41
17.	Karnataka	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	752.31	612.69	518.42	208.53
18.	Kerala	253.61	222.88	331.20	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	420.48	345.37	340.36	119.41
19.	Lakshadweep	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.53	3.99	0.55	1.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	956.56	870.83	404.53	361.12
21.	Maharashtra	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1229.62	1078.51	939.93	372.63
22.	Manipur	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	73.76	88.49	17.78	1062
23.	Meghalaya	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	86.34	94.25	20.38	15.73
24.	Mizoram	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	74.07	63.46	32.29	18.57
25.	Nagaland	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	63.08	37.64
26.	Odisha	392.88	388.05	334.05	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	662.39	568.53	448.66	208.85
27.	Puducherry	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	10.94	6.78
28.	Punjab	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	335.95	276.56	252.14	68.80
29.	Rajasthan	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1164.51	824.17	452.65	430.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Sikkim	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.37	34.01	24.12	10.41
31.	Tamil Nadu	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	828.36	765.42	529.15	448.46
32.	Tripura	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	106.12	117.46	12.82	37.25
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	875.71	840.84
34.	Uttarakhand	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	203.21	169.95	140.11	88.15
35.	West Bengal	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	950.75	870.31	445.23	295.04
Grand Total		10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16018.91	14263.72	8217.60	5014.50

Note:

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are provisional.

Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 for the states of Goa, J&K, Manipur, Meghalaya and Punjab is upto 30.06.2011.

Release under RCH, Mission Flexible Pool and RI for F.Y. 2011-12 updated to 05.11.2011, 09.11.2011 and 31.10.2011 respectively and for other programmes updated to 30.09 2011 The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include state share contribution.

[Translation]

Supply of Gas

1888. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments in the country including Rajasthan have demanded additional supply of gas for setting up gas based power projects in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The details of the requests received from State Governments for their projects in this Ministry/Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) In the state sector, only the projects as indicated in the enclosed Statement-II have been considered for recommendation for allocation of gas due to limited availability of gas as indicated by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Statement-I

The details of the requests received from State Governments for their projects in this Ministry/Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	STATUS (Expansion/Greenfield)	Capacity Total (MW)	Capacity qualified for 12th Plan (MW)	Located in State	Gas Requirement for 70%/75% PLF
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karim Nagar CCGT by APPDCL	Greenfield	3 Blocks of 700 MW	2100	AP	8.4
2.	Pragati-II CCGT (Bamnauli) by PPCL	Greenfield	2 x 250 MW GT + 1 x 300 MWST	800	Delhi	2.99
3.	CCPP at Hazira by GSEG	Expansion	350 (1GT+1ST)	350	Gujarat	1.31
4.	Pipavav CCGT by GSPC	Expansion	1053 MW is under construction. 2x351 MW in 11th Plan and 1x351 In 12th Plan	351	Gujarat	1.31
5.	Dhuvaran CCPP - III by GSECL	Expansion	395	395	Gujarat	1.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Faridabad CCGT by M/s HPGCL	Greenfield	2x750	1500	Haryana	5.60
7.	Bidadi CCGT by KPCL	Greenfield	3x700	1400	Karnataka	5.23
8.	Tadadi CCGT by KPCL	Greenfield	3x700 first phase and 3x700 second phase (4200 MW)	2100	Karnataka	7.84
9.	Brahampuram CCGT by KSEB	Greenfield	1026=3x342 (consisting GT 217+ST-125)	1026	Kerala	3.83
10.	Cheemeni CCGT by KSIDC	Greenfield	3x400	1200	Kerala	4.48
11.	Uran CCGT by MAHAGENCO	Expansion	406 (1x264 GT+1x 142 ST) + 814 (2x264 GT + 1x286 ST)	1220	Maharashtra	4.55
12.	Ropar CCGT by PSPCL	Existing coal plant expansion to Gas		1000	Punjab	3.73
13.	Chabra CCPP by RRVUNL	Greenfield	2x110 GT+ 1x110 ST	330	Rajasthan	1.23
14.	Dholpur CCPP by RRVUNL	Expansion	2x110 GT+1x 110 ST	330	Rajasthan	1.23
15.	Kota CCPP by RRVUNL	Greenfield	2x110 GT+1x 110 ST	330	Rajasthan	1.23
16.	Keshorai Patan CCGT by RRVUNL	Green Field	1000 'case 2' bidding unit size to be decided by Selected Bidder	1000	Rajasthan	3.73
17.	Jahangirpur Gas Project by UPCL	Greenfield	3x400	1200	UP	4.48
18.	Gautambudh Nagar Gas power project by UPPCL	Greenfield	4x400	1600	UP	5.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Yamuna Expressway Power Project by UPPCL	Greenfield	4x500	2000	UP	7.47
20.	Puducherry Power Corporation Ltd. (Puducherry) [land fall point of KG D6 gas]	Greenfield	174 (simple cycle), 250 MW (Combined Cycle)	350	UT of Puducherry	1.0
21.	Karaikal CCGT by Puducherry Power Corporation Ltd., at Karaikal	Expansion	2 GT+1 ST	114	UT of Puducherry	0.43
Sub-Total (S.S)				20696		77.52

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of Projects/ State	Capacity (MW)	Requirement of gas at 75% PLF to AP project % 70% PLF to non AP projects (mmscmd)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bawana CCGT by PPCL, Delhi.	1250	4.67
2.	Hazira CCPP by GSEG, Gujarat.	351	1.31
3.	Pipavav CCPP, Ph-1, Gujarat.	702	2.62
4.	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited at Faridabad	750	2.8

1	2	3	4
5.	Puducherry Power Corporation Ltd. (Puducherry) [land fail point of KG D6 gas]	350	1.30
6.	Karimnagar of APENCO (AP) [Home state of KG D6 and request from CM, Andhra, various MP representing Telangana Region]	700	2.6

[English]

Nutrition Delivery Programme

1889. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Nutrition Delivery Programme to check malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special consideration has been given to North-Eastern States particularly Assam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results and when implemented together, have a trickle down and horizontal effect to benefit the population over a period of time, other part of the approach is direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers. The government proposes to restructure ICDS.

The Government is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations which have a direct or an indirect affect on the nutrition status of the people. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral Interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have the potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition. Several of the

existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan, hence, the results are likely to be visible after some time.

Several schemes/programmes such as the ICDS have their funding pattern different for the North Eastern States. For ICDS, Centre:State ratio of 90 : 10 is there for the North Eastern States including Assam.

Heart Surgery among Children

1890. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per certain study of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) there is gender inequality in heart surgery among children in India;

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

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. In a study conducted by AIIMS, parents or guardians of 405 children aged up to 12 years who had been advised to undergo elective paediatric cardiac surgery at AIIMS were interviewed and status was reviewed after a year. It was found that 44% (59/134) of girls had under gone surgery compared to 70 % (189/271) of boys.

As per the study, deep seated social factors, lower socioeconomic status and educational level of the head of the household along with concerns regarding post operative scar effecting future matrimonial prospects of girls and lack of empowerment of woman even in day to day running of the family emerged as various factors responsible for the disparity.

During the consultation process the parents/guardian are properly sensitised in an effort towards avoiding such situation.

Increase in Interest Rates

1891. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the repeated hike in interest rates resulted in decline in industrial production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the conventional policy of interest rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by the CSO, the industrial growth has moderated to 5.0 percent in 2011-12 (April-September) as compared to 8.8 percent in corresponding period of the previous year. The moderation in the industrial production can be partly attributed to increase in the interest rate.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been increasing policy rate as a part of monetary policy stance since March, 2010 to contain inflation and inflationary expectations. In the forward guidance of the Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2011-12, RBI has reported that notwithstanding current rates of inflation persisting till November, the likelihood of a rate action in the December mid-quarter review is relatively low. Beyond that, if the inflation trajectory conforms to projections, further rate hikes may not be warranted.

Beach Tourism

1892. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the

Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has identified various tourism sites for development of beaches in the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to boost beach tourism?

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

(c) Central Financial Assistance sanctioned to various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year upto 30.09.2011 is enclosed as Statement.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism promotes India as a holistic destination including various tourist destinations/fairs/festivals/events and other products of the country, in the domestic and international markets, inter-alia, through Media Campaigns, Road Shows, Tourist and Publicity Literature/Material and participates in various Tourism Fairs.

Statement

*Projects Sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan (up to 30.09.2011) to various State Governments/
Union Territory Administrations, including Maharashtra*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total (Till 30.09.2011)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	26.29	8	109.89	13	37.29	10	20.38	8	40.67	48	234.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	43.30	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	6	13.62	57	157.19
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
4.	Assam	6	17.47	4	21.08	7	22.76	4	23.55	3	4.23	24	89.09
5.	Bihar	4	21.95	10	25.05	3	6.99	1	3.60	0	0	18	57.59
6.	Chandigarh	2	0.20	5	7.99	5	11.51	5	11.04	0	0	17	3074
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	12.94	1	11.34	0	0	4	20.95	0	0	10	45.23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	8	20.76	1	0.15	9	44.91	5	9.75	2	0.77	25	76.34
11.	Goa	0	0	2	43.14	2	17.00	3	12.78	1	4.98	8	77.90
12.	Gujarat	5	5.81	7	21.33	1	7.33	1	0.14	2	51.75	16	86.36
13.	Haryana	10	22.50	7	36.70	6	12.37	6	27.41	1	0.10	30	99.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	34.81	10	34.58	6	23.95	12	34.98	2	0.22	42	128.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	70.60	28	43.42	31	49.75	20	56.17	17	115.88	129	335.82
16.	Jharkhand	7	11.31	0	0	3	0.25	5	7.56	1	23.71	16	42.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17. Kerala		11	41.24	12	42.68	7	12.98	3	42.87	3	8.44	36	148.21
18. Karnataka		6	24.79	4	42.73	13	42.42	2	8.59	0	0	25	118.53
19. Lakshadweep		1	7.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7.82
20. Maharashtra		7	22.79	3	41.10	2	5.01	3	11.30	0	0	15	80.20
21. Manipur		5	11.11	9	29.44	9	27.14	8	39.40	4	22.99	35	130.08
22. Meghalaya		2	6.74	7	17.14	7	14.73	9	22.53	2	0.40	27	61.54
23. Mizoram		6	26.93	4	3.18	7	24.06	9	11.51	6	13.81	32	79.49
24. Madhya Pradesh	16	39.51	11	31.41	11	60.99	13	30.85	4	18.72	55	181.48	
25. Nagaland		22	32.41	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	6	25.87	62	137.38
26. Odisha		13	30.87	6	41.15	9	23.69	6	20.29	1	0.05	35	116.05
27. Puducherry		6	16.10	4	2.52	3	5.57	3	50.26	0	0	16	74.45
28. Punjab		2	15.98	5	24.93	3	9.48	4	11.91	1	4.23	15	66.53
29. Rajasthan		2	15.54	9	44.31	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.50	28	125.41
30. Sikkim		25	55.91	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	4	13.45	82	201.98
31. Tamil Nadu		11	27.61	16	36.14	10	16.28	6	60.00	1	3.65	44	143.68
32. Tripura		11	11.11	6	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	48	91.56
33. Uttar Pradesh		7	29.24	6	38.40	6	21.90	14	27.85	7	10.86	40	128.25
34. Uttarakhand		6	21.01	2	44.68	1	0.55	8	29.78	9	37.63	26	133.65
35. West Bengal		12	32.41	10	37.94	7	28.37	8	22.02	2	8.18	39	128.92
Grand Total		283	757.06	245	960.04	247	671.19	228	774.36	102	454.15	1105	3616.80

*Includes Projects relating to PIDDC, HRD and A&RT;

** As on 30th September, 2011

[Translation]

Investments in Power Projects

1893. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any investment in power projects of various States in the country during the last three years and the current year including

Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The investments made by the Government in Thermal and Hydro Power Projects (Central/State Sector) during the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (till now) is Rs. 1,55,470 crores as per details given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Details of investment made towards 11th and 12th plan Thermal Projects (Central and State Sector) during the years 2008-09 to 2011-12

State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Date of Order	Expenditure (in Rs. Lakhs) incurred during the Years			Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Act(A)/Ant Comm. Year	
				2008-09 (Upto)	2009-10 (Upto)	2010-11 (Upto)				2011-12 (Upto)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL SECTOR										
AP	Simhadri STPP Extn.	NTPC	Mar-07	109906	142964	90226	28400 (9/11)	U-3	500	31-03-11(A)
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	Feb-08	16046	70923	91100	42800(9/11)	U-1	250	2012-13
Bihar	Barn STPP-1	NTPC	Mar-05	133274	79890	78990	50700 (9/11)	U-1	660	2013-14
								U-2	660	2014-15
Bihar	Barn STPP-II	NTPC	Mar-08	42083	42040	138400	73400(9/11)	U-1	660	2013-14
								U-3	660	2014-15
Bihar	Kahalgaoon St-2, Ph-2	NTPC	Mar-04	61813	7475 (6/09)			U-2	660	2013-14
								U-7	500	31-07-09(A)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Expn.	NTPC	Apr-10		18	22716	22800(10/11)	U-3	195	2013-14
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	Jan-08	601	17799 (3/10)			U-4	195	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	Bhilai TPP Expn	NSPCL	Mar-05	89300 (9/08)				U-1	250	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	Korba STPP	NTPC	Mar-06	67190	74805	6800 (10/10)		U-2	250	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	NTPC	Apr-04	135886	74805	48679	32000(9/11)	U-1	660	2014-15
Chhattisgarh	Sipat-II	NTPC	Dec-03	8444 (8/08)				U-2	660	20-04-08(A)
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	Jul-09	128900	227300	8793 (4/10)		U-7	500	12-07-09(A)
								U-2	500	26-12-10(A)
								U-3	660	28-06-11(A)
								U-2	660	2011-12
								U-3	660	2012-13
								U-5	500	2012-13
								U-1	500	27-12-08(A)
								U-1	500	31-10-10(A)
								U-2	500	05-11-11(A)
								U-3	500	2012-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	DVC	Jun-08	30054	21101	8972 (11/10)		U-1	500	2014-15
Jharkhand	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	DVC	Jun-04	29422	21718	19894 (11/10)		U-7	250	04-11-09(A)
Jharkhand	Kodarma TPP	DVC	Jun-07	113894	169159	60786 (11/10)		U-8	250	31-03-10(A)
Maharashtra	Mauda TPP	NTPC	Nov-08	45520	59540	140040	54700 (9/11)	U-1	500	2012-13
MP	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	NTPC	Jan-09	43290	43290	114930	45700(3/11)	U-11	500	2012-13
Rajasthan	Barsingsar Lignite	NLC	Dec-05	42831	25086	16864 (3/11)		U-12	500	2012-13
TN	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	Aug-05	50789	28552	20598		U-1	125	28-06-10(A)
TN	Tuticorin JV	NLC	Jan-09	21527	50153	88485	61601(10/11)	U-2	125	25-01-11(A)
								U-2	250	2011-12
								U-2	250	2012-13
								U-1	500	2014-15
								U-2	500	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TN	Vallur TPP Ph 1	NTECL	Aug-07	63749	148441	137292	9138(06/11)	U-1	500	2011-12
TN	Vallur TPP-II	NTECL	Jul-09	21378	17662	1591(6/11)	7960(6/11)	U-2	500	2012-13
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	NEEPCO						U-3	500	2012-13
Tripura	Tripura Gas	ONGC	Jun-08	34737	10300	96953	19200(3/11)	GT+ST	101	2013-14
								Module-1	363.3	2012-13
								Module-2	363.3	2012-13
UP	NCP Project St-II	NTPC	Dec-06	151993	124087	9700		U-6	490	30-07-10(A)
						(6/10)				
UP	NCP Project St-II, U-5	NTPC	Jul-06	44364				U-5	490	29-01-10(A)
				(8/08)						
UP	Rihand TPP- III	NTPC	Jan-09	28500	34370	106400	45900(9/11)	U-5	500	2012-13
WB	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	Jul-07	122058	167813	68221		U-6	500	2012-13
						(11/10)		U-1	500	29-07-11(A)
WB	Farakka STPS- III	NTPC	Oct-06	65255	49533	2703		U-2	500	2011-12
						(5/10)		U-6	500	23-03-11(A)
WB	Meija TPS Extn	DVC	Dec-06	159705	103902	74869		U-1	500	30-09-10(A)
						(11/10)				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WB	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	Dec-07	18920	157420	91639 (11/10)		U-2	500	26-03-11(A)
								U-1	600	2012-13
								U-2	600	2012-13
Sub-Total:										25677.6
STATE SECTOR										
AP	Kakatiya TPP	APGENCO	Jul-05	49700	38786	7734 (8/10)		U-1	500	27-05-10(A)
AP	Kakatiya TPP Extn	APGENCO	Oct-08	7810	12142	27889 (03/11)		U-1	600	2015-16
AP	Kothagudem TPP-VI	APGENCO	Feb-07	77810	68212	1501 (12/10)		U-1	500	26-06-11(A)
AP	Rayalseema TPP St-III	APGENCO	Jun-07	35900	30935	8474 (12/10)		U-5	210	31-12-10(A)
AP	Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APPDL	Jul-08	90414	80853	213729 (3/11)		U-1	800	2016-17
AP	Vijayawada TPP-IV	APGENCO	Jul-05	16855 (9/08)				U-1	500	08-10-09(A)
Assam	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	APGCL	Mar-06	5295	3432	768 (6/11)		ST	37.2	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	Feb-09	1816	1799	2159 (12/10)		GT	70	2013-14
Chhattisgarh	Korba West St-III.	CSEB	Apr-08	21149	35626	59844	50279(10/11)	U-5	500	2012-13
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSEB	Mar-08	39175	49580	100900	58100(9/11)	U-1	500	2012-13
								U-2	500	2012-13
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	May-08	45238	1408	40		GT-1	250	24-10-10(A)
								GT-2	250	16-02-11(A)
								GT-3	250	2011-12
								GT-4	250	2012-13
								ST-1	250	2011-12
								ST-2	250	2012-13
Gujarat	Hazira CCGT Extn.	GSECL	Jan-08	35000	20000	11000 (3/11)		GT+ST	351	2011-12
Gujarat	Kutch Lignite TPS Extn	GSECL	Jan-04	3419	619 (2/10)			U-4	75	01-10-09(A)
Gujarat	Pipavav CCGT	GSECL	Mar-08	7039	40247	55841 (3/11)		Block-1	351	2011-12
								Block-2	351	2012-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	GSECL	Apr-07	24192	33706	18324	14600(9/11)	U-3	250	2013-14
Gujarat	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	GIPCL	Mar-06	44576	21186 (3/10)			U-4	250	2013-14
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	GSECL	Sep-07	23484	47077	62384	10120 (9/11)	U-6	490	2012-13
Gujarat	Utran CCPP Extn	GSECL	Apr-07	34488 (9/08)				GT	240	08-08-09(A)
Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	HPGCL	Jan-07	179272	125606 (3/10)			U-1	600	31-03-10(A)
Karnataka	Bellary TPPSI-II	KPCL	Aug-06	37494	35229	38829	11833 (9/11)	U-2	500	2011-12
Karnataka	Raichur U-8	KPCL	Mar-07	54507	27450	3199	212 (10/11)	U-8	250	26-06-10(A)
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	Jan-07	114500	110000	117652	28290(6/11)	U-4	500	2011-12
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	MSPGCL	Jul-08	15870	56258	75822	10906(6/11)	U-8	500	2013-14
Maharashtra	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.	MSPGCL	Jan-07	77680	96829	82294	9438 (6/11)	U-5	500	05-08-11(A)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	Sep-09		70000	23975	10025(6/11)	U-10	660	2014-15
								U-8	660	2013-14
								U-9	600	2014-15
Maharashtra	New Parli TPP	MSPGCL	Aug-06	11599 (7/08)				U-2	250	10-02-10(A)
Maharashtra	Paras TPS Expn, U-2	MSPGCL	Aug-06	54650	22069	29338 (3/11)		U-2	250	27-03-10(A)
Maharashtra	Parli TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	Jan-09		7500	28701	6823 (6/11)	U-8	250	2013-14
MP	Amarkantak TPP	MPPGCL	Sep-04					U-5	210	15-06-08(A)
MP	Malwa TPP (Shree Singati TPP)	MPGENCO	Dec-08	17078	51340	112887	85716 (10/11)	U-1	600	2013-14
								U-2	600	2013-14
MP	Satpura TPP Extn	MPPGCL	Mar-08	89	10583	57040 (10/11)	44350	U-10	250	2012-13
MP	Satpura TPP Extn	MPPGCL	Mar-08	89	10583	57040	44350(10/11)	U-11	250	2012-13
Punjab	Guru Har Govind TPS-II	PSEB	Mar-04	29215 (9/08)				U-4	250	31-07-08(A)
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	RRVUNL	Aug-08	21095	68692	76206	22536(7/11)	U-3	250	2012-13
								U-4	250	2012-13
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPS	RRVUNL	Mar-06	235000	202787 (3/10)			U-1	250	30-10-09(A)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	Giral Lignite-II	RRVUNL	Nov-05	67437	74434 (3/10)			U-2	250	04-05-10(A)
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	RRVUNL	Jul-08	63700	148234	401830	439449(8/11)	U-1	600	2012-13
Rajasthan	Kota TPP	RRVUNL	Jun-06	74678	85649 (3/10)			U-2	600	2013-14
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Extn.-III	RRVUNL	Jul-09		9933	23791	5467(9/11)	GT	110	2013-14
Rajasthan	Suratgarh TPP	RRVUNL	Jun-06	84975	98482 (3/10)			U-6	250	29-08-09(A)
TN	Meitthur TPP Ext.	TNEB	Jun-08	3869	51129	134781	11017(10/11)	U-1	600	2011-12
TN	North Chennai Extn, U-1	TNEB	Feb-08			141200	38976(10/11)	U-1	600	2012-13
TN	North Chennai Extn, U-2	TNEB	Aug-08	21750	42018	55987	24243(10/11)	U-2	600	2012-13
TN	Valuthur CCPP Extn.	TNEB	May-06	7100	278 (11/09)			GT	59.8	06-05-08(A)
Tripura	Baramura GT Extn.	TSECL		3009	1421 (01/10)			ST	32.4	16-02-09(A)
UP	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	Oct-07	6860	57990	128500 (3/11)		U-5	21	03-08-10(A)
								U-6	500	2013-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UP	Harduaganj Ext	UPRVUNL	Jun-06	65614	47252	1193 (3/11)		U-7	500	2013-14
UP	Harduaganj Ext	UPRVUNL	Jun-06	65614	47252	1193 (3/11)		U-8	250	27-09-11(A)
UP	Parichha Extn.	UPRVUNL	Jun-06	65614	20881		217060 (10/11)	U-5	250	2011-12
WB	Bakereshwar TPS	WBPDC	Nov-04	7500 (9/08)				U-6	250	2012-13
WB	Durgapur TPS Extn	DPL	Jul-04	42078			21500 (6/11)	U-8	250	2012-13
WB	Sagardighi TPP	WBPDC	Jul-04	19200	4000 (3/10)			U-2	300	20-07-08(A)
WB	Santalidih TPP Extn Ph-II	WBPDC	Mar-07	54500	23300 (3/10)			U-6	250	29-06-11(A)
Sub-Total:									26982.4	
Total:									52660	

Statement-II

Expenditure 2008-09 onwards-H.E. Projects programmed for benefits In 11th Plan and beyond in Central and State sector

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Benefits (MW)	Expend. During 2008-09	Expend. During 2009-10	Expend. During 2010-11	Expend. During 2011-12 (09/2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Sector								
1.	Omkareshwar (NHDC)	Madhya Pradesh	8x65	520	3827	Commissioned in 2007-08		
2.	Teesta-V (NHPC)	Sikkim	3x170	510	3827	Commissioned In 2007-08		
3.	Sewa-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x40	120	15403	15682	5251	3580
4.	Koteshwar (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x100	400	46108	55205	53653	18484
5.	Parbati-II (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800	33793	35676	38233	21027
6.	Chamera-III (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	3x77	231	33980	39807	40808	11546
7.	Parbati-III (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x130	520	29102	29073	41753	15615
8.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800	51437	48196	48340	5600
9.	Ram Pur (SJVN)	Himachal Pradesh	6x68.67	412	28219	25234	34022	23444
10.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240	42376	35976	31690	14294
11.	Chutak	Jammu and Kashmir	4x11	44	9840	17561	20797	7148
12.	Nimoo Bazgo	Jammu and Kashmir	3x15	45	12275	18021	17740	4833
13.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x110	330	12655	11355	40282	24751
14.	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	3x150	450.00	-	-	-	-
15.	Loharinagpala (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x150	600	20982	1.155	-	-
16.	Tapovan Vishnug (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x130	520	30247	29200	26300	1600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Tehri PSS (THDC),	Uttarakhand	4x250	1000	2728	691	780	2540
18.	Teesta Low Dam - III	West Bengal	4x33	132	26165	21613	16265	11528
19.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x40	160	23031	23450	23185	9278
20.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh	8x250	2000	98859	97131	89279	27630
21.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	4x150	600	16767	23580	30427	12913
22.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	2x55	110	4560	5190	8497	2704
23.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Mizoram	2x30	60.00	0	21409	1200	797
Sub-Total-Central					546181	555205	568502	219312
State Sector								
24.	Maneri Bhali-II	Uttarakhand	4x76	304	0	Commissioned In 2007-08		
25.	Priyadarshni Jurala	Andhra Pradesh	6x39	234	0	15002	3201	161
26.	Balimela Extn. (Odisha)	Odisha	2x75	150	0	Commissioned in 2007-08		
27.	Purulia PSS	West Bengal	4x225	900	0	Commissioned in 2007-08		
28.	Ghatghar PSS	Maharashtra	2x125	250	0	Commissioned In 2008-09		
29.	Baglihar-I (J&K)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x150	450	0	17614	Commissioned in 2008-09	
30.	Varahi Extn.	Karnataka	2x115	230	0	Commissioned in 2008-09		
31.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn.	Kerala	2x50	100	2808	769	Commissioned in 2009-10	
32.	Uhi-III	Himachal Pradesh	3x33.33	100	7842	15150	12503	3277
33.	Sawara Kuddu	Himachal Pradesh	3x36.67	110	2743	-	-	-
34.	Kashang-I	Himachal Pradesh	1x65	65.00	3191	195	-	-
35.	Kashang-II and III	Himachal Pradesh	2x65	130.00	0	0	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh		100.00	0	0	0	-
37.	Koyna Left bank PSS	Maharashtra	2x40	80.00	0	0	8368	-
38.	Nagarjuna Sagar T Pool	Andhra Pradesh	2x25	50	5945	10348	15240	2591
39.	Lower Jurala	Andhra Pradesh	6x40	240	14352	12209	30740	50
40.	Pulichintala	Andhra Pradesh	4x30	120	367	8116	5963	713
41.	Pallivasai	Kerala	2x30	60	1012	1292	5510	2072
42.	Thottiyar	Kerala	1x30+1x10	40.00	0	91	27	124
43.	Bhawani Kattlai Barrage-II	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30	4897	14224	9240	1161
44.	Bhawani Kattlai Barrage-III	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30	3955	5526	15615	343
45.	Myntdu, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	2x42	84	23266	16890	13658	394
46.	New Umtru	Meghalaya	2x20	40	5928	-	-	-
Sub-Total- State					76306	117426	120065	10886

Shortage of Coins

1894. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the denomination-wise quantity of coins issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to each regional branch during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) whether coins of smaller denomination are allocated uniformly all over the country;

(c) if so, the reasons for their shortage in certain States/regions; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the shortage of coins of smaller denominations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) In terms of information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, the coins are allocated by them to their Issue Offices according to their indent and past consumption pattern.

(c) The possible reasons for increase in demand of coins in certain States could be attributed to increase in number of toll plazas, shopping malls, growth in the service sector, in particular, development of modern means of public transport like Metro Railway, and marketing strategies adopted by manufacturers of Fast Moving Consumer Goods of selling their products in small sachets costing Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 for which coins are required etc.

(d) To ensure availability of coins to public, the Reserve Bank of India distributes coins through their counters at 19 locations as well as through counters of

various bank branches. Banks are being encouraged to install coin vending machines and Reserve Bank of India has also engaged services of post offices at select

locations. Reserve Bank of India is taking steps to make the distribution system effective to meet the demand of coins.

Statement

Shortage of Coins

Denomination-wise quantity of coins issued by RBI to each regional branch during each of the last three years and the current year till date

2008-09 (April-March)

Regional Branch Office	Denomination			(All pieces in millions)		
	50 p	₹ 1	₹ 2	₹ 5	₹ 10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	5	122	137	14	4	281
Bangalore	10	81	119	28	5	243
Belapur	5	85	69	9	3	171
Bhopal	0	65	58	7	2	132
Bhubaneswar	5	59	44	7	4	119
Chandigarh	5	85	46	3	4	144
Chennai	10	81	112	25	5	234
Guwahati	5	60	60	12	4	141
Hyderabad	60	225	213	45	7	550
Jaipur	5	102	41	6	4	158
Jammu	0	20	10	1	3	34
Kanpur	5	160	65	0	5	235
Kolkata	15	265	213	45	8	545
Lucknow	5	81	29	2	3	120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mumbai	50	295	215	88	8	656
Nagpur	0	84	65	12	3	164
New Delhi	25	251	175	66	4	522
Patna	5	38	39	14	4	100
Thiruvananthapuram	10	65	48	21	3	146
Total	225	2223	1758	403	83	4692

Shortage of Coins

Denomination-wise quantity of coins issued by RBI to each regional branch during each of the last three years and the current year till date

2009-10 (April-March)

Regional Branch Office	Denomination			(All pieces in millions)		
	50 p	₹ 1	₹ 2	₹ 5	₹ 10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	5	140	150	40	0	335
Bangalore	0	165	150	40	0	355
Belapur	10	60	75	20	0	165
Bhopal	0	50	30	10	0	90
Bhubaneswar	5	45	50	10	0	110
Chandigarh	0	60	0	0	0	60
Chennai	0	180	150	120	0	450
Guwahati	0	75	15	20	0	110
Hyderabad	60	485	245	80	0	870

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaipur	0	150	0	0	0	150
Jammu	0	35	0	0	0	35
Kanpur	0	280	20	0	0	300
Kolkata	0	275	230	60	0	565
Lucknow	0	160	0	0	0	160
Mumbai	15	255	300	200	0	770
Nagpur	0	75	80	20	0	175
New Delhi	10	270	365	90	0	735
Patna	0	30	25	20	0	75
Thiruvananthapuram	0	70	50	20	0	140
Total	105	2860	1935	750	0	5650

Shortage of Coins

Denomination-wise quantity of coins issued by RBI to each regional branch during each of the last three years and the current year till date

2010-11 (April-March)

Regional Branch Office	Denomination			(All pieces in millions)		
	50 p	₹ 1	₹ 2	₹ 5	₹ 10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	0	260	195	150	30	635
Bangalore	3	230	150	105	25	513
Belapur	2	80	70	40	25	217
Bhopal	0	50	30	35	20	135
Bhubaneswar	5	50	30	45	20	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	0	40	35	65	20	160
Chennai	40	180	130	150	30	530
Guwahati	0	70	20	15	20	125
Hyderabad	15	300	210	80	35	640
Jaipur	0	90	40	40	20	190
Jammu	0	30	15	10	20	75
Kanpur	0	100	30	40	25	195
Kolkata	0	270	210	150	40	670
Lucknow	0	70	60	5	20	155
Mumbai	0	300	250	200	50	800
Nagpur	0	110	70	50	20	250
New Delhi	0	250	80	50	40	420
Patna	0	50	35	40	20	145
Thiruvananthapuram	5	70	40	30	20	165
Total	70	2600	1700	1300	500	6170

Shortage of Coins

Denomination-wise quantity of coins issued by RBI to each regional branch during each of the last three years and the current year till date

2011-12 (April-October, 2011)

Regional Branch Office	Denomination		(All pieces in millions)							
	₹ 1		₹ 2		₹ 5		₹ 10		Total	
	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply	Allocation	Supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ahmedabad	125	46.25	250	160	60	42.25	30	30.4	465	278.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bangalore	150	98.25	350	157.71	60	19.25	25	17.6	585	292.81
Belapur	50	20.38	100	21	30	5.5	50	14.7	230	61.58
Bhopal	50	14.75	80	35.25	40	6.75	30	16	200	72.75
Bhubaneswar	50	20.62	100	16.68	20	9.25	20	7.76	190	54.31
Chandigarh	100	32.51	190	70	50	5	40	15	380	122.51
Chennai	100	70.95	200	92.05	50	32.75	50	32	400	227.75
Guwahati	40	15.5	30	24.25	10	7.75	20	1.7	100	49.2
Hyderabad	150	111.79	260	174.19	50	24.85	50	26.63	510	337.46
Jaipur	75	22.5	75	75	30	0	20	6	200	103.5
Jammu	20	15	20	22.5	15	2.5	20	8	75	48
Kanpur	75	30	70	72.5	30	7.5	50	20	225	130
Kolkata	140	172.47	300	254.01	90	65.45	50	19.69	580	511.62
Lucknow	50	22.5	70	30	10	6.5	20	6	150	65
Mumbai	150	128.25	300	188.46	120	83.33	100	41.8	670	441.84
Nagpur	70	18.88	75	73.75	30	16.87	25	16	200	125.5
New Delhi	125	98.08	300	241.95	60	5.7	40	23.34	525	369.07
Patna	40	9.79	60	25.9	25	10.92	30	5.28	155	51.89
Thiruvananthapuram	40	26	70	44.15	20	14	30	8	160	92.15
Total	1600	974.46	2900	1779.35	800	366.12	700	315.9	6000	3435.83

[English]

Test Projects on Village Energy Security

1895. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified villages for test projects on village energy security throughout the country;

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

(c) the details of test projects undertaken in un-

electrified remote village and hamlets, during the last three years and the current year in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the action plan formulated by the Government to promote such projects in rural areas?

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

(b) The Ministry has identified 79 villages/hamlets for implementation of test projects in 10 States of the country. The State-wise number of test projects identified/undertaken, are given at the enclosed Statement.

(c) During the last three years, 20 test projects, of which 17 test projects (9 in Chhattisgarh, 5 in Maharashtra and 3 in Odisha) during 2008-09 and 3 test projects in Jharkhand during 2009-10 were undertaken in un-electrified remote village and hamlets by the Ministry. During 2010-11 and the current year, no test projects could have been undertaken, as during Mid-Term Appraisal of 11th Five Year Plan carried out by Planning Commission in September, 2009, 'it was decided to concentrate on consolidating the projects already taken up for implementation'. It was also decided that no new test projects will be supported.

(d) No new action plan has been made since the closure of the test projects.

Statement

*State-wise Number of Test Projects identified/
undertaken*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Test Project
1	2	3
1.	Assam	14

1	2	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	15
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Jharkhand	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	9
6.	Maharashtra	10
7.	Odisha	15
8.	Tamil Nadu	4
9.	Uttarakhand	4
10.	West Bengal	3
Total		79

Virology Institutes

1896. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government to study and identify new virus which cause diseases/infections in the country;

(b) the details of virology institutes set up in the country for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up virology institutes in every States including Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) There are two apex laboratories viz. National Centre for Disease Control

(NCDC) at New Delhi and National Institute of Virology under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) at Pune which are handling the outbreaks/epidemics. In view of the limited capacity for diagnosis of viral infections, ICMR has taken new initiatives to strengthen virology laboratories in various parts of the country in phased manner. Under this programme, virology laboratories have been established at Port Blair, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow, Manipal, Thiruvananthapuram, Jaipur, Raipur and Allapuzha (in Kerala).

(c) to (e) 6 more laboratories have been approved for Chandigarh, Ranchi, Patna, Visakhapatnam, Chennai and Jabalpur. The Department of Health Research has also prepared a programme for establishment of a virology network including a virology laboratory in each State.

[Translation]

Medical Colleges

1897. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the existing district hospitals into community medical colleges through public-private participation and also set up medical colleges in hospitals equipped with 300 beds;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the hospitals identified for the purpose, location-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received a number of proposals in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposals approved by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the details of proposals still pending with the Government, the reasons for the pendency and the time these are likely to be approved, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) No. The Central Government has no proposal/scheme to set up medical colleges in all the hospitals equipped with 300 beds. In this regard, it is stated that Medical colleges in the country are established in accordance with the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder and it is for the State Government to decide the need of opening a new medical college in the State.

[English]

Screening Test for Foreign Medical Graduates

1898. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether Indian students who graduate from a medical institution abroad have to qualify mandatory screening test conducted by National Board of Examinations (NBE) for getting provisional or permanent registration with the Medical Council of India (MCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for the same while Regular Medical Practitioners (RMPs) in India are exempted from such test;

(c) the number of the students who appeared in the said Screening test and the number out of them succeeded during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allow foreign medical graduates/overseas Indian doctors/foreign doctors to serve in health care centres across the country without appearing in the Screening test, particularly in view of shortage of medical professionals in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/proposed to make the test more transparent with well defined syllabus and publication of model question papers and correct answers?

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

(b) As per the Screening Test Regulations, 2002, an Indian citizen possessing primarily medical education awarded by any medical institution outside India who is desirous of getting provisional or permanent registration with the Medical Council of India or any State Medical Council on or after 15.3.2002 shall have to qualify a Screening Test. Screening Test has been prescribed to satisfy that citizens of India who obtain medical qualification from universities or medical institutions outside India have acquired adequacy of knowledge and skills as per the norms of MCI and to ensure that such students have secured the standards of medical education in the foreign countries, which are at par with standard of medical education in India.

(c) As per information provided by NBE, the details number of students who appeared in the Screening test and the number out of them succeeded during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	No. of students appeared	No. of students qualified
2008	4211	1326
2009	6170	1044
2010	10115	2680
2011	13270	3576

(d) and (e) Section 14 of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 allows foreign medical graduates/overseas Indian

doctors/foreign doctors to practice without appearing in the Screening Test subject to certain conditions.

[Translation]

Right to Traditional Forest Dwelling Tribals

1899. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted forest dwelling tribals to live in forest areas after the issuance of notification on 1 January, 2008 under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of beneficiaries therefrom, State-wise;

(c) whether the some State Governments have not implemented the said Act properly;

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

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

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

(a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. One of the forest rights recognized under the Act relates to the right to hold and live in the forest land under the individual or common occupation for habitation or for self-cultivation for livelihood by a member or members of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other

traditional forest dwellers. The details of the claims filed for recognition of forest rights and the titles distributed under the Act, State-wise, as on 31st October, 2011, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As per the information available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Act. While the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have established the prescribed structures and procedures, have received a large number of claims and have started distributing the title deeds, other States, because of various reasons, are still to catch up.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations urging them to expedite implementation of the Act. Meetings with the concerned officers of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are conducted to review the implementation of the Act.

Statement

State-wise details of the claims filed and the titles distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(As on 31.10.2011)

Sl. No.	States	Total filed number of claims	Number of titles distributed/ ready of distribution
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479	1,67,797
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	1,31,911	36"267
4.	Bihar	2,343	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068	2,15,443
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,91,559	39,318
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,633	7
9.	Jharkhand	34,936	13,357
10.	Karnataka	1,63,090	6,523
11.	Kerala	37,509	19,455
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,46,659	1,51,672 distributed and 7,301 ready for distribution
13.	Maharashtra	3,39,689	1,04,767
14.	Manipur	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-
17.	Odisha	4,81,210	2,84,579
18.	Rajasthan	64,844	30,325
19.	Sikkim	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781	3,723 ready for distribution (In the State of Tamil Nadu, these titles could not be distributed due to restrictive High Court order).

1	2	3	4
21.	Tripura	1,75,679	1,19,437
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,419	13,923
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278	27,773 distributed and 2,192 ready for distribution
25.	A and N Islands	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
Total		31,49,269	12,30,665 distributed and 13,216 ready for dis- tribution

Hydro Power Projects

1900. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a review commission for examining the issues relating to setting up of various hydro power projects on the rivers originating from the Himalayas including Ganga; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. However, the proposals of hydro power projects are considered for environmental clearances, on case to case basis, as per the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Welfare Schemes of Tribals

1901. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the improvement in the living conditions of tribals after the implementation of various welfare schemes and programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of tribals enrolled and benefited alongwith tangible achievements made under these schemes/programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme/programme-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The main objective of the schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs as well as other Ministries of Government of India is to bring the tribal people into the mainstream through their economic, educational, health and social development, while simultaneously retaining their culture and traditions to suit their own genius. As a result of these schemes, there has been socio-economic development of tribal people.

(c) The Ministry implements Special Area Programmes, Central Sector Schemes and Central Sponsored Schemes. Under Special Area Programmes, Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and grant under Article 275(1) of the constitution are provided to States. The state-wise number of tribals benefited under the schemes of this Ministry during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. The information regarding current year will be available after the financial year end i.e. 31.03.2012.

Statement

State-wise, Scheme-wise and year wise number of beneficiaries availing benefits under various schemes of the Ministry

Sl. No.	State	2008-09 Schemes			2009-10 Schemes			2010-11 Schemes					
		Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization	Vocational Training Centre	Coaching for ST	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization	Vocational Training Centre	Coaching for ST	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organization	Vocational Training Centre	Coaching for ST			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district				Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district				Strengthening Education of ST Girls in low Literacy district
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23046	-	-	12705	11473	-	-	7771	53115	-	-	6265
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72292	-	-	100	72237	-	-	-	88042	-	-	330
3.	Assam	34732	300	-	-	54286	180	-	-	19056	100	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1272	-	-	180	1264	-	160	180	1264	-	-	180
5.	Delhi	0	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	-	-	40	-
6.	Gujarat	33312	30	272	4517	30012	-	-	200	400	-	-	505
7.	Himachal Pradesh	535	-	-	-	1204	-	-	-	235	-	-	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	533	-	-	-	3927	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	79287	-	40	100	72983	-	120	50	251741	-	80	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Karnataka	79903	100	-	-	39852	100	-	-	42252	100	-	-
11.	Kerala	337	-	-	-	85401	-	-	-	2208	-	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12129	100	575	1811	5218	-	310	722	2339	100	160	1587
13.	Maharashtra	800	-	-	-	18105	-	-	142	500	-	40	100
14.	Manipur	2319	-	40	-	1208	-	40	-	7332	-	80	-
15.	Meghalaya	56380	100	-	-	43738	100	-	-	65220	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	100	-	-	-	5650	-	-	-	4656	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	29	160	-	-	139	200	-	-	137	-	-	-
18.	Odisha	77986	-	80	6550	67728	-	40	11449	9049	-	40	5900
19.	Rajasthan	200	-	80	-	200	-	226	632	195	-	40	400
20.	Sikkim	215	-	-	-	695	-	-	-	695	-	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	192	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	100	100	-	-
22.	Tripura	7258	-	40	-	9051	-	40	-	200	-	-	-
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5528	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	420	-	-	-
24.	Uttarakhand	1040	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	412	-	-	-
25.	West Bengal	115845	-	40	-	92579	-	40	-	68517	-	40	-
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
	Total	605270	790	1327	26272	615420	680	1336	21146	618255	400	520	15367

Sl. State No	2008-09 Schemes			2009-10 Schemes			2010-11 Schemes									
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Estab-lishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	Voca-tion Training in Tribal Areas (State Govt.)	Post Matric Scholarship for ST	Upgra-dation of Merit	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Estab-lishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	Voca-tion Training in Tribal Areas (State Govt.)	Post Matric Scholarship for ST	Upgra-dation of Merit	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Estab-lishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	Voca-tion Training in Tribal Areas (State Govt.)	Post Matric Scholarship for ST	Upgra-dation of Merit
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	183974	-	-	-	-	213620	-	-	-	-	287862	168
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Assam	750	-	970	64952	-	-	-	-	70149	-	121	-	500	79744	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	4550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3355	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2050	1250	1100	72160	-	-	-	-	82995	280	-	-	-	93766	Arrear
6.	Goa	-	-	-	595	-	-	-	-	654	-	-	-	-	1500	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	1080	122843	-	4400	-	-	13411	-	-	2400	1300	142521	92
8.	Himachal Pradesh	131	-	-	2271	-	-	-	-	23681	88	-	-	-	2615	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	10077	-	-	-	-	10182	-	-	-	-	10190	-
10.	Jharkhand	600	-	-	25163	30	-	-	-	27712	-	-	-	-	35756	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	69152	-	700	-	-	76069	-	-	-	-	78978	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12. Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	9173	4	-	-	-	10636	-	160	770	-	12210	-
13. Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1000	89223	172	3000	2600	-	105369	-	-	-	1000	106728	-
14. Maharashtra	2375	-	2375	-	-	129384	-	-	-	-	134875	-	-	-	-	160552	-
15. Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	39123	-	-	-	-	42381	-	899	-	-	46619	-
16. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	52985	-	-	-	-	58283	-	-	-	-	64110	-
17. Mizoram	-	-	-	-	500	33758	-	-	-	-	37873	-	-	-	500	39770	-
18. Nagaland	100	-	100	-	-	35606	-	-	-	-	39878	-	-	-	-	41888	-
19. Odisha	1200	15600	1200	15600	-	48802	136	-	-	-	52706	-	6500	-	-	60476	-
20. Rajasthan	1850	-	1850	-	-	176194	32	975	-	-	193813	36	3100	-	-	189495	36
21. Sikkim	-	-	-	-	240	1819	16	-	-	-	2001	16	-	-	-	2206	16
22. Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	4241	-	400	-	-	4241	-	-	-	-	4580	-
23. Tripura	650	-	650	-	400	14892	16	1200	-	-	17828	16	-	1150	-	16744	16
24. Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	8144	-	-	120	-	4990	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Uttarakhand	200	-	200	-	-	15127	-	-	-	-	16639	-	-	405	-	18002	-
26. West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	42524	72	20	-	-	33425	-	200	-	-	45998	-
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	441	-	-	-	-	559	-	-	-	-	658	-
28. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	164	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. The English and Foreign tint (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad UP	420																
31. Veer Narmad South Gujarat Uni., Surat, Gujarat												100					
32. Banaras Hindu Uni. (BHU) Varanasi, U.P.													80				
Total	11248	16850	5290	1257337	478	10695	2720	0	1374,154	348	11248	60251	3300	1546324	329		

Note:

(1) Funds under SCA TSP and grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, is an additive to the State TSP, quantification of deliverable outputs as beneficiaries is not feasible.

(2) Under Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce and Grant-in-aid to STDCCs for MFP Operations, a Central Sector Scheme, Individuals are not direct beneficiaries.

[Translation]

Assistance to Corporation Bank

1902. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDEROA SHUKLA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Corporation Bank has sought financial assistance from the Government to increase its business;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and b) Corporation Bank has submitted its projections of capital requirement for the financial year 2011-12 to enable the bank to maintain Tier I Capital to Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) at a minimum of 8% as on 31.03.2012.

(c) Government is committed to keep the Public Sector Banks adequately capitalised.

[English]

Schemes of NABARD for Rural Poor

1903. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has any scheme to protect the rural poor in their old age;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of rural poor benefited under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) if not, the time by which such scheme is likely to be in operation;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify such rural poor benefited under the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that in the Self Help Group (SHG)-Bank Linkage Programmes for Rural Poor household, the saving portion of the groups can be utilized by the rural poor to meet requirements during old age.

Government of India (GoI) has identified the interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) as the implementing agency for New Pension System (NPS). To encourage the people from the unorganized sector to voluntarily save for their retirement, Government of India had launched the Co-contributory Pension Scheme called "Swavalamban" during 2010-11, whereby the Government of India would contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 in each NPS account opened with a minimum contribution of Rs. 1,000 and maximum contribution of Rs. 12,000 per annum. The Scheme is managed by PFRDA. NABARD has decided to support PFRDA through a grant assistance of Rs. 50 crore towards promotional and developmental activities for enrolment and contribution collection under Swavalamban Scheme.

Reduction in Farmers Debt

1904. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes a special debt relief scheme for small and medium scale farmers whose crops have failed and are unable to repay the agricultural loans;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to reduce farmers debt in plantation sector especially for small and medium scale planters of coffee, tea and condiments;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from the farmers' organisations to reduce the impact

and check the growth of moneylenders by making credit facilities of banks more farmer friendly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government of India implemented Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 which aimed at de-clogging the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers and to entitle these farmers for fresh credit. All agricultural loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks between 01 April, 1997 to 31 March, 2007 to farmers, overdue as on 31 December, 2007 and remaining unpaid upto 28 February, 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief. The Debt Waiver portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2008. The Debt Relief portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2010.

The Government of India has also announced Coffee Debt Relief Package - 2010 for the debt ridden small coffee growers with a total financial implication of Rs.241.33 crore.

The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers through banks. These include:

- (i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their 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. So far 2.9 crore farmers have been provided debt waiver and debt relief to the extent of Rs. 52,898.93 crore under the Scheme.

- (ii) To extend the reach of banking facilities to the rural hinterland, banks have identified approximately 73,000 villages with population of more than 2000 to provide banking facilities by March, 2012. As per reports received from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convener Banks, over 45,000 such villages have been covered.
- (iii) 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 upto 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.

Contamination in Honey

1905. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of the presence of high level of antibiotics and pesticides in well known brands of honey available in the market, as per certain laboratory test;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is taking any steps to ban the sale of said honey and its products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The analytical report of some brands of honey collected from local market by the Central Food Laboratories for the purpose of collecting scientific data to arrive at a decision has revealed presence of antibiotics.

(c) and (d) The standards of honey have been prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011, wherein antibiotics are not allowed in honey. Violation of provisions of food regulations attracts penal action. The State/UT Governments have been advised to exercise strict vigil and take punitive action wherever samples are found adulterated due to antibiotics/contamination.

Rights of Children

1906. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether children's rights are being abused in left wing extremist affected districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect rights of children in those districts;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to implement Bal Bandhu Scheme with the aim to protect rights of children in the areas of civil unrest;

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

(e) the total expenditure under the scheme alongwith funds allocated/released to the State Governments thereunder since inception of the scheme, State-wise; and

(f) the main activities taken up and achievements made under the scheme alongwith number of beneficiaries thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Children's rights are being violated to some extent in left wing extremist affected districts. The naxalities have constituted 'Bal Dastas'/ 'Bal Sangham'/'Bal Manch' etc. as a part of mass mobilization. The CPI (Maoist) are recruiting children from families of poor and backward segments of the society and indoctrinating them under the grab of socio-political education. Also a number of school buildings have been attacked by left wing extremists in these districts.

To bring stability in the lives of children in the areas of civil unrest and to ensure that all their entitlements to protection, health, nutrition, sanitation, education and safety are fulfilled, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is implementing the 'Bal Bandhu Scheme' on pilot basis with support from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF).

The Scheme is being implemented in nine districts of five States. These are Andhra Pradesh (District: Khammam-Cherla Block), Assam (District: Chirang-Sidli Block and District: Kokrajhar: Kochugaon Block), Bihar (Districts: East Champaran - Patahi Block, Rohtas - Rohtas Block, Sheohar -Tariyani Block and Jamui-Khaira Block), Chhattisgarh (District: Dantewada-Sukma Block) and Maharashtra (District: Gadchiroli-Dhanora Block).

(e) The funds under the Bal Bandhu Scheme are not allocated to the State Government. The NCPCR has received a grant from PMNRF for the year 2010-11 amounting to Rs. 1,45,45,000/- out of which an expenditure amounting to Rs.29,44,068/- has been incurred. For the year 2011-12 NCPCR has received Rs.3,17,00,000/- out of which an expenditure amounting to Rs.1,82,19,964/- has been incurred so far.

(f) The main activities taken up, achievements made and number of beneficiaries under the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The main activities and achievements under the Bal Bandhu Scheme till 30th September, 2011 are as under:

Activities	Achievements
Children enrolled in School	7138
Schools made functional	591
Anganwadi Centres made functional	456
Children enrolled in Ashramshalas/ RBC/KGBV	603
Children contacted for support during final exams	7539
Children tracked and restored to families	146
Rallies, marches held	171
Provision of uniforms, text books, fee exemption etc. through State Support/ Schemes and Programs of State	7727
Orientation on Right to Education Act (RTE)	821

Appointment of Child Welfare Officers

1907. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed all the State Governments and Union Territories to appoint child welfare officers in every police station as a follow up of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the implementation of the Supreme Court direction; and

(d) if so, the details of police stations, where such officers have been appointed so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 473 of 2005 in the matter of Sampuma Behura Vs. Union of India and others, has directed Home Departments and the Director Generals of Police of all the States/Union Territories to ensure that at least one police officer in every police station with aptitude is given appropriate training and orientation and designated as Juvenile or Child Welfare Officer, who will handle the juvenile or child in coordination with the police as provided under subsection (2) of Section 63 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). The Hon'ble Court has further directed National Legal Services Authority (NLSA) to issue appropriate guidelines to the State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) for training and orientation of such police officer.

(c) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) review the implementation of JJ Act, including the appointment of Child Welfare Officer from time to time.

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

[Translation]

Cut in Expenditure

1908. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had taken a decision to cut the expenditure of various Ministries by 10 per cent during the last financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government was able to achieve the said target; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. Ministry of Finance had not issued any such instruction in the last financial year 2010.2011.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Audit and Analysis of Expenditure

1909. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to/ received suggestions to analyse public expenditure in all forms and at all levels as per stated Government goals, objectives and policy and procedures;

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

(c) whether the Government has also decided/ agreed in principle with the need for audit of Government social sector expenditure and if so, the final decision taken/ being taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has also decided to conduct a special audit of such cooperative societies where it holds more than 51 per cent share capital in view of large number of complaints regarding embezzlement of funds by the Boards of Directors; and

(e) if so, the details of the findings of the said special audit and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Suggestions are received in Ministries/Departments with respect to public expenditure management from time to

time and appropriate view is taken. However, this information is not maintained at a centralized level.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected from Ministries/ Departments including Comptroller and Auditor General of India and Reserve Bank of India. After receipt of the requisite information, the same will be laid in the Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

Assessment of Inflation Rate

1910. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has projected/assessed to bring down the rates of inflation between 6 to 7 per cent by March, 2012;

(b) if so, the basis of this assessment/projection; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down inflation to more acceptable levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) With demand side pressures moderating, as a consequence of the calibrated withdrawal of the fiscal stimulus and the tightening of credit by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), along with record food grain production this year, overall WPI inflation is likely to decline from December onwards and the current fiscal is likely to end with headline inflation of around 7 per cent.

(c) Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include; import prices reduced to zero on pulses, edible oils (crude), ban on export of 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% to 5% 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 13 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 25 Oct 2011, the repo rate and reverse repo rate have been revised to 8.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.

[English]

Gender Inequality

1911. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has reported on prevailing of gender disparities in India;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the removal of gender disparities completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Global Human Development Report 2011 ranks countries on the basis of the Gender Inequality Index (GII). The GII is a composite measure that reflects gender based disadvantage in three dimensions -

(i) Reproductive health measured by Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Adolescent Fertility Rate; (ii) Empowerment measured by share of Parliamentary seats held by each sex and attainment at secondary and higher education; and (iii) Labour market measured by labour market participation rate. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. India ranks 129 out of the 146 countries in the Global Human Development Report, 2011.

The standard and reasonableness of data used in arriving at the GII may vary from country to country and, therefore, it is not possible to comment on India's relative position in their Report.

The Constitution of India bestows equal rights on both men and women and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc. At the same time, the Constitution allows the State to make affirmative discrimination in favour of women. In the light of the Constitutional mandate the Government has initiated several programmes to improve the status of women in the society.

The vision of the Government is that every woman in the country should be able to develop to her full potential and share the benefits of economic growth and prosperity. In this direction the Government has been implementing a number of programmes and schemes for their socio-economic empowerment. Special legislations have also been put in place to tackle crime against women and eradicate social evils. These initiatives have resulted in an improvement in many development indicators related to women.

The Government had adopted the National Policy for Empowerment of Women on 20th March, 2001 with the objective to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women.

Given the long term nature of issues which impact on women, need was felt to strengthen the processes that promote all-round development of women by focusing on a coordinated approach for implementation of the schemes

of the concerned Ministries/Departments and by creating an enabling environment conducive to social change. With this in view, the Government has set up National Mission for Empowerment of Women on 08.03.2010 which focuses on economic and social empowerment of women and elimination of violence against women, progressively. The objective of the National Mission will be to secure convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments/UT Administrations.

In order to mainstream gender issues across all sectors, gender budgeting by all Ministries/Departments has been emphasized. So far, 56 Ministries/Departments have set up Gender Budget Cells. In Budget 2011-12, 29 Ministries reflected 36 demands for grants totaling Rs 78,251.02 crore in the GB Statement.

The policies and programmes of the Government will continue to strive for socioeconomic empowerment of women.

[Translation]

Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

1912. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortcomings have been pointed out in the provisions of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 regarding the natural habitat of wildlife;

(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 TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) to (c) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 contains provisions relating to (i) determination and notification of "critical wildlife habitats" in the National Parks and Sanctuaries to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of wildlife conservation, (ii) modification or resettlement of the forest rights recognized under the Act in critical wildlife habitats of National Parks and Sanctuaries for the purposes of creating inviolate areas for wildlife conservation, and for (iii) protection of the wildlife, forest and biodiversity and stopping any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the bio-diversity by the holders of any forest right, Gram Sabha and village level institutions in areas where there are holders of any forest right. The Joint Committee of Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Tribal Affairs have raised conceptual and definitional issues regarding Critical Wildlife Habitats which is under process in the Ministry.

Taxes on Petroleum Products

1913. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the taxes imposed per barrel on imported crude oil;

(b) the details regarding the various central taxes/sale taxes per barrel on refined petrol; and

(c) the rate of Value Added Tax imposed by various States on the refined petrol being sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Currently import of crude petroleum oil is fully exempted from customs duties.

(b) Refined petrol currently attracts basic customs duty of 2.5% ad valorem while it attracts excise duty at specific rates per litre as under:

Petrol (unbranded)	Rs.14.35 per litre [Rs. 6.35 Basic Excise duty + Rs. 6 Special Additional Excise Duty +Rs. 2 Additional Excise Duty]
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Petrol (branded) Rs.15.50 per litre [Rs. 7.50 Basic Excise duty + Rs. 6 Special Additional Excise Duty + Rs. 2 Additional Excise Duty]

(c) The rates of Value Added Tax/Sales Tax imposed by the States is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

*State-wise Recoverable Sales Tax/VAT
Rates as on 01.11.2011*

Sl.No	State	VAT rates on Petrol
1	2	3
1.	Punjab	Rs.1000/KL (Cess) + 27.5% VAT +10% Additional Tax on VAT
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	20% MST + Rs. 3000/KL (Employment Cess)
3.	Himachal Pradesh	25%
4.	NCT of Delhi	20%
5.	Haryana	20% VAT+ 5% Additional Tax on VAT
6.	Chandigarh	Rs. 10/KL (Cess)+20% VAT
7.	Assam	27.5%
8.	Chhattisgarh	25%
9.	Odisha	1% Entry Tax+18% VAT
10.	West Bengal	25% Sales Tax+ Rs. 1000/KL (Cess)
11.	Jharkhand	20%
12.	Maharashtra	25% VAT + Rs.1/Ltr. (Additional Surcharge)
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1% Entry Tax + 28.75% VAT

1	2	3
14.	Goa	20%
15.	Tamil Nadu	27%
16.	Kerala	25.42% Sales Tax + 1% Social Security Cess on Sales Tax
17.	Puducherry	15%
18.	Rajasthan	28% VAT+ Rs.500/KL (Cess)
19.	Gujarat	23% VAT+ 2% Cess on Town Rate + VAT
20.	Uttar Pradesh	26.55%
21.	Bihar	24.50%
22.	Uttarakhand	25% VAT - Rs.0.78/Ltr. (VAT Rebate)
23.	Karnataka	5% Entry Tax + 25% Sales Tax
24.	Andhra Pradesh	33%
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	20%
26.	Mizoram	20%
27.	Nagaland	20%+5% surcharge
28.	Sikkim	15%+Cess Rs.3000/KL+Rs.20/KL for Sikkim Cons. Welfare Fund
29.	Manipur	20%
30.	Meghalaya	20%+2% surcharge
31.	Tripura	20%
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20%
34.	Daman and Diu	20%
35.	Lakshadweep	NIL

*w.e.f. 01.09.11.

[English]

Credit to Farmers

1914. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 40% farmers of the country are getting the benefits of the institutional loan facilities and the rest are raising loans from the private moneylenders at an exorbitant rates of interest;

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

(c) whether the debt burden on farmers have increased to such an extent that they have been forced to commit suicides;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to cover all the farmers under institutional financing and to reduce their debt burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) During the year 2010-11, against the target of Rs.3,75,000 crore as flow of credit to agriculture, the achievement was Rs.4,46,779 crore. In the year 2010-11, 5.49 crore farm accounts have been financed through Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. There has been an increase of 67.30 lakh farm accounts in the year 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10.

The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers through banks. These include:

(i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available

to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans up to Rs 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self- declaration from the borrower.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs 1,00,000.

(v) To extend the reach of banking facilities to the rural hinterland, banks have identified approximately 73,000 villages with population of more than 2000 to provide banking facilities by March, 2012. As per reports received from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convener Banks, over 45,000 such villages have been covered.

(vi) 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 upto 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.

Research on Vector-Borne Diseases

1915. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether sufficient quantity of drugs and vaccines are available to control and treat vector-borne diseases including Japanese Encephalitis in the country;

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

(c) the details of research projects undertaken to study the prevalence of these diseases and develop drugs/vaccines to curb them in the country;

(d) the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose, project-wise; and

(e) the details of achievements made as a result thereof indicating the present status of vaccine/drug development *vis-a-vis* vector-borne diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes sufficient drugs are available for Vector Borne Diseases like Malaria, Kala-azar and Filariasis. The details of availability of stocks are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

There are no specific drugs for treatment of Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis. Sufficient quantity of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine is available for

immunization of children to prevent JE. During 2011-12, 90 lakh JE vaccine doses have been procured to vaccinate 67 lakh children.

(c) to (e) The Ministry carries out research on vector borne diseases mainly as intramural research activities through its disease specific institutes under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in the area of Vector Borne Diseases namely National Institute of Malaria, New Delhi, Vector Control Research Centre, Puducherry and Rajendra Memorial Research Institute at Patna. The outcome of various research activities are detailed in enclosed Statement-II.

The actual expenditure in respect of research institute for last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of availability of Stocks of Drugs for treatment of Vector Borne Diseases

MALARIA

1. Chloroquine Tablets	701.8 Lakhs
2. Primaquine (2.5 mg) Tablets	13.38 Lakhs
3. Primaquine (7.5 mg) Tablets	42.88 Lakhs
4. Quinine Sulphate Tablets	2.69 Lakhs
5. Quinine Injection	0.42 Lakhs
6. ACT for Malaria	3.28 Lakhs doses for all age groups

KALA-AZAR

1. Miltefosine Capsule (50 mg)	3.75 Lakhs
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FILARIA

1. DEC Tablets	370 Lakhs
2. Albendazole Tablets	525 Lakhs

Statement-I

The outcome of various research activities to control spread of vector borne diseases by the Research Institutes under Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)

1. General

- i. Outbreak investigations of malaria, Japanese Encephalitis and dengue are carried out in Puducherry, Odisha, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and information are provided to the respective State Health Departments for immediate and long term control and preventive measures
- ii. Demonstration of Integrated Vector Management to prevent Aedes borne arbovirus diseases in Kerala-dengue and Chikungunya
- iii. Studies on vector mapping and drug sensitivity of *P.falciparum* in persistent malaria transmission areas in Odisha for planning effective preventive measures.
- iv. In addition, technical support is provided to the State Programme in terms of training the public health personnel and strengthening diagnostic facilities.

2. Malaria**2.1. Operational research**

- i. Introduction of Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) in National programme. Based on the evaluation studies of the Centre, the bivalent kits for the diagnosis of *P.falciparum* and *P. vivax* were introduced into the National Program for rapid diagnosis.
- ii. Regulation of ban of marketing of artemisinin monotherapy in India.
- iii. Insecticide resistance against malaria vectors has been studied at 46 sites in the country.

- iv. Temephos and fenthion (both, larvicides) for vector control in different areas were re-evaluated and consequently fenthion has been withdrawn from the vector control program due to development of resistance.
- v. Mosquito repellent cream (Advanced Odomos), insecticide incorporated plastic sheetings (Zerofly) and long lasting insecticidal nets (Olyset net, Permanet 2, interceptor, Icon Life and Duranet), residual insecticides (Lambdacyhalothrin 10% CS) and larvicides (diflubenzuron, pirimiphos methyl (Acetellic 50 EC) and Novaluron 10% EC) were evaluated in different regions/eco-climatic zones in India. Olyset and Permanet have been introduced in the vector control program for personal protection at national level.
- vi. Evaluation of Biodart (an aqueous indigenous strain of Bti) and Pyriproxifen was undertaken in multi-centric mode which proved very effective for larvae control.
- vii. Larvivorous fish based malaria control has shown a great impact on the malaria and JE incidence in Karnataka. Currently, the Government of Karnataka is implementing this strategy for the entire state with the technical guidance from NIMR.
- viii. Operational feasibility, social acceptance and sustainability of an indigenous larvivorous fish, *Aphanius dispar* for malaria control under the vector-borne disease control programme was demonstrated in semi-arid area of Kutchh, Gujarat. Based on the aforesaid trial of *Aphanius dispar* and other larvivorous fishes, scaling-up of the use of larvivorous fishes and capacity strengthening have been initiated in 2008 in collaboration with the State Health Department, Gujarat.

- ix. Field evaluation of biolarvicides (TACBIO) for mosquito larval control in urban area has been completed.
- x. Technical support to National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is a regular activity of the field stations. They provide feedback on programme implementation through monitoring and evaluation in high risk malaria districts, monitor indoor residual spray activities, carried out in depth review of malaria in Odisha and independent assessment of new tools such as rapid diagnostic kits, provide support in the insecticide treatment of community and owned nets etc. The field stations also organize health camps, orientation and refreshed trainings for medical practitioners and health workers in the states.
- xi. Three product patents on (i) antimalarial activity of fractions isolated from *Artemisininroxburghiana*, (ii) insecticidal activity of essential oil of *Psoraleacorylifolia* against mosquitoes and (iii) an immunodiagnostic reagent for the detection of *P.vivax* antigen: Ref. IPO 1699 [Application No.1606/DEL/2008] have been filed for consideration.
- xii. Introduction of Artemisinin Based Combination Therapy (ACTs) in National Drug Policy for malaria based was based on molecular and epidemiological surveys of chloroquine-resistant malaria parasites carried out by NIMR.

2.2 Clinical Research

- i. In 180 microscopically diagnosed malaria cases collected randomly from six. States covering nearly all malaria-endemic regions of India, by PCR assay followed by DNA sequencing, on an average of 46% mixed parasite infections due to *P.falciparum* and

P.vivax were found, which were otherwise been omitted by microscopy.

- ii. Studies on drug resistance in malaria parasites in India including in vitro and clinical studies have been conducted. The data corroborate the results from therapeutic efficacy studies conducted from time to time.
- iii. Efficacy trials for alternative regimens of different drugs including ACTs for *P.falciparum* were widely conducted.
- iv. Evaluation of treatment practices to know the extent of irrational use of antimalarials has been done which led to phasing out of artemisinin monotherapy from the country.
- v. A robust pipeline of antimalarials was developed based on the studies carried out by NIMR scientists. While one ACT (Artesunate+Amodiaquine) was registered, the phase III trials on the combination therapies of Dihydroartemisinin + Piperaquine, Artesunate+Mefloquine and Pyronaridine+Artesunate were also conducted.
- vi. Pharmacovigilance programme for antimalarials has been launched.
- vii. Evaluation and quality assurance of RDTs for malaria has been launched. The project would ensure the quality of laboratory diagnosis of malaria by using rapid diagnostic tests.
- viii. Assessment of malaria treatment practices in public and private health sectors was undertaken to provide base to revise the National Drug Policy.
- ix. Studies on development of a field site for malaria vaccine trials were completed at Rourkela (Odisha), and Jabalpur is also being prepared as another site for field testing of malaria vaccine.

- x. Malaria clinics provided free diagnosis and treatment facilities to the public and on an average about 15,000 patients are screened every year for malaria.

3. Kala-azar

- i. GSK sponsored Phase II clinical trial of oral Sitamaquine in VL patients in hospitalization set up revealed that Sitamaquine is a safe and efficacious anti Kala-azar drug.
- ii. Clinical trial to assess the safety and efficacy of injectable Paromomycin, sponsored by iOWH and WHI/TDR showed 95% efficacy rate with no major side effects. This drug may be the drug of choice to treat SAG unresponsive cases and VL cases coinfecting with other diseases like T.B. and HIV.
- iii. WHO/TDR sponsored clinical trial of oral Miltefosine in PKDL patients with longer duration of doses (8 and 12 weeks) revealed 12 weeks treatment is better than 8 weeks.
- iv. Combination therapy using Miltefosine and Ambisome, Paromomycin and Ambisome was found a better alternative in reduced duration of treatment.

4. Filariasis

- i. In a large scale trial, co-administration of albendazole and DEC was shown operationally feasible, safe for community use and has an edge over DEC alone in terms of reducing new infections of lymphatic filariasis. These findings have been accepted and implemented by the National Programme.
- ii. DEC fortified salt has been demonstrated to be a potential supplementary strategy to MDA of annual single dose DEC for the elimination of persistent foci of lymphatic filariasis.
- iii. Using a GIS based geo-environmental risk model, a filariasis transmission risk map for

India was created. This risk map is found to be useful in identifying risk areas hitherto unsurveyed. It will be of immense use for implementing intervention under the National LF Elimination Programme.

- iv. Risk analysis was made in the Chikungunya infected areas in the rubber plantation belt of Kerala and based on the problem definition an action plan was prepared jointly with the Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII) for the implementation of IVM for prevention and control of dengue/Chikungunya vectors for organized and un-organized sectors of rubber plantations in Kottayam district. Accordingly, the 'source reduction' by community is given due importance with supplementary intervention tools.

Statement-III

Actual expenditure in respect of research institute for last three years*

(Rs. in lakh)

Institute	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
National Institute of Malaria Research, Delhi	2857.21	1487.77	988.48
Vector Control Research Centre, Puducherry	553.7	495.25	781.97
Rajendra Memorial Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna	1944.74	1456.99	638.83

*The expenditures also include Salary, Equipments, capital works, travel etc.

[Translation]

Protection of Child Rights

1916. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed the performance of State Governments with respect to welfare measures adopted by them for protection of child rights;

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

(c) whether the deficiencies in the implementation of schemes/projects, for the protection of children, brought to the notice of concerned State/Union Territory; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken by the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The sectoral performance of State Governments on welfare measures for the protection of children's rights to survival, growth, development and protection is assessed periodically through surveys, evaluation studies, and reviews, etc. such as National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) by different Ministries of the Union Government.

Specifically in regard to child protection, the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation/reintegration of children in difficult circumstances as well as vulnerable children. The implementation of ICPS by State Governments is reviewed from time to time through regular meetings and visits to the States. Deficiencies noticed, if any, such as lack of adequate child care facilities, quality of care etc., are conveyed to the State Government for corrective action such as improvement/addition to infrastructure, training of

personnel etc. The action taken by the State Government is also reviewed by an inter-ministerial Project Approval Board constituted for appraisal and approval of financial proposal submitted by the States for release of grants under the Scheme.

[English]

Bachat Lamp Yojana

1917. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) distributed under the Bachat Lamp Yojana during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has estimated the quantum of energy saved after the introduction of the scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to exchange CFLs with incandescent bulbs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Number of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) distributed under Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) during the last 3 Years State/ UT wise is as below:

Sl. No	Name of the State	Name of the Distribution Company	CFLs distributed (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL)	6.7
2	Haryana	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVN)	4.5

1	2	3	4
3	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB)	3.6
4	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board	126.1
5	Maharashtra	Pune DISCOM	4.8
Sub-Total CFLs distributed:			145.7

No. of CFLs distributed in the current year State/UT wise as below:

Sl. No	Name of the State	Name of the Distribution Company	CFLs distributed (in Lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Central Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited	4.30
2	Karnataka	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company	37.01
Sub-Total CFLs distributed:			41.31

(b) and (c) 4 Yes, Madam. Following are the Details of Energy Savings, State/UT wise:

Verified Energy Savings till 31st March, 2011:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Distribution Company	Energy Savings in MWh/Year
1	Andhra Pradesh	Eastern Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APEPDCL)	10860.00
2	Haryana	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVN)	7300.00
3	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB)	5840.00
4	Kerala	Kerala State Electricity Board	1091350.00
5	Maharashtra	Pune DISCOM	47086.23
Sub-Total:			1162436.23

Unverified Energy Savings from 1st April, 2011 onwards:

Sl. No	Name of the State	Name of the Distribution Company	Energy Savings in MWh/Year
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore Electricity Supply Company	367944.4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Central Power Distribution Company of Andhra Pradesh Limited	38508.69
Sub-Total:			406453.09

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY) is a scheme developed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power, Government of India to promote energy efficient lighting in the domestic sector of India. Under the BLY scheme, long-life CFLs are distributed by CFLs suppliers to grid-connected residential households in co-ordination with State Electricity Distribution Companies in exchange for an incandescent lamp (ICL) and Rs.15. Under this scheme 40W, 60W and 100W ICLs are being replaced with CFLs of 9-10W, 12-14W and 20-23W respectively.

[Translation]

Transformers Installed under RGGVY

1918. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether 16 KVA, 25 KVA and 40 KVA transformers are installed under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the State including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of transformers installed under the RGGVY have been burnt out;

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

(e) whether the State Government of Bihar has submitted any detailed plan/proposal regarding replace-

ment of the burnt transformers and installation of higher/capacity transformers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the number and size of the transformers is based on the number of connections and load of such connection and also the spread of households. Under RGGVY, High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS) has been adopted wherein HT (11 kV) line is extended close to load resulting in higher HT (11 kV)/LT (220 V) ratio and a number of small capacity transformers are installed instead of one big capacity transformer. HVDS is adopted to reduce T&D losses and power theft.

(c) and (d) Sporadic incidents of burning of transformers have been reported mainly from the States of Bihar and Jharkhand. This matter was enquired and on the basis of study carried out it was found that the main reasons for burning of transformers are:

(a) Un-balanced load,

(b) Over loading due to un-authorized connections or drawl of more power than sanctioned load.

Once the villages are electrified under RGGVY and handed over to State Power Utilities (SPUs), 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, if required.

(e) and (f) No proposal for replacement of burnt transformers by higher sized/capacity transformers has been received from the Government of Bihar.

[English]

Bank Branches in Rural Areas

1919. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed the scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) to open a certain proportion of branches and also install Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in the unbanked rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and implementation status of the instruction, State/UT-wise by each SCBs including Punjab National Bank and Union Bank of India;

(c) whether an assessment of the inconveniences caused to the customers due to lesser number of branches and ATMs of the said banks in rural areas has been made by the Government/RBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in their Branch Authorization Policy for opening of Branches in unbanked rural centres, has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, they should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked Rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres. There is distinct thrust in the extant Branch Authorization Policy on opening more branches in rural and under banked areas. As per the extant guidelines, Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) have been given general permission to install off-site ATMs/Mobile ATMs at the location of their choice without the prior permission of RBI, subject to reporting. Banks are opening Branches/ATMs on an ongoing basis to provide convenience services to their customers. Number of branches proposed to be opened by banks as mentioned in the Statement in unbanked rural areas is enclosed.

Statement

Number of branches proposed to be opened in unbanked Rural areas after implementation of RBI instructions dated 15.7.2011

Sl. No.	Bank	Number of branches
1.	State Bank of Patiala	14
2.	Corporation Bank	67
3.	Indian Bank	25
4.	Punjab national Bank	201
5.	Union Bank of India	114

Source: RBI

Requirement of a Foreign Investor

1920. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) or foreign nationals have to obtain a Permanent Account Number (PAN) and separately meet Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements prescribed by the market regulator before investing in shares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently relaxed norms for foreign nationals and FIIs to obtain PAN that could also double as KYC compliance for any investment they make in Indian stocks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) are required to obtain Permanent Account Number (PAN) to transact in Indian securities market. Further, as per the requirements prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the market intermediaries are required to undertake KYC/Customer Due Diligence for all clients - whether Indian nationals or foreign nationals.

(c) and (d) Government has permitted Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs) which also include foreign individuals, to invest, subject to certain conditions, in Mutual funds (MFs) schemes. In order to facilitate QFIs, FIIs etc. to meet tax and KYC requirements, Government has notified a new Form 49AA for obtaining PAN. The details of relevant notification and PAN Form 49AA are available at:

http://law.incometaxindia.gov.in/DITTaxmann/IncomeTaxRules/pdf/Not58_2011.pdf

<http://law.incometaxindia.gov.in/DITTaxmann/IncomeTaxRules/pdf/itr62form49aa.pdf>

Opening of Hospitals

1921. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI PREMDAS:

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

(a) the number of Government Hospitals functioning at present in the country, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra;

(b) the criteria/norms laid down for opening of Private/Government hospitals in the country;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to open new Government hospitals in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith funds allocated and spent thereon during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to augment infrastructure in the Government Hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of number of government hospitals (including CHCs) available in the country including Maharashtra, as per the National Health Profile - 2010 published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (e) Health being a state subject, it is for the concerned state government to lay down criteria/norms for opening of Private/Government hospitals according to their need/priorities within the available resources with them. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing financial assistance through various schemes to augment the infrastructure in Government Hospitals. Central Government has decided on setting up of six AIIMS like institutions and upgradation of 13 existing Government medical colleges in the first phase; and setting up of two

more AIIMS like institutions and upgradation of 6 more medical colleges in the second phase under the Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) with the aim to correct regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary health care services and to also augment facilities for quality medical education in the country. The details of funds released under PMSSY projects is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of Government Hospitals in Rural and Urban areas (Including CHCs) in India

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of Government Hospitals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	475
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	161
3.	Assam	153
4.	Bihar	1717
5.	Chhattisgarh	218
6.	Goa	20
7.	Gujarat	373
8.	Haryana	154
9.	Himachal Pradesh	142
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92
11.	Jharkhand	500
12.	Karnataka	919
13.	Kerala	386

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	457
15.	Maharashtra	1772
16.	Manipur	31
17.	Meghalaya	39
18.	Mizoram	25
19.	Nagaland	48
20.	Odisha	1709
21.	Punjab	231
22.	Rajasthan	475
23.	Sikkim	33
24.	Tamil Nadu	581
25.	Tripura	32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	861
27.	Uttarakhand	695
28.	West Bengal	294
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8
30.	Chandigarh	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
32.	Daman and Diu	4
33.	Delhi	130
34.	Lakshadweep	5
35.	Puducherry	14
Total		12760

Statement-II*Details of funds released under PMSSY projects***I. Setting up of Six AIIMS-like institutions**

Sl.No.	State	Name of Site	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	total
1	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal		0.26	4.14	89.71	56.98	151.09
2	Odisha	Bhubaneswar		19.93	-	38.35	45.66	103.94
3	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	4.73	16	9.84	59.48	57.06	147.11
4	Bihar	Patna		8.04	12.85	118.26	75.8	214.95
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur		12.07	18.33	77.04	38.39	145.83
6	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh		15.52	36.59	86.85	51.82	190.78
Total year-wise			4.73	71.82	81.75	469.69	325.71	953.7

II. Upgradation of medical college institutions

Sl.No.	State	Name of institution	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1st phase								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad	8.23	30.00	36.00	8.09		82.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		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	2661	11.65	19.29		64.86
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Medical College, Jammu	6.31	27.56	38.32	22.59	12.16	106.94
		Govt. Medical College, Srinagar	4.93	28.30	28.45	5.65	18.83	86.16
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi	1.00	8.72	37.25	12.46	14.92	74.35
5.	Karnataka	Govt. Medical College, Bangalore	5.19	35.02	42.08	4.86	3.64	90.79
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	5.61	89.19
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	4.58	51.38	19.96	2.60		78.52
		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	0.25	24.47	32.12	12.30	23.94	93.08
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, Amritsar		42.83			42.83	
		Total year-wise	69.99	398.55	394.33	160.02	81.33	1104.22

Gender Inequality

1922. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Report 2011 India ranks 129 out of 146 countries on the Gender Inequality Index;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to address the issues during the remaining period of 11th Plan period and the ensuing Twelfth Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Report 2011, India ranks 129 out of 146 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (GII).

GII is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: (i) Reproductive Health measured by Maternal Mortality Ratio and Adolescent Fertility, (ii) Empowerment measured by share of Parliamentary seats held by each sex and attainment at secondary and higher education and (iii) Labour market measured by labour force participation rate.

The standard and reasonableness of data used in arriving at the GII may vary from country to country and, therefore, it is not possible to comment on India's relative position in their Report.

(c) and (d) The vision of the Government is that every woman in the country should be able to develop to her full potential and share the benefits of economic growth and prosperity. In this direction the Government has been implementing a number of programmes and schemes for their socio-economic empowerment and for providing reproductive health services, ensuring higher level of

education, labour welfare measures etc. Special legislations have also been put in place to tackle crime against women, eradicate social evils, labour welfare etc.

With the objective to secure convergence of schemes/programmes run for the development of women by different Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments/UT Administrations, the Government has set up National Mission for Empowerment of Women in March, 2010.

Suicide Cases

1923. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether there is high tendency of suicide due to behavioural and mental health problems in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to arrest the trend by providing counselling and behavioural therapy to people suffering from these symptoms and the achievements made as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to augment the number of trained psychiatrists and incorporate new strategy in mental health programme in order to deal with the rising number of suicide cases in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The causes of suicides have their origin in the social, economic, cultural psychological and health status of an individual. Suicide is multifactorial, cumulative and progressive in nature. Among the major mental health problems, depression, schizophrenia, alcohol in self or spouse, affective disorders, drug dependence, adjustment disorders and mood and personality problems have been identified among those with contemplated and attempted suicides.

As per "ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES IN INDIA - 2010" Report of the National Crime Records Bureau, 1,34,599 persons in the country lost their lives by committing suicide during the year 2010 indicating an increase of 5.9% over the previous year's figure of 1,27,151. Up to 90% of the individuals who died by suicide evidenced some form of mental disorder, particularly depression, substance abuse, schizophrenia etc.

(c) The District Mental Health Programme is currently under implementation in 123 Districts of the country with added components of suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counselling in schools and colleges. As a result of the policy of Government to tackle mental illness in the country, there has been better awareness leading to a significant change in the attitude of people and care takers towards mental illness.

(d) and (e) The Manpower Development Schemes under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) have been approved by the Government with a total budget outlay of Rs. 408.011 crores for the 11th Five Year Plan.

Centres of Excellence in the field of mental health are being established by upgrading and strengthening identified existing mental health hospitals/institutes with a support of upto Rs. 30 crore per centre. The support includes capital work (Academic block, Library, Hostel, Lab., Supportive departments, Lecture theatres etc.), equipments and furnishing, support for faculty induction and retention for the plan period.

Further, to provide an impetus for development of Manpower in Mental Health, Govt. Medical Colleges, Govt. General Hospitals/State run Mental Health Institutes are being supported for starting PG courses or increasing the intake capacity for PG training in Mental Health with support of upto Rs. 51 lakh to Rs. 1 crore per PG Department.

Naming of Girl Child

1924. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the abominable social practice of naming a girl child as Nakusha (Unwanted) is still followed in certain rural areas of Maharashtra despite massive awareness campaigns being launched by the Government;

(b) if so, whether similar derogatory names like Dagadi and Dhondi are also being given to unwanted girl child in Maharashtra;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government and the State Government to combat such evil practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from Government of Maharashtra and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Sale of Indian Goods through Duty Free Shops

1925. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to provide parity to Indian products with foreign made products for sale through duty free shops; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) At present, specified Indian products are exempted from the duty of excise under Notification No.145/89-CE dated 19.05.1989, as amended, when brought for sale into duty free shops in arrival halls at the customs airport from the factories of their manufacture situated in India, in foreign currency, to passengers arriving from abroad, subject to following the conditions laid down in the said notification.

The details of specified products permitted to be so cleared are given in the Statement enclosed.

The issue of amending the existing provision to provide greater parity to the indigenously manufactured items for being sold through duty free shops is being considered by the Government.

Statement

Details of specified products permitted to be cleared

Sl. No.	Sub-heading No.	Goods
1.	8519.00	Turntables (record decks), record-player, cassette-player and other sound apparatus, not incorporating a sound receding device
2.	8520.00	Magnetic tape recorders and other sound recording apparatus, whether or not incorporating device
3.	8521.00	Video recording or reproducing apparatus
4.	8523.12	Unrecorded Audio cassettes
5.	8523.14	Unrecorded Video cassettes
6.	8524.22	Recorded Audio cassettes
7.	8524.24	Recorded Video cassettes
8.	8527.00	Reception apparatus for radio broadcasting, whether or not combined, in the same housing, with sound recording or reproducing apparatus or a clock
9.	8528.00	Television receives (including video monitors and video projectors) whether or not combined, in the same housing, with radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus

Study on Ouster of Small Mine Owners

1926. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has instituted a study to find out the impact and number of people to be affected by the proposed ouster of all small mine owners in the country by the year 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the study is likely to be completed and a report submitted in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government also proposes a financial and rehabilitation package for the potential ousters in 2012; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked for the purpose and estimated for its disbursal in 2012-13, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) No, Madam. There is no such study proposed by the Government as there is no proposal for ouster of small mine owners by the year 2012.

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

Allocation of Funds under NRHM

1927. SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) the total amount of funds including special grants allocated/utilised by the State Governments under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and other health schemes and programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether cases of irregularities and misappropriation of funds allocated under the NRHM have been reported from various States including Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the names of these States conducting/proposed to conduct investigation in the irregularities/misappropriation committed under NRHM as on date;

(e) whether certain States are not able to fully utilise the funds allocated under the NRHM;

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

(g) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken so that funds are properly utilised and irregularities curbed ab-initio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Statements-I to V showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission and other Health Schemes and Programmes to States/UTs for the Financial Years 2008-09 to 2011-12 are enclosed.

(b) and (c) Central teams are sent from time to time to review the utilization of funds in the States. A Central team reviewed fund management under the Mission in Uttar Pradesh during May, 2011 and the major findings are outlined below:

- (i) Irregularity in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.
- (ii) Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was

mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.

(iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.

(v) Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

The report and the observations of the Central team were sent to the State Government for necessary remedial action and for further investigations.

(d) The CBI has started a preliminary enquiry in NRHM, Uttar Pradesh.

(e) and (f) As evident from the annexed statement, the States have been able to utilize most of the funds during this period. The pace of utilization was slow during the initial years of the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) but improved thereafter. The unspent balances of the funds are carried forward to the next Financial Year and utilized to implement the approved activities. As the absorptive capacities have improved in the States, utilization of funds has shown a commensurate increase.

(g) The Government through periodic visits by teams from Programme Divisions, Annual Common Review and Joint Review Missions, quarterly reporting of expenditure through Financial Management Reports and regular statutory and concurrent audits monitors the implementation of the Mission.

In order to facilitate better oversight by States implementing the Mission, the Government has also issued advisories, rolled out handbooks and training modules for better financial Management and is implementing e-banking in 13 States with a view to strengthening the systems under the Mission.

Statement-I

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	18.65	22.64	4.33	4.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	673.31	931.81	392.74	172.46
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	80.79	56.02	33.93	21.14
4.	Assam	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	945.55	851.35	357.87	268.73
5.	Bihar	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1434.84	1122.10	522.65	296.96
6.	Chandigarh	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.68	11.72	0.94	3.63
7.	Chhattisgarh	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	307.92	392.54	166.99	122.32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.76	5.92	2.67	2.37
9.	Daman and Diu	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.97	4.98	0.60	1.86
10.	Delhi	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.04	14527	11.88	30.77
11.	Goa	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	19.08	20.47	11.68	11.57
12.	Gujarat	414.07	342.81	495.43	464.90	500.55	634.27	526.69	556.79	757.88	600.61	518.40	193.59

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Haryana	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	274.62	233.52	196.43	100.79		
14. Himachal Pradesh	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.79	123.89	73.92	51.52		
15. Jammu and Kashmir	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.94	130.34	155.59	15387	173.80	209.69	175.54	173.48	78.75		
16. Jharkhand	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	348.50	458.88	220.21	121.41		
17. Karnataka	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	752.31	612.69	518.42	208.53		
18. Kerala	253.61	222.88	331.20	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	420.48	345.37	340.36	119.41		
19. Lakshadweep	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.53	3.99	0.55	1.50		
20. Madhya Pradesh	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	956.56	870.83	404.53	361.12		
21. Maharashtra	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1229.62	1078.51	939.93	372.63		
22. Manipur	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	73.76	88.49	17.78	27.19		
23. Meghalaya	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	86.34	94.25	20.38	27.51		
24. Mizoram	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	74.07	63.46	32.29	18.57		
25. Nagaland	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	63.08	37.64		
26. Odisha	392.88	388.05	334.05	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	662.39	568.53	448.66	208.85		
27. Puducherry	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	10.94	6.78		
28. Punjab	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	335.95	276.56	252.14	114.78		
29. Rajasthan	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1164.51	824.17	452.65	430.57		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30.	Sikkim	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.37	34.01	24.12	10.41
31.	Tamil Nadu	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	828.36	765.42	529.15	448.46
32.	Tripura	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	106.12	117.46	12.82	37.25
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	875.71	840.84
34.	Uttarakhand	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	203.21	169.95	140.11	88.15
35.	West Bengal	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	950.75	870.31	445.23	295.04
Grand Total		10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16018.91	14263.72	8217.60	5137.68

Note:

Expenditure for the F.Ys. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011) are provisional.

Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 upto 15.11.2011.

The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Statement-II*Allocation and Expenditure of funds under National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO)
(2008-09 to 2011-12)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Exp	Allocation	Exp	Allocation	Exp	Allocation	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh SACS	5472.02	5516.17	8243.16	7058.19	9049.52	6307.74	8722.93	4539.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh SACS	706.84	712.02	816.31	685.21	929.26	862.92	794.34	364.53
3.	Assam SACS	1912.37	1409.32	1794.83	1447.57	1935.51	1562.44	1974.84	764.33
4.	Bihar SACS	2179.46	1019.93	2174.73	1126.26	2492.33	1891.99	2552.66	1018.27
5.	Chhattisgarh SACS	1106.37	425.78	1195.93	788.51	1708.16	1127.37	1823.30	487.18
6.	Goa SACS	624.72	401.85	650.23	535.81	777.46	517.51	621.91	221.05
7.(a)	Gujarat SACS	3559.86	3172.17	4593.00	3722.54	4994.99	4162.33	5310.94	1707.02
	(b) Ahmedabad MCACS	427.72	319.35	367.33	288.90	563.55	385.02	721.67	2.80
8.	Haryana SACS	1099.08	634.08	1745.94	912.30	1742.80	1370.36	1874.65	730.11
8.	Himachal Pradesh SACS	869.35	615.40	1125.27	881.66	1136.99	1036.95	1316.66	413.59
10.	Jammu and Kashmir SACS	655.37	277.73	677.60	257.09	680.96	243.76	811.85	130.13
11..	Jharkhand SACS	1119.73	1228.83	2000.30	466.58	1754.17	1040.50	1882.54	545.69
12.	Karnataka SACS	6458.03	2641.20	3056.51	2069.46	6040.84	4492.40	6893.59	3413.25
13..	Kerala SACS	2341.68	2153.47	2500.02	2169.92	3183.55	2954.92	3243.17	1255.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh SACS	2458.36	1257.22	3341.73	2040.36	3679.63	1928.85	3819.50	1206.20
15.(a)	Maharashtra SACS	5756.84	4319.95	3452.12	4484.84	7976.57	6020.92	7399.55	3834.50
	(b) Mumbai MCACS	1810.06	1579.11	2163.16	1696.63	2328.38	1837.31	2290.52	923.16
16.	Manipur SACS	2740.07	2558.15	2281.98	1579.34	2491.69	1927.88	1722.06	725.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Meghalaya SACS	475.91	186.79	459.53	269.95	494.69	409.84	503.93	154.27
18.	Mizoram SACS	1353.27	1454.45	1331.25	1224.75	1719.02	1497.00	1438.95	620.13
19.	Nagaland SACS	1895.13	1664.07	1938.71	1729.50	2134.13	1782.02	2050.68	712.79
20.	Odisha SACS	2188.28	1536.00	2353.38	1473.61	2867.59	2445.71	3050.41	952.50
21.	Punjab SACS	1341.85	724.98	1815.12	1070.96	2163.50	1825.91	2546.86	974.63
22.	Rajasthan SACS	2087.19	914.44	2618.60	1869.59	3298.70	2637.94	2968.14	1283.16
23.	Sikkim SACS	347.34	320.74	415.62	363.66	523.65	500.45	501.77	199.23
24.(a)	Tamil Nadu SACS	4550.40	8490.54	7193.00	3262.32	8006.02	7960.39	7781.00	4211.28
	(b) Chennai MCACS	652.49	337.53	594.67	169.51	183.91	218.12	226.41	67.02
25.	Tripura SACS	569.48	554.98	724.52	621.46	746.41	640.50	743.87	223.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh SACS	3791.85	2514.23	3602.89	2684.70	4067.19	3254.14	4457.42	1572.58
27.	Uttarakhand SACS	762.61	663.02	1048.55	840.22	1215.40	1038.48	1321.49	553.41
28.	West Bengal SACS	3630.54	4437.88	4427.18	3327.78	4760.34	3616.79	4678.84	1553.89
Total		64944.29	54041.38	70703.19	51119.19	85646.92	67498.47	86046.44	35360.26
UTs									
1.	Delhi SACS	2524.80	1788.07	2669.70	1911.57	3535.44	2832.58	3461.51	1474.09
2.	Puducherry SACS	358.84	216.43	345.82	243.58	386.98	299.09	368.48	132.92
3.	Andaman and Nicobar SACS	186.14	97.94	158.69	118.03	184.60	113.78	170.31	60.89
4.	Chandigarh SACS	386.02	306.81	205.35	280.94	626.34	596.65	502.41	256.38
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	119.25	88.56	136.00	103.34	149.11	110.00	139.07	19.26
6.	Daman and Diu SACS	111.54	121.43	167.24	100.35	231.19	114.45	189.93	35.86
7.	Lakshadweep SACS	34.86	26.25	35.89	29.01	39.63	12.42	39.63	9.52
Total UTs		3721.45	2645.50	3718.70	2786.83	5153.29	4078.97	4871.34	1988.92
Grand Total		68665.74	56686.87	74421.89	53906.02	90800.21	71577.44	90917.78	37349.18

Statement-III

*State-wise Achievement made under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH
Hospital and Dispensaries (As on 1st December, 2011)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12*	
		Central Release of	UC issued	Central Release of	UC issued	Central Release of	UC issued	Central Release of	UC issued
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	1191.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	108.25	88.75	77.42	1.17	4.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	2617.75	0.00	1734.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	162.50	106.89	0.00	0.00	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2622.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1220.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	645.50	143.19	1615.00	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2172.50	0.00	1118.87	0.00	2154.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	265.00	258.46	572.02	255.00	37.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	2026.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	180.35	160.45	484.70	0.00	3559.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kerala	200.00	200.00	1184.83	0.00	4014.19	4.54	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	398.68	29.82	1276.88	0.00	798.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Meghalaya	174.82	0.00	323.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Manipur	280.00	10.00	1052.25	0.00	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	375.00	375.00	99.72	99.72	6.90	6.90	765.00	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	66.00	21.98	27.00	22.00	6.38	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Nagaland	50.00	50.00	305.29	0.00	187.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	463.46	0.00	1383.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Punjab	96.85	96.85	1119.70	29.33	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	3571.68	3367.35	2170.68	798.21	5800.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tripura	26.06	0.00	240.60	0.00	289.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	20.00	0.00	4834.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttarakhand	188.62	152.31	463.00	0.00	805.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	997.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	323.66	174.32	186.57	0.00	11.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	34.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.83	0.00	3.83	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.76	0.00	75.99	0.00
34.	Puducherry	44.88	2.80	45.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		13052.49	5238.17	22305.66	1205.43	23402.41	11.44	844.82	0.00

Note:- Due to pending UCs in respect of Grant released upto financial year 2009-10, fresh grants could not be released to most the States during 2011-12.

Statement-IV

Grant-in-aid released under National Mental Health Programme for upgradation of Medical Colleges

Sl. No.	States	Year	Installment	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	One Time	General Hospital, Pasighat	50,00,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2009-10	One-Time	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,00,000/-
3.	Gujarat	2008-09	One Time	Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education and Research (SMIMER), Surat	20,33,000/-
4.		2008-09	One Time	Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	50,00,000/-
5.	Maharashtra	2008-09	One Time	Rajiv Gandhi Medical College and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	47,06,000/-
6.		2008-09	One Time	Topiwala Nair Medical College—Mumbai	17,05,000/-
7.	Odisha	2009-10	One-Time	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla	50,00,000/-
8.		2008-09	One Time	Government Medical College, Kota,	50,00,000/-
9.		2008-09	One Time	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	50,00,000/-
10.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	One Time	Kanyakumari Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil	43,50,000/-
11.		2008-09	One Time	Government Medical College, Theni	43,50,000/-
12.		2008-09	One Time	IRT Perundurai Medical College, Erode	43,00,000/-
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	One Time	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	44,00,000/-

Grant-in-aid provided to Govt. Mental Hospitals under National Mental Health Programme for their Modernisation

Sl.No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri,	2,84,00,000/-
-2.	Meghalaya	2008-09	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-

*Grant-in-aid released under Manpower Development Schemes of
National Mental Health Programme*

Scheme - A

Sl. No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	1st Installment (2009-10)	2nd Installment (2010-11)	3 Installment (2010-11)
1.	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-	Rs. 2,25,00,000/-
2.	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
3.	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-	—
4.	Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
5.	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
6.	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	Rs. 10,54,08,352/-	—
7.	Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
8.	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
9.	Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Kozhikode	Rs. 9,00,00,000/-	Rs. 11,84,00,000/-	—
10.	IHBAS, Shahadra, Delhi		Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	
Total			Rs. 1,10,02,08,352/-	

Scheme-B

Sl.No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	Amount released to the State Health Society
1	2	3
1.	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/- (For Psychiatric Nursing)

1	2	3
2.	Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat for	Rs. 47,12,000/- (For Clinical Psychology)
3.	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
4.	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Ranchi	Rs. 1,21,00,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 35,16,000/- (For Psychiatric Social Work)
6.	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
7.	R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
8.	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/- (For Psychiatry and Psychiatric Nursing)
9.	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
10.	Government Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,76,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
Total		Rs. 9,64,62,000/-

Grant in aid released for District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	District	Year of Grant	Grant Released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	2010-11	21,80,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	2008-09	15,04,926/-

1	2	3	4	5
			2010-11	17,42,400/-
3.	Delhi	North-West District	2008-09	21,28,133/-
4.	Haryana	Gurgaon	2009-10	17,27,945/-
		Hissar	2009-10	15,05,749/-
5.	Gujarat	Godhara	2011-12	20,70,000/-
6.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	2007-08	26,20,000/-
		Imphal West	2009-10	17,40,804/-
7.	Manipur	Thoubal	2009-10	18,32,251/-
		Churachandpur	2011-12	21,57,000/-
		Chandel	2011-12	21,80,000/-
8.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	2011-12	21,80,000/-
		Jaintia Hills	2011-12	21,80,000/-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	2011-12	20,70,000/-
		Raibareli	2011-12	20,47,000/-
10.	Kerala	Kannur	2010-11	21,80,000/-
		Wayanad	2010-11	21,80,000/-
11.	Karnataka	Shimoga	2010-11	21,08,200/-
		Gulbarga	2010-11	19,59,400/-
		Karwar	2010-11	18,19,200/-
		Chamrajanagar	2010-11	13,44,800/-
12.	West Bengal	24 - Parganas	2010-11	21,80,000/-
		Jalpaiguri	2010-11	15,81,648/-
		West Midnapur	2011-12	20,98,564/-

Statement-V*National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly
(NPHCE)***Fund released to States during 2010-11 for District Hospitals. CHCs. PHCs and SCs**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Expenditure Reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	186.24	177.17	363.41	Nil
2.	Assam	124.96	101.33	226.29	Nil
3.	Bihar	139.52	112.05	251.57	Nil
4.	Chhattisgarh	89.68	91.54	181.22	Nil
5.	Gujarat	124.88	109.89	234.77	Nil
6.	Haryana	48.24	30.10	78.34	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	64.08	56.98	121.06	Nil
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	95.04	61.33	156.37	Nil
9.	Karnataka	158.16	158.05	316.21	Nil
10.	Kerala	70.08	69.86	139.94	Nil
11.	Madhya Pradesh	58.24	45.86	104.10	Nil
12.	Maharashtra	119.60	99.01	218.61	Nil
13.	Sikkim	43.36	21.86	65.22	13.04
14.	Odisha	50.88	35.94	86.82	Nil
15.	Punjab	56.16	47.62	103.78	Nil
16.	Rajasthan	146.56	141.49	288.05	Nil
17.	Uttarakhand	54.40	39.62	94.02	Nil
18.	Tamil Nadu	58.48	47.06	105.54	Nil
19.	West Bengal	65.44	60.10	125.54	Nil
Total		1754.00	1506.86	3260.86	13.04

Fund released to Institutes during 2010-11 for establishment of Geriatric Unit at District Hospitals

Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Institute	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Expenditure reported
(i)	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh	140.00	73.65	213.65	Nil
(ii)	Govt. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	140.00	73.65	213.65	Nil
(iii)	Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati, Assam	140.00	73.65	213.65	Nil
(iv)	S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	140.00	73.65	213.65	Nil
Grand Total				854.60	Nil

Fund released to States under NPHCE during 2011-12:*[for District Hospitals in the new districts only]*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam*	156.60	52.80	209.40	Nil
2.	Bihar	111.36	56.32	167.68	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	55.68	28.16	83.84	Nil
4.	Gujarat	278.40	70.40	348.80	Nil
5.	Haryana	83.52	42.24	125.76	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	56.68	28.16	83.84	Nil
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	83.52	42.24	125.76	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	83.52	42.24	125.76	Nil
9.	Kerala	111.26	56.32	167.68	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	111.36	56.32	167.68	Nil
11.	Maharashtra	111.36	56.32	167.68	Nil
12.	Odisha	111.36	56.32	167.68	Nil
13.	Punjab	55.68	28.16	83.84	Nil
14.	Rajasthan	139.20	70.40	209.60	Nil
15.	Sikkim	27.84	14.08	41.92	Nil
16.	Uttarakhand	27.84	14.08	41.92	Nil
17.	West Bengal	55.68	28.16	83.84	Nil
Grand Total		1659.96	742.72	2402.68	Nil

*IFD concurrence received and sanction letter has been issued.

Table-4

[Fund released to Institutes
for establishment of Geriatric Department during 2011-12]

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Expenditure Reported
1.	MMC, Chennai	144.00	65.376	209.376	Nil
2.	Grants Medical College	144.00	65.376	209.376	Nil
3.	Sher-e-Kashmir Institute	144.00	65.376	209.376	Nil
4.	AIIMS, New Delhi	144.00	65.376	209.376	Nil
Grand Total				837.504	Nil

National Program for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPDCS)

Consolidated release of funds under NPDCS during 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	District Sl.No.	Districts Cover	2010-11 (March, 2011)			2011-12		Grand Total	
				NR	R	Total	R	NR		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Srikakulam	134.08	84.37	218.45	95.10	515.12	610.22	828.67
		2.	Vijyanagaram							
		3.	Chittoor							
		4.	Cuddapah							
		5.	Nellore							
		6.	Krishna							
		7.	Kurnool							
		8.	Prakasam							
2.	Assam	9.	Jorhat	132.88	66	198.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.88
		10.	Dibrugarh							
		11.	Lakhimpur							
		12.	Sivasagar							
		13.	Kamrup							
3.	Bihar	14.	Vaishali	130.08	34.88	164.96	71.33	386.32	457.65	622.61
		15.	Rohtas							
		16.	Muzaffarpur							
		17.	Pashchim Champaran							
		18.	Purva Champaran							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		42.	Doda (Erstwh)							
		43.	Kargil							
10.	Karnataka	44.	Kolar	135.68	99.25	234.93	59.44	321.92	381.36	616.29
		45.	Shimoga							
		46.	Udupi							
		47.	Tumkur							
		48.	Chikmagalur							
11.	Kerala	49.	Pathanamthitti	69.64	70.16	139.80	59.44	321.96	381.40	521.20
		50.	Kozikode (Cal.)							
		51.	Allppuzha							
		52.	Idukki							
		53.	Thrissur							
12.	Madhya Pradesh	54.	Ratlam	66.44	32.74	99.18	59.44	321.96	381.40	480.58
		55.	Hoshangabad							
		56.	Chhindwara							
		57.	Jhabua							
		58.	Dhar							
13.	Maharashtra	59.	Washim	134.08	79.44	213.52	71.33	386.32	457.65	671.17
		60.	Wardha							
		61.	Gadchiroli							
		62.	Bhandara							
		63.	Chanderpur							
		64.	Amaravati							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Sikkim	65.	East Sikkim	64.44	8.83	73.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.27
		66.	South Sikkim							
15.	Odisha	67.	Naupada	66.04	27.63	93.67	59.44	321.96	381.40	475.07
		68.	Bolangir							
		69.	Nabarangpur							
		70.	Koraput							
		71.	Malkangiri							
16.	Punjab	72.	Bhatinda	68.04	50.99	119.03	35.66	193.16	228.82	347.85
		73.	Gurdaspur							
		74.	Hoshiarpur							
17.	Rajasthan	75.	Bhilwara	136.68	122.63	259.31	83.22	450.72	533.94	793.25
		76.	Jaisalmer							
		77.	Jodhpur							
		78.	Ganga Nagar							
		79.	Bikaner							
		80.	Barmer							
		81.	Nagaur							
18.	Tamil Nadu	82.	Theni	66.84	37.38	104.22	MOU has not been received			104.22
		83.	Coimbatore							
		84.	Virudhnagar							
		85.	Toothukudi							
		86.	Tirunelveli							
19.	Uttar Pradesh	87.	Rae Bareli				Bank Account Details and MOU has not been received			0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		88.	Sultanpur							
		89.	Jhansi							
		90.	Lakhimpur Kheri							
		91.	Farookhabad							
		92.	Firozabad							
		93.	Etawah							
		94.	Lalitpur							
		95.	Jalaun							
20.	Uttarakhand	96.	Nainital	66.04	27.96	94.00	23.78	128.76	152.54	246.54
		97.	Almora							
21.	West Bengal	98.	Darjeeling	68.84	60.95	129.79	35.66	193.16	228.82	358.61
		99.	Jalpaiguri							
		100.	Dakshin Dinaj							
Total				1807.28	1060.18	2867.46	903.49	4893.48	5796.97	8664.43

Expenditure Report by States : NIL

[Translation]

Implementation of NRHM

1928. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether carelessness on the part of the concerned authorities is being reported during the implementation of the schemes under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether money is charged in the name of the schemes for free of cost treatment to women such as

charging of money under free of cost ambulance service for women suffering from labour pain; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject the implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) rests with the respective States/UTs Governments. The performance of NRHM has been variable across the States.

Recently on receipt of complaints, special teams were sent to Uttar Pradesh in December, 2010 and May, 2011. Government of India's team found deficiencies in the following areas:

1. Award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services (EMTS) and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and RO systems etc.
2. Supply of poor quality and IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
3. Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.
4. Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

The State Government has accepted the observations and reported that they have instituted separate independent enquiries into the following:

1. Irregularities in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Service (EMTS) and Mobile Medical Service (MMS) vehicles.
2. Quality of vehicles and accessories on MMS and EMTS.
3. Irregularities in award and execution of supply orders placed on M/s UPSIC (Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation).
4. Supply of poor quality RO systems by M/s UPSIC.
5. Supply of poor drugs and consumables by M/s UPSIC.
6. Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC materials.

On the request of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the Comptroller & Auditor General of India has taken up a special audit of NRHM in UP for the entire NRHM period from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

(c) and (d) As NRHM is implemented by the State/UTs Governments, any complaint received in this regard is forwarded to the concerned State/UTs Governments for taking immediate necessary action.

[English]

Free Drugs/Treatment for HIV/AIDS Patients

1929. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

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

(a) whether a number of HIV/AIDS patients do not have access to Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) and second line medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of drugs for HIV/AIDS patients in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to make them available free of cost to the patients as per the demand; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to involve private companies to provide cheap drugs to HIV/AIDS patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. All People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), have access to free Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART), both for first line and second line Anti-Retroviral Treatment through a network of 324 ART centres across the country. In addition, 678 Link ART centres have also been established to provide easy access to ART services at peripheral level. The details of ART centres and Link ART Centres with PLHIV on ART, State and UT-wise are enclosed as Statement.

(c) No. At present, there is no gap between demand and supply of first line and second line drugs for HIV/AIDS patients in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Under the National AIDS Control Programme, the procurement of ARV drugs is done through authorised procurement agent following a competitive and transparent process as per laid down procurement guidelines.

Statement

State/UT-wise Details off ART centres in the country

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of ART centers	No. of Link ART Centres	No. of PLHIV on ART		
				Adult	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43	72	91371	4662	96033
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	33	1	34
4.	Assam	3	8	1453	66	1519
5.	Bihar	8	26	8956	436	9392
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	1753	199	1952
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	2	2334	204	2538
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1			
9.	Delhi	9	0	8738	691	9429
10.	Goa	1	2	1268	92	1360
11.	Gujarat	22	35	21553	1243	22796
12.	Haryana	1	8	2321	146	2467
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	1302	123	1425
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	639	46	685
15.	Jharkhand	4	18	2557	161	2718

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Karnataka	44	122	59343	4254	63597
17.	Kerala	8	8	5540	302	5842
18.	Madhya Pradesh	10	32	5199	365	5564
19.	Maharashtra	52	114	98656	6780	105436
20.	Manipur	7	9	6553	489	7042
21.	Meghalaya	1	0	166	4	170
22.	Mizoram	3	5	1214	83	1297
23.	Nagaland	6	5	2610	118	2728
24.	Odisha	9	11	3775	144	3919
25.	Puducherry	1	0	711	70	781
26.	Punjab	6	6	7075	423	7498
27.	Rajasthan	7	29	9960	631	10591
28.	Sikkim	1	0	51	4	55
29.	Tamil Nadu	41	84	51317	3013	54330
30.	Tripura	1	2	175	4	179
31.	Uttar Pradesh	13	36	16082	944	17026
32.	Uttarakhand	2	13	874	74	948
33.	West Bengal	9	25	9043	466	9509
All India		324	678	4,22,622	26,238	4,48,860

[Translation]

Request from HP

1930. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Himachal Pradesh (HP) is incurring a huge loss of revenue every year due to imposition of complete ban on cutting of forests in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Himachal

Pradesh has sought/requested for special economic assistance to compensate the loss of revenue accrued to them due to the ban;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total amount of special economic assistance provided to the State in this regard and the time period during which this assistance has been provided; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Forestry is a concurrent subject and forest management practices are dealt with by the State Forest Department. A ban on green felling was imposed by the State Government during the 1980s in the forest area of the State. An authoritative estimate of loss of revenue to the State on this account is not available.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh had sought financial assistance on account of loss of revenue due to the ban, which was estimated by the State as Rs.80 crore to Rs.100 crore annually. The 13th Finance Commission has recommended "Forest Grants" to State Governments calibrated to the share of the forested area falling in a State as well as to economic disability on the basis of the percentage of forested area in the State. These grants include Rs.100.64 crore to Himachal Pradesh for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15, of which Rs.25.16 crore has been released.

The Planning Commission has constituted a Committee on 25.11.2011 to study development needs in hill States arising from management of forest lands with special focus on creation of infrastructure, livelihood and human development.

Population Control

1931.SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for population control in view of increasing population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the rise in country's population during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of schemes/programmes formulated by the Government to create awareness among people about population stability;

(e) whether religious and other considerations are adversely affecting the success of this programme; and

(f) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Population stabilization has been a key priority area of the Government. India has set itself the goal of attaining replacement levels of fertility by 2012 to achieve the larger goal of population stabilization by 2045.

The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion or targets.

The key interventions of population stabilization 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 increase in institutional deliveries.
- Promotion of male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) methods.
- Training of doctors on minilap sterilisation method.
- Enlistment of private providers to enhance provision of sterilization services.

(c) The details of the rise in country's population during each of the last three years and the current year, are enclosed as Statement.

(d) A comprehensive mass media campaign to create awareness about the benefits of small families to the people through Electronic and Print media, has been undertaken. Measures are being taken to increase female literacy as States where the rate of female literacy is high are seen to have a low fertility rate.

The new initiative of NRHM to engage ASHAs in every village has positively contributed towards households seeking health and family planning services. ASHAs who serve as the link between community and the health system have strengthened the public awareness campaign for family planning services.

The JSK Call Centre on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health provides authentic information on issues related to reproductive and child health.

(e) and (f) There are no evidence based inputs on this. However, the effort is to involve people's representatives as well as religious leaders in generating awareness on population stabilization programme.

Statement

*Estimated Population as on 1st March (in 000's)
as per National Commission on Population
Report 2001-2026*

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	11,60,813	11,76,742	11,92,506
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83,178	83,964	84735
2.	Assam	29,814	30,191	30568
3.	Bihar	95,026	96,339	97720
4.	Chhattisgarh	23,600	23,929	24258
5.	Gujarat	57,434	58,232	59020
6.	Haryana	24,597	25,020	25439
7.	Jharkhand	30,611	31,040	31472
8.	Karnataka	58,181	58,304	59419
9.	Kerala	34,063	34,317	34563
10.	Madhya Pradesh	69,897	71,050	72200
11.	Maharashtra	1,09,553	1,11,118	112660
12.	Odisha	40,025	40,389	40750
13.	Punjab	27,048	27,368 [^]	27678
14.	Rajasthan	65,650	66,750	67830
15.	Tamil Nadu	66,566	67,012	67444
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1,93,763	1,97,271	200764
17.	West Bengal	87,839	88,669	7" "89499
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,212	1,227	1241

1	2	3	4	5
19. Delhi		17,437	17,935 ..	18451
20. Goa		1,655	1,714	176?
21. Himachal Pradesh		6,662	6,728	6793'
22. Jammu and Kashmir	11,414		11,568	11718
23. Manipur		2,393	2 421	2449
24. Meghalaya		2,560	2,591	2621
25. Mizoram		981	993	1004
26. Nagaland		2,197	2,223	2249
27. Sikkim		598	605	612
28. Tripura		3,532	3,574	3616
29. Uttarakhand		9,656	9,800	9943
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		465	480	494
31. Chandigarh		1,297	1,368	1438
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		318	337	354
33. Daman and Diu		248	259	270
34. Lakshadweep		75	75	76
35. Puducherry		1,267	1,331	1391

[English]

Human Resource Policies of Banks

1932. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are lagging behind the Private Sector and Foreign Banks with regard to because of the staff compensation and human resource policies;

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

(c) whether the Government has appointed any Committee in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said Committee has submitted its report and if so, the details of the main recommendations of the report; and

(f) the other 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) Public Sector Banks, Private Sector and Foreign Banks are regulated under different service conditions, with regard to staff compensation and human resource policies. Public Sector Banks enter into a wage settlement with officers and staff on periodic basis which also covers wages and other emoluments.

(c) to (f) Government constituted a Committee on Human Resource issues of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.K. Khandelwal. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government. Out of 105 recommendations made by the Committee, 56 recommendations have been forwarded to PSBs for implementation, while further deliberations are required for 49 recommendations.

Review of IT Rates

1933. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income tax rates in the country are one of the highest amongst developing countries;

(b) if so, the manner in which the income tax rates in India compare with those of the developed and other developing countries;

(c) whether the Government has commissioned any study/survey to review/revise and simplify the income tax rates in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. The income tax rates in India compare favourably with the income tax rates in other developing countries. Same is evident from the table enclosed as Statement.

(b) Does not arise. It also compares favourably with tax rates in developed countries as indicated in table enclosed as Statement.

(c) No Sir. No such study/survey has been done in recent past. However the effective tax rates have been moderated over the period of past several years through increased basic exemption limit, broadening of slabs and removal/moderation of surcharge etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Tax rates in various developed and developing countries as on 1st, March, 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Corporate Tax Rate	Individual Tax Rate
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	30%	0-45%, 1.5% (Medicare levy)

1	2	3	4
2.	Bangladesh	0-45%	0-25%
3.	Brazil	34%	0-27.5%
4.	Chile	17%	0-40%
5.	China	25%	5-45%
6.	Colombia	33%	0-33%
7.	France	33%	0-40%
8.	India	33.22%	0-30% (+3% cess)
9.	Indonesia	25%	5-30%
10.	Iran	25%	0-35%
11.	Malaysia	25%	0-26%
12.	Mexico	28%	3-29%
13.	New Zealand	28%	10.5%-33%
14.	Pakistan	35%	7.5-35%
15.	Philippines	30%	5-32%
16.	Russia	20%	13%
17.	Singapore	17%	3.5-20%
18.	South Africa	28%	0-40%
19.	South Korea	20%(+ Surcharge @10%)	9%-35%
20.	Thailand	30%	5-37%

Source:- OECD website and websites of the respective country.

[Translation]

Power Tariff

1934. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the basic guidelines of power tariff policy;

(b) the ratios and proportions to be maintained while fixing the tariffs for different sectors of consumers, *i.e.* domestic, commercial, industrial and agricultural;

(c) whether power tariffs for domestic, agricultural and commercial power consumption has increased manifold during the last three years in the country;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has given any suggestions/directions to State Governments regarding increasing power tariff in their States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the efforts being made by the Government for rationalisation of power tariff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Some of the salient guidelines of tariff policy notified by Ministry of Power on 6th January, 2006 and amended from time to time are given below:

(i) All future requirement of power needs to be procured competitively by distribution licensees with a few exemptions after 5.1.2011.

(ii) Further, it gives the following framework for performance based cost of service regulation in respect of aspects common to generation, transmission as well as distribution:

- Rate of return and depreciation to be notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for generation and transmission and to be adopted by

State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) also for distribution with suitable modification as evolved by the Forum of Regulators (FOR).

- CERC to notify operating norms for generation and transmission in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Operating norms for distribution to be notified by the SERCs based upon uniform approach as evolved by the FOR.
 - Multi-year tariff framework to be adopted for tariff.
 - It emphasizes the need for keeping duties like electricity duty at reasonable level for making electricity available at reasonable and competitive prices to promote generation of captive plants.
 - It allows Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) benefits for all electricity projects for adequate incentive for developers.
- (iii) It gives essential features of commercial arrangements for harnessing surplus power available from captive generators.
- (iv) SERC to reserve a minimum percentage for purchase of solar energy which will go upto 0.25% by the end of 2012-13 and further upto 3% by 2020. To meet the renewable purchase obligation by distribution licensee, appropriate mechanism such as Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) would need to be evolved.
- (v) In line with the National Electricity Policy (NEP), National Tariff framework for transmission is to be implemented to ensure sharing of the total transmission cost among the users in proportion to their respective utilization of the system.
- (vi) Insistence on making electricity available for 24

hours particularly for those consumers who are willing to pay tariff which reflects efficient costs in accordance with the NEP.

- (vii) Metering in the distribution network to be completed to enable segregation of technical/commercial losses.
- (viii) Emphasis on giving subsidy to respective category consumers in transparent and targeted manner.
- (ix) Cross subsidies for different consumers to be reduced and brought within the range of $\pm 20\%$ of average of the supply.
- (x) It discourages free power with a view, inter-alia, to ensure sustainable use of ground water resources. At the same time there is a stipulation for supporting poor category consumers.
- (xi) Cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge to be computed in a manner that open access becomes a reality. The cross subsidy surcharge should be brought down progressively.
- (xii) CERC may fix the trading margin to promote trading in electricity to make the market competitive.

(b) The Electricity Act, 2003 has entrusted the responsibility of tariff fixation on the Electricity Regulatory Commissions and it empowers the State/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs/JERCs) to fix tariffs for consumers. In this regard, SERCs/JERCs notify the Terms and Conditions of tariff fixation from time to time. Section 61 of the Act provides for guiding principles which the Appropriate Commission is required to consider for specifying the terms and conditions of tariff. Further, Section 62 (3) of the act allows the SERCs to differentiate among the consumers while determining the tariff according to several factors like the consumer's load factor, power factor,

voltage, total consumption of electricity during any specified period or the time at which the supply is required or the geographical position of any area, the nature of supply and the purpose for which the supply is required.

In compliance of Section 61(g) of the Electricity Act, 2003, some of the principles to be adopted by the Appropriate Commission for determining tariff include that the consumers below poverty line who consume below a specified level, say 30 units per month, may receive a special support through cross subsidy and the tariffs for such designated group of consumers will be atleast 50% of the average cost of supply. Further, the State Governments can give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate as per the provisions of Section 65 of the Act. For achieving the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity, the SERC would notify roadmap with a target that tariffs are within $\pm 20\%$ of the average cost of supply.

(c) and (d) The consumer tariff of various categories as notified by various state utilities/Electricity Regulatory Commissions varies with load and consumption. However, for comparison purpose for increase in tariff, certain load and consumption have been assumed. The details of estimated average rate for domestic, commercial and agricultural consumers based upon the assumed load and consumption State wise for the last three years (2009 to 2011) are enclosed as Statement. It is seen that there has been a revision in the power tariff for the last three years in a few states as under:

Consumers	States/Area
1	2
Domestic	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Torrent Power Ltd. (Ahmedabad) and Mumbai (BEST and Reliance Energy)

1	2
Commercial	Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya and Mizoram
Agricultural	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Mizoram

(e) and (f) Some of the major suggestions/directions given by the Union Government to the State Governments are as under :

- (i) In the Conference of Power Ministers of States/UTs held on 13th July, 2011 at New Delhi, it was resolved inter alia the following action to be taken by the State Governments:
- to ensure that the accounts of Utilities were audited on time and computerisation of accounts would be undertaken on priority if not done already.
 - to ensure that the Distribution Utilities file their Annual Tariff Revision Petition every year.
 - to ensure that the difference between Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and ACS was not only bridged but is positive to generate internal surpluses which can be used for network expansion and maintenance by the Utilities.
 - to ensure automatic pass through in tariff for an increase in fuel cost by incorporating the same in the regulations as provided in section 62(4) of Electricity Act, 2003.

- (ii) The FOR has formulated and issued the Model Tariff Regulations to all the SERCs on 19th August, 2011 to inter alia address the following major issues responsible for financial distress of the distribution companies:

- Timeliness of tariff determination process.
- Disallowance of legitimate costs.
- Fuel Purchase Adjustment.
- Untreated gap/Regulatory Assets.

Ministry of Power has written to all the State Governments to issue an appropriate regulation for the State in keeping with the model regulation.

- (iii) The Ministry of Power had written to Appellate Tribunal of Electricity on 21.1.2011 stating that most of the State distribution utilities have failed to file, annual tariff revision petitions in time and as a result in a number of States, tariff revision has not taken place for a number of years and that State Commissions constituted all over India have also failed to make periodical tariff revisions suo-moto resulting in the poor financial health of the State distribution utilities. The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity decided to treat this reference as a suo-moto petition and vide its judgment dated 11th November, 2011 has ruled that the State Regulatory Commissions indeed have the powers to initiate revision proceedings on suo-moto basis in case Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) do not file Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) petition within the stipulated time. Ministry of Power has requested all the State Governments to take appropriate action in accordance with the aforesaid judgment of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity.

Statement*Estimated average rates of Electricity for Domestic, Commercial and Agricultural Consumers*

(In paise/kwh)

Sl. No	Name of Utility	Domestic 4KW (400 KWh/Month)				Commercial 10 KW				
		(As on 31.03.2009)	(As on 31.03.2010)	(As on 31.03.2011)	% Change Over 2009	(As on 31.03.2009)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396.63	396.63	396.63	0.00	624.67				
2.	Assam	411.50	421.50	441.50	7.29	528.33				
3.	Bihar	294.05	321.98	321.98	9.50	503.85				
4.	Chhattisgarh	238.50	239.53	230.63	-3.30	519.17				
5.	Gujarat	462.00	U	465.00	U	554.83	U	20.09	595.42	
		368.50	R	374.00	R	463.83	R	25.87		
6.	Haryana	410.05	415.05	422.10	2.94	468.00				
7.	Himachal Pradesh	263.50	290.88	282.61	7.25	437.33				
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	188.88	203.09	203.09	7.52	262.00				
9.	Jharkhand	183.00	163.50	163.50	-10.66	438.67				
10.	Karnataka	418.29	D	418.29	D	449.79	D	7.53	651.18	D
		413.04	E	413.04	E	436.67	E	5.72	630.53	E
		381.54	F	381.54	F	418.29	F	9.63	623.18	F
11.	Kerala	398.89	398.89	398.89	0.00	889.90				
12.	Madhya Pradesh	442.25	U	454.13	U	562.19	U	27.12	617.31	
		430.38	R	430.38	R	526.56	R	22.35	*	

(1500 KWh/Month)			Agriculture 2HP (400 KWh/Month)			
(As on 31.03.2010)	(As on 31.03.2011)	% Change Over 2009	(As on 31.03.2009)	(As on 31.03.2010)	(As on 31.03.2011)	% Change Over 2009
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
619.50	619.50	-0.83	29.38	33.75	33.75	14.87
538.33	558.33	5.68	240.00	255.00	271.19	13.00
503.85	503.85	0.00	61.50	U 61.50	U 124.00	U 101.63
			51.50	R 51.50	R 74.00	R 43.69
489.74	460.02	-11.39	32.50	32.50	110.00	238.46
616.67	706.50	18.66	55.00	55.00	172.50	213.64
473.00	481.00	2.78	17.50	17.50	25.00	42.86
460.00	468.72	7.18	208.00	216.75	210.38	1.14
379.73	379.73	44.94	49.50	61.00	67.10	35.56
436.67	436.67	-0.46	28.75	26.75	52.00	80.87
651.18	D 707.53	0 8.65	45.00	G 35.00	G 0.00	# -100.00
640.68	E 702.28	E 11.38	110.00	H 110.00	H *	
623.18	F 654.33	F 5.00				
918.83	918.83	3.25	74.80	74.50	67.24	-10.11
567.17	602.45	U -2.41	188.75	188.75	247.50	31.13
*	543.02	R				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
13.	Maharashtra	422.57	443.36	445.40	5.40	599.14				
14.	Meghalaya	246.25	356.25	352.50	43.15	446.67				
15.	Odisha	247.00	247.00	247.00	0.00	443.04				
16.	Punjab	374.15	404.63	447.25	19.54	469.30				
17.	Rajasthan	396.88	U	396.88	U	396.88	U	0.00	554.00	
		363.81	R	363.81	R	363.81	R	0.00		
18.	Tamil Nadu	216.25		216.25		216.25		0.00	607.60	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	359.00	U	384.00	U	384.00	U	6.96	452.33	U
		209.00	R	124.00	R	124.00	R	-40.67	269.00	R
20.	Uttarakhand	215.00		218.75		218.75		1.74	315.00	W
									365.00	M
21.	West Bengal	406.43	U	406.43	U	434.66	U	6.95	583.96	U
		391.49	R	391.49	R	422.36	R	7.89	583.59	R
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	211.88		379.50		345.00		62.83	390.00	
23.	Goa	170.75		188.00		186.75		9.37	357.00	
24.	Manipur	299.70		299.70		299.70		0.00	302.20	
25.	Mizoram (Distt. HQ sub-Divn. Area)	247.50		247.50		360.00		45.45	266.67	
	Other Areas	195.00		195.00		*				
26.	Nagaland	310.25		319.25		319.25		2.90	431.60	
27.	Sikkim	266.06		266.06		266.06		0.00	396.45	
28.	Tripura	365.00		365.00		365.00		0.00	456.67	

8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
594.02		596.06		-0.51	90.00	I	90.00	I	159.89			77.66	
					75.00	J	75.00	J	*				
553.20		544.33		21.86	116.00		170.94		147.49			27.15	
443.04		443.04		0.00	102.00		102.00		102.00			0.00	
503.90		550.10		17.22	0.00	#	0.00	#	66.67			-	
554.00		554.00		0.00	78.75		78.75		126.50			60.63	
607.60		607.60		0.00	0.00	#	20.00		20.00				
505.67	U	505.67	U	11.79	224.00	U	224.00	U	224.00	U		0.00	
232.33	R	232.33	R	-13.63	45.00	R	45.00	R	91.50	R		103.33	
375.00		375.00		19.05	81.60	U	85.00	U	105.00			28.68	
*		*			69.00	R	69.00	R	*				
583.96	U	624.11	U	6.88	147.00		147.00		240.59			63.67	
583.59	R	623.73	R	6.88									
423.07		410.00		5.13	*		263.07		280.00				
413.67		413.00		15.69	102.00		120.50		118.00			15.69	
302.20		302.20		0.00	272.20		272.20		269.58			-0.96	
266.67		450.00		68.75	69.94		65.82		112.46			60.79	
431.60		431.60		0.00	150.00		150.00		150.00			0.00	
396.45		396.45		0.00	180.00		180.00		180.00			0.00	
456.67		456.67		0.00	87.46		87.46		87.46			0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	275.00	342.50	342.50	24.55	465.33
30	Chandigarh	304.00	304.00	304.00	0.00	347.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	172.50	172.50	172.50	0.00	265.67
32	Daman and Diu	172.50	172.50	172.50	0.00	265.67
33	Delhi BYPL/ BRPL/NDPL	346.50	351.75	351.75	1.52	596.75
34	Delhi NDMC	252.25	254.10	254.10	0.73	525.00
35	Lakshadweep	300.00	221.88	221.88	-26.04	480.00
36	Puducherry	113.75	113.75	113.75	0.00	325.34
37	Torrent Power Ltd. (Ahmedabad)	399.26	408.04	493.04	23.49	586.51
38	Kolkata (CESC)	462.48	462.48	496.98	7.46	579.26
39	Durgapur Projects Ltd.	254.93	254.93	299.61	17.53	293.40
40	Mumbai (B.E.S.T)	317.59	327.85	523.59	64.86	947.60
41	Mumbai (Reliance Energy)	449.24	494.14	558.34	24.29	841.40
42	Mumbai (TATA'S)	444.52	444.52	370.01	-16.76	691.45

U - Urban R - Rural D - Bangalore Metro Area E - Areas under other local bodies

F - Areas under Village Panchayats G - General H - Urban feeders I : Category 1 Zone Areas

J : Category 2 Zone Areas

W - With ToD Meter

M - Without ToD Meter

^ ToD tariff from 23:00 hrs. to 06:00 hrs. for Durgapur Projects Ltd.

* These categories were not present in that particular period..

#With State Government Subsidy.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
554.00	554.00	19.06	90.00	100.00	100.00	11.11			
387.00	387.00	11.53	165.00	165.00	165.00	0.00			
265.67	265.67	0.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	0.00			
265.67	265.67	0.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	0.00			
602.00	602.00	0.88	162.20	167.45	167.45	3.24			
526.40	526.40	0.27	-	-	-	-			
465.33	465.33	-3.06	-	-	-	-			
325.35	312.83	-3.85	0.00	#	0.00	#	0.00		
591.84	676.84	15.40	311.64	311.64	311.64	0.00			
579.26	622.19	7.41	-	-	-	-			
293.40	336.52	14.70	149.39	^	149.39	^	96.34	^	-35.51
924.82	933.71	-1.47	-	-	-	-	-		
767.46	831.66	-1.16	115.41	113.43	86.63	-24.94			
589.18	503.89	-27.13	-	-	-	-			

[English]

Decline in Tribal Population

1935. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tribal population is declining in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to keep a check on such decline; and

(d) the percentage of Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line in rural and urban areas of the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):
(a) to (c) According to information received from the Registrar General of India, the Census 2011 is recently concluded and only provisional results are released so far wherein no data of tribals is included. But as per Census 2001 data there was no decline in the population of tribals.

(d) State-wise percentage of Scheduled Tribes population below the poverty line in rural and urban areas of the country is as under:

(2004-05)

States	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	30.5	50.0
Assam	14.1	4.8
Bihar	53.3	57.2
Chhattisgarh	54.7	41.0
Delhi	0.0	9.4

1	2	3
Gujarat	34.7	21.4
Haryana	0.0	4.6
Himachal Pradesh	14.9	2.4
Jammu and Kashmir	8.8	0.0
Jharkhand	54.2	45.1
Karnataka	23.5	58.3
Kerala	44.3	19.2
Madhya Pradesh	58.6	44.7
Maharashtra	56.6	40.4
Odisha	75.6	61.8
Punjab	30.7	2.1
Rajasthan	32.6	24.1
Tamil Nadu	32.1	32.5
Uttar Pradesh	32.4	37.4
Uttarakhand	43.2	64.4
West Bengal	42.4	25.7
All India	47.3	33.3

Source: Planning Commission.

Irregularities in the Ministry

1936. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of corruption cases detected alongwith the number of persons prosecuted, convicted and punished

in the various departments of the Ministry during each of the last three years and current year till date;

(b) the details of the cases of irregularities in which Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has recommended for prosecution of guilty during the last one year and the current year till date;

(c) the details of cases receipt of recommendation for prosecution sanction from CVC and date of prosecution sanction, granted by concerned offices of Ministry of Finance;

(d) the details of the cases in which prosecution sanction is still pending despite the recommendations of CVC;

(e) the reasons for delay in prosecution sanction when irregularities have been established by CVC; and

(f) the steps taken to expedite the prosecution sanction against the guilty?

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

[Translation]

Incentives to JSY

1937. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives under the Janani Suraksha Yojana for the purpose of providing insurance-cover to the people living below the poverty line and to encourage people to bring pregnant women to hospitals for delivery;

(b) if so, whether such a scheme is being mandatorily implemented across the country; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance being provided State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. There is no such proposal under consideration of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Procurement of Hospital Equipment

1938. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of irregularities (technical and financial) including those investigated by the CBI in procurement of drugs and hospital equipment during the last three years;

(b) the actions taken against the concerned officials;

(c) the details of loss to the exchequer on account of such irregularities and the action taken to recover the amount;

(d) whether the cases of irregularities have come to the notices of the Government during the course of grant of recognition to certain medical colleges in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the erring officials of Medical Council of India (MCI) and the steps taken to prevent the same in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) According to the information available with Vigilance Division of the Ministry of H&FW, 12 cases have been registered for investigation. In one case Regular Departmental Action (RDA) for major penalty has been initiated. Other cases are under investigation.

(d) and (e) A medical college is recognized by the Central Government on the recommendation of Medical Council of India as per the provisions of Section 11(2) of the IMC Act, 1956. MCI conducts inspections for recognition and recommend those cases which have requisite facilities as per norms. The Central Government

forwards the complaints if any to Vigilance Division of the Ministry or to Medical Council of India which if required conducts inspection of the colleges to verify the existing facilities. On the recommendations/report of the Council, Central Government takes necessary action as per the provisions of IMC Act, 1956 for withdrawal of recognition.

[English]

Customs Duty on Ships Breaking

1939. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high customs duty imposed on purchase of ships for ship breaking in comparison to duty on melting scrap is crippling the ship breaking industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The number of ships imported for breaking and the customs duty collections from the same show an increasing trend in last two years and current year indicating healthy growth in this sector.

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

Energy Potential from Industrial Waste

1940. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to assess energy potential from industrial waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had got an assessment of potential of energy recovery from industrial wastes carried out in the year 2006.

(b) The potential of energy recovery from industrial wastes in various industry sectors namely Dairy, Distillery, Starch, Poultry, Paper, Slaughterhouses, Sugar and Tanneries was estimated to be about 1280 Mega Watt (MW) for the year 2007, 1600 MW for 2012 and 2000 MW for 2017.

(c) Question does not arise.

Credit to Manufacturing Sector

1941. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheduled commercial banks and other financial institutions have extended differential credit to the manufacturing sector in order to save it from high credit costs in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that with effect from October 18, 1994 it had deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs.2 lakh and these interest rates were determined by Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) themselves with the approval of their Boards, subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and Spread guidelines. Individual banks therefore determined interest rates to be charged to a particular borrower subject to BPLR and Spread guidelines. Interest rate on Loans up to Rs.2 lakh carried the prescription of not exceeding the BPLR. However, banks had the freedom to determine the rate of interest, without reference to BPLR and regardless of size in respect of loans for purchase of consumer durables and other non-priority sector personal loans including credit cards dues.

The above guidelines based on the BPLR system have been replaced by new guidelines on the Base Rate system which have come into force with effect from July 01, 2010. In terms of the new guidelines, banks will determine their actual lending rate on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate.

Market Borrowings

1942. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has plans to raise market borrowings this fiscal year; and

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

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

(b) Keeping in view the shortfall in other financing items, Government of India has decided to raise the market borrowings of the Government through dated securities by ₹ 52,872 crore i.e. from ₹ 1,67,128 crore to ₹ 2,20,000 crore during the second half of 2011-12 (i.e. October 1, 2011 - March 31, 2012).

Duration of NRHM

1943. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the duration of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); 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) A working Group on "Progress and Performance of National Rural Health

Mission (NRHM) and Suggestions for the 12th Five Year Plan" was constituted by the Planning Commission in the context of formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Working Group was chaired by the Secretary, Health and Family Welfare (HFW). Based on extensive deliberations and discussions, the Working Group has prepared a report which is submitted to the Steering Committee set up for the purpose. The Report consists of the significant achievements made by the Mission in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. It advocates continuation of NRHM in the Twelfth Five year Plan and underscores the potential of building up on the successes of NRHM in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Working Group has also put forth a proposal based on its recommendations which is to be deliberated by the Steering Committee of the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Regional Rural Banks

1944. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country, State-wise including Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the functioning of the RRBs;

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

(d) whether the credit delivery to rural masses through RRBs has improved in the recent past; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Rajasthan alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen RRBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) State-wise number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) including Rajasthan is at enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Committee constituted by Government under the chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty on Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) reviewed the performance and the financial position of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). After assessment of financial position of RRBs the Committee inter-alia recommended recapitalization of 40 RRBs to improve their CRAR.

The Government of India has released Rs.66.49 crore to 5 RRBs in 2010-11 and Rs. 110.83 crore to 10 RRBs in the current year as Government of India share.

(d) and (e) The total outstanding credit of RRBs have increased from Rs. 67,802 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 98,917 crore in 2010-11 registering a growth of about 46%. State-wise details including Rajasthan are enclosed Statement to in part (a).

Statement

State-wise details of number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) at present and Credit outstanding of RRBs for the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the RRB	Number of RRBs at present	Amount outstanding		
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	936905.72	1109630.98	1375376.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2954.09	4211.85	4884.38
3.	Assam	2	151024.47	175245.32	222900.62
4.	Bihar	4	385533.45	482318.97	599188.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	98777.18	117673.26	143033.64
6.	Gujarat	3	159243.27	183882.52	205339.99
7.	Haryana	2	276131.73	494556.19	510853.11
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	46510.08	50867.47	66340.66
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	50817.67	60561.65	73553.02
10.	Jharkhand	2	76054.34	89876.73	108742.63
11.	Karnataka	6	801687.03	988077.93	1131451.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Kerala	2	399368.66	476930.63	562742.27
13	Madhya Pradesh	8	388366.73	458732.89	528637.59
14	Maharashtra	3	166070.78	212234.49	254766.60
15	Manipur	1	3067.12	3080.76	3262.12
16	Meghalaya	1	11864.77	16048.69	21615.45
17	Mizoram	1	17712.72	23452.67	29388.82
18	Nagaland	1	819.75	871.62	1073.57
19	Odisha	5	349519.82	404774.43	484387.51
20	Puducherry	1	427.85	4451.68	9823.24
21	Punjab	3	135543.75	174126.25	210294.31
22	Rajasthan	6	453796.76	545453.81	687756.11
23	Tamil Nadu	2	214945.76	268136.11	337154.24
24	Tripura	1	66265.36	79964.76	99401.26
25	Uttar Pradesh	10	1221944.84	1420890.98	1689174.19
26	Uttarakhand	2	65062.54	81738.11	89345.45
27	West Bengal	3	299793.38	354119.53	441255.84
All India Total		82	6780209.62	8281910.28	9891743.10

Source: NABARD

Bone Related Diseases

1945. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether the number of patients suffering from various bone related diseases including arthritis is on the

rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor indicating the estimated number of such patients in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to provide affordable treatment to such patients;

(d) whether there is shortage of orthopaedics in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating their number alongwith the steps taken to meet their shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The exact number of cases of bone related diseases including arthritis in India is not known. There are no time trend studies available in the Ministry to confirm or refute if there is rising trend in the prevalence or incidence of bone related diseases including arthritis in India.

(c) Bone related diseases including arthritis cases are diagnosed and treated in hospitals in the health care deliver)' system at district hospitals in addition to Medical Colleges and apex institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh & Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry. The bone related diseases including arthritis cases are seen by Physician, orthopaedic Surgeon, and Pediatrician etc. depending on the type of ailments. Treatment in the Government hospitals is ether free or subsidised.

(d) and (e) The exact number of orthopaedicians in the country is not known. However, it is felt that the number of orthopaedicians need to be increased further. Government of India has initiated a Scheme "Upgradation and Strengthening of State Government Medical Colleges for starting new postgraduate disciplines and increasing postgraduate seats". This entail increase the number of postgraduate seats including orthopaedics in Medical Colleges in the country.

[English]

Swa-Shakti Project

1946. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether Government has implemented Swa-Shakti Project for the empowerment of women in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof alongwith the details of States in which the said project is being implemented;

(c) the number of beneficiaries therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the project is funded by the World Bank and International Fund for Agriculture Development;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of aid received for the purpose; and

(f) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the said project during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Swa-Shakti Project, implemented by the Government of India through Ministry of Women and Child Development, ended in June, 2005. The aims and objectives of this project were socio-economic development and empowerment of women through promotion of women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs), micro credit and income generation activities. The Project was implemented in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Under this project, 17647 women's SHGs were formed covering 2.43 lakhs women upto the end of project in June, 2005.

(d) and (e) The project was jointly funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Bank as under:

IFAD: Rs.4189 lakhs

World Bank: Rs.4347 lakhs

(f) State-wise details of funds released during last three years of the existence of the project are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Release of funds under Swa-Shakti Project during last three years of the its existence

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Bihar	75	40	29
2.	Chhattisgarh	50	100	-
3.	Gujarat	250	250	9
4.	Haryana	20	110	-
5.	Jharkhand	75	125	-
6.	Karnataka	500	200	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	400	350	45
8.	Uttar Pradesh	50	300	-
9.	Uttarakhand	145	50	30

[Translation]

Complaint Against Hospitals

1947. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints of the patients in the Government hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the complaints registered by the patients during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken/likely to be taken by the Government to provide proper and hassle free treatment to the patients in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is state Subject and no such data is maintained centrally. In so far as the Central Government Hospital located in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & associated hospitals and AIIMS located in Delhi are concerned, the details of the complaint received during last three year and current year are given below:

Year	No. of Complaints received			
	Safdarjung Hospital	LHMC & associated hospitals	Dr. RML Hospital	Trauma Centre and C.N. Centre under AIIMS
2008	04	*NA	71	*NA
2009	01	10	121	21
2010	03	05	100	28
2011 (30th November)	07	04	51	30

Main Hospital AIIMS

Year	No. of complaints
2008-09	63
2009-10	73
2010-11	84
2011-12 (30th November)	*NA

*Not Available

In order to readdress the complaints of patients, necessary steps are taken which include issue of directions to the person concerned, initiation of appropriate administrative action, installation of complaint boxes in various departments for any grievances faced by the patients, availability of help desk in OPD, refunding of unutilized amount, etc.

Use of Iodized Salt

1948. SHRI A. SAMPATH Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entrusted any reputed medical organisation/Government agencies for conducting research on the use of iodized salt in food items;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestion for the abolition of compulsory usage of iodized salt for food purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Loans to Real Estate Companies

1949. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount and percentage of non-agro sector loans in comparison to loans disbursed to commercial real estate sector by the Public and Private Sector Banks during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(b) whether the loans disbursed by the said banks to commercial real estate companies has increased enormously during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the status of recovery of such loans;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has expressed its concern in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

[English]

Education to Tribals

1950. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes being run by the Government for promotion of education among the tribals in the country;

(b) the number of beneficiaries therefrom, State-wise;

(c) the educational institutes set up by the Government for tribals during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to start adult literacy campaign among tribals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of Human Resource Development through the implementation of the following schemes for promotion of education among the tribals in the country:

- (i) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (ii) Scheme of Construction of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (iii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.
- (iv) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (v) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribes (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (vi) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations (under which residential, non-residential schools Hostels run by NGOs for ST students are supported.)
- (vii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
- (viii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
- (ix) Top Class Education for ST students.

Apart from above schemes, Ministry administers the programme of Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India under which grant is also used for setting up "Eklavya Model Residential Schools" (EMRS) for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.

(b) The details of beneficiaries under these schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV. The guidelines of EMRS provide that the sanctioned strength of the school will be 480 students.

(c) The details of EMRS sanctioned during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-V and the details of sanctioned Ashram Schools during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-VI.

(d) and (e) The Government has launched a new variant of National Literacy Mission, as 'Saakshar Bharat' on 8th September, 2009, with specific objective of improving adult literacy, especially among women, SCs and STs and other disadvantaged section in the country. The programme encompasses functional literacy, skill development, equivalency programme and life long learning opportunities through continuing education. The programme is presently sanctioned in 372 districts of the country including State/UTs with large tribal population like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Statement-I

State-wise no. of beneficiaries under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST students during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09 No. of Beneficiaries	2009-10 No. of Beneficiaries	2010-11 No. of Beneficiaries	2011-12 (30-11-2011) No. of Anticipated Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	183974	129516	147976	205776
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	01	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	64952	74777	78505	82876
4.	Bihar	1053	1863	2285	3635
5.	Chhattisgarh	72160	85242	98602	108462
6.	Goa	643	2152	257	1332
7.	Gujarat	122843	127189	125260	129368
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2271	2368	1263	1712
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10077	9442	8338	11405
10.	Jharkhand	25163	30535	39647	52612
11.	Karnataka	69152	74476	87136	102820
12.	Kerala	9173	10636	11823	12953
13.	Madhya Pradesh	89223	99742	130364	142203
14.	Maharashtra	129384	137490	123307	157426
15.	Manipur	39123	42381	49842	54826
16.	Meghalaya	52985	58283	64110	70521
17.	Mizoram	33758	37873	38706	43819
18.	Nagaland	35606	38432	*41888	N.R.
19.	Odisha	48802	52706	60476	63490
20.	Rajasthan	176194	172267	161730	251079
21.	Sikkim	1819	1754	2206	2429
22.	Tamil Nadu	4241	4241	4334	4769
23.	Tripura	14892	15649	16744	18584
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6018	6952	7125	7848
25.	Uttarakhand	15127	16366	16513	18164

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	West Bengal	42524	29720	59510	55564
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	441	214	658	28
28.	Daman and Diu	164	197	169	203
Total		1251762	1262463	1378775	1603904

*Anticipated beneficiaries.

Statement-II

State-wise sanctioned no. of seats under the scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12

Sl. No	Name of State/ UT/University	2008-09 No. of seats sanctioned	2009-10 No. of seats sanctioned	2010-11 No. of seats sanctioned	2011-12 (30-11-2011) No. of seats sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	121	0
2.	Assam	750	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	2050	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	0	4400	0	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	131	0	88	0
6.	Jharkhand	600	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	0	700	0	0
8.	Kerala	0	0	160	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	3000	0	0
10.	Maharashtra	2375	0	0	0
11.	Manipur	0	0	899	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Nagaland	100	0	0	0
13.	Odisha	1200	0	6500	0
14.	Rajasthan	1850	975	3100	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	400	0	0
16.	Tripura	650	1200	0	0
17.	Uttarakhand	200	0	0	0
18.	West Bengal	0	20	200	0
19	The English and foreign Uni. (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)	420	0	0	0
20	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat	0	0	100	0
21	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, U.P.	0	0	80	0
Total		10326	10695	11248	0

Statement-III

State-wise sanctioned no. of seats under the scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Pan Area during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State//UT	2008-09 No. of seats sanctioned	2009-10 No. of seats sanctioned	2010-11 No. of seats sanctioned	2011-12 (30-11-2011) No. of seats sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1300	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	1250	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	2400	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Kerala	0	0	770	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2600	0	2000
6.	Odisha	15600	0	0	0
7.	Tripura	0	0	1150	0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	120	0	0
9.	Uttarakhand	0	0	405	0
Total		16850	2720	6025	2000

Statement-IV

State-wise no. of beneficiaries under the scheme of upgradation of Merit to ST students during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2008-09 No. of Beneficiaries	2009-10 No. of Beneficiaries	2010-11 No. of Beneficiaries	2011-12 (30-11-2011) No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	168	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	280	Arrear	0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	92	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
5.	Jharkhand	30	0	0	0
6.	Kerala	4	0	0	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	172	0	0	516
8.	Odisha	136	0	0	0
9.	Rajasthan	32	36	36	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Sikkim	16	16	16	0
11	Tripura	16	16	16	16
12	West Bengal	72	0	0	0
Total		478	348	329	532

Statement-V

State-wise sanctioned of no. of EMRS under the scheme of Eklavya Model Residential School during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2010-11 No. of EMRS	2011-12 No. of EMRS	Total (30-11-2011) No. of EMRS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2
2.	Assam	1	0	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	3
4.	Gujarat	5	7	12

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Jharkhand	1	2	3
6.	Karnataka	6	0	6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	8	0	8
8.	Odisha	2	3	5
9.	Rajasthan	6	1	7
10.	Tripura	1	0	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2
Total		37	13	50

No EMRS sanctioned during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Statement-VI

State-wise sanctioned no. of Ashram Schools under the scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Pan Area during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 and current year i.e. 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State//UT	2008-09 No. of Ashram Schools	2009-10 No. of Ashram Schools	2010-11 No. of Ashram Schools	2011-12 (30-11-2011) No. of Ashram Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	13	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	25	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	8	0
4.	Kerala	0	0	3	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	52	0	40
6.	Odisha	52	0	0	0
7.	Tripura	0	0	16	0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2	0	0
9.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	0
Total		77	54	42	40

Total no. of Ashram Schools sanctioned: 213.

Losses of Banks

1951. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated loss in foreign exchange derivative trade was around 33,000/- crore per year during 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) imposed penalties on 19 commercial banks for contravention of various instructions relating to selling of derivatives products to clients;

(d) if so, the details of penalties imposed thereof, bank-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(e) the criteria adopted for calculation of penalties on commercial banks by RBI; and

(f) the reasons for RBI and formulating a derivative policy during 2007, 2008 and 2009 to guide the investors and allay fears in the money market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) RBI has informed that the estimated loss of Rs. 33,000 crore in foreign exchange derivative transaction may not be the actual losses but the gross Market to Market (MTM) gains or losses to the customers. Market to Market gains or losses are basically an accounting concept wherein the financial institution would record the value of outstanding financial contracts at fair value (market value) while preparing financial statements.

(c) to (f) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they had imposed penalties on 19 commercial banks on April 26, 2011 for contravention of various instructions issued by the RBI in respect of derivatives, such as, failure to carry out due diligence in regard to suitability of products, selling derivative products to users not having risk management policies and not verifying the underlying/

adequacy of underlying and eligible limits under past performance route. RBI had issued Show Cause Notices to these banks. In response to this, the banks submitted their written replies. On a careful examination of the banks' written replies and the oral submissions made during the personal hearings, the Reserve Bank of India found that the violations were established and the penalties were thus imposed. The list of banks and amount of penalty imposed on them is as under:

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of bank	Penalty
1	2	3
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	15.00
2.	Barclays Bank PLC	15.00
3.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	15.00
4.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	15.00
5.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	15.00
6.	Yes Bank Ltd.	15.00
7.	BNP Paribas	10.00
8.	Citi Bank NA	10.00
9.	Credit Agricole - CIB	10.00
10.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	10.00
11.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	10.00
12.	Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00
13.	Standard Chartered Bank	10.00
14.	State Bank of India	10.00
15.	Bank of America NA	5.00

1	2	3
16.	DBS Bank Ltd.	5.00
17.	Deutsche Bank AG	5.00
18.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	5.00
19.	JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	5.00

With a view to ensuring enhanced due diligence by banks while undertaking derivative transactions with their clients, RBI has issued circular dated August 2, 2011 on 'Comprehensive Guidelines on Derivatives: Modifications'.

[Translation]

Benefits to Pregnant Women

1952. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pregnant women presently availing the benefits of Central Health Schemes in Primary Health Centres;

(b) the number of infants being vaccinated each year under Central Health Schemes;

(c) the details of mechanism adopted by the Government to monitor the implementation of the schemes;

(d) the number of rural women likely to be registered under Central Health Schemes in the coming years;

(e) whether call centres associated with above said schemes have been connected through Internet and other such facility; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a nationwide, centrally sponsored, scheme being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and infant mortality. JSY provides cash assistance to pregnant women for undergoing institutional delivery in government or private accredited health facilities. Data with regard to the number of pregnant women availing benefits under JSY in Primary Health Centres is not maintained at Central Government level. However, nearly 113.38 lakhs pregnant women have been reported as JSY beneficiaries during 2010-11.

(b) The Annual Target of infant (upto 1 year age) for vaccination is 2.55 crores (2,55,36,000) for the year 2011-12. These children require 13 doses of various vaccines (4 doses of Polio, 3 doses of DPT, 4 doses of Hepatitis B, 1 dose of Measles and 1 dose of BCG). Therefore, the infants needs to be vaccinated multiple times with various vaccines within first year of life. Thus, the number of infants vaccinated was 23.40 crores (23,40,75,827) in 2010-11 (as on 29.11.2011) under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) as per HMIS.

(c) Under Janani Suraksha Yojana, a rigorous system of safeguards and monitoring is in place. Accordingly, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued instructions to all the State governments for public display of names of JSY beneficiaries on a monthly basis, payment to beneficiaries through cheque, setting up of grievance redressal mechanism at district and state levels and physical verification of beneficiaries by officials in a random manner. In addition, periodic test checks are carried out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Regional Evaluation Teams (RETs) with regard to implementation of Central Schemes.

(d) Nearly 113.38 lakhs pregnant women have been reported as JSY beneficiaries during 2010-11 and it is estimated that the figure for JSY beneficiaries will increase further in the coming years.

(e) The Ministry has established a dedicated call centre to verify the records and services provided to the

beneficiaries through the Mother and Child Tracking application (MCTS).

(f) MCTC is a web based tracking of all pregnant women and children to ensure timely and regular provision of services. 1.22 crore pregnant women and 6.3 lakh children have been registered under MCTS as on 30.11.2011.

Power Generation in Private Sector

1953.SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power projects commissioned in the private sector alongwith the power generation capacity added during each of the last three years and the current year, source, year and State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the target set for power generation capacity addition in the private sector during each of the last three years and the current year has been achieved;

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

(d) whether the private power developers, recently offered co-operation and interests to develop power projects in various States;

(e) if so, whether the Government has come across any hardship while implementing Public-Private-Partnership in the power sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Thermal and hydro-electric capacity targeted and commissioned in private sector during the last three years i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and the current year 2011-12 are as under:

MW

Year	Thermal			Hydro		
	Target	Commissioned	Slipped	Target	Commissioned	Slipped
2008-09	3437	882.5	2561	#	-	-
2009-10	5833	4287.0	1546	292	-	292
2010-11	5891	4929.5	2419	461	192	269
2011-12	6440	5466.5	-	1170	1100	-

- No Hydro-electric project in the year 2008-09 was targeted to be commissioned in Private Sector.

Details of thermal and hydro projects targeted and commissioned during the last three years and current year (2008-09 to 2011-12) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Private sector developers are setting up power projects in various States. As per the Electricity Act, 2003, electricity generation has been delicensed and concur-

rence/clearance of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required to set up thermal power plants including those in the private sector.

(e) and (f) At present, no project in power sector is being developed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the Central sector.

Statement-I

Target/Achievement of thermal capacity addition in Private Sector during the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Project Name and Unit No.	State	Impl. Agency	Target Cap. (MW)	Cap. Ach. (MW)	Cap. Slipped (MW)	Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	O.P. Jindal (Raigarh) TPP U-4	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	250	250	0	
2.	Sugen CCPP Blk-I*	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376	382.5	0	
3.	Sugen CCPP Blk-II	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376	0	376	• Non-availability of gas.
4.	Sugen CCPP Blk-III	Gujarat	Torrent Power	376	0	376	
5.	Gautami CCPP GT-1	AP	Gautami Power	145	0	145	• Non-availability of gas.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gautami CCPP GT-2	AP	Gautami Power	145	0	145	
7.	Gautami CCPP ST	AP	Gautami Power	174	0	174	
8.	Konaseema CCPP GT-1	AP	Konaseema EPS	140	0	140	• Non-availability of gas.
9.	Konaseema CCPP GT-2	AP	Konaseema EPS	140	0	140	
10.	Konaseema CCPP ST	AP	Konaseema EPS	165	0	165	
11.	Pathadi (Lanco Amarkantak) TPS Ph-I U-1	Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak Power	300	0	300	• Non readiness of intake water, Coal and Ash handling systems and Turbine bearing failure due to lubrication oil leakage at the time of commissioning.
12.	Trombay TPS Extn U-8	Maharashtra	Tata Power Co.	250	250	0	
13.	Torangallu Extn U-1	Karnataka	JSW Energy Ltd.	300	0	300	• Delay in supplt of equipments from China
14.	Torangallu Extn U-2	Karnataka	JSW Energy Ltd.	300	0	300	• Delay in supplt of equipments from China
Sub Total				3437.0	882.5	2561	

*Capacity of Sugden CCPP Block-I, II and III has been revised from 376 MW to 382.5 MW each

Target/Achievement of Thermal Capacity Addition In Private Sector during the year, 2009-10

Sl. No.	Project Name and Unit No.	State	Imp. Agency	Executing Agency	LOA Date	Target Cap. (MW)	Cap. Ach. (MW)	Cap. Slipped (MW)	Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Gautami CCPP GT-1	AP	Gautami Power	Others	Sep-03	145	145		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2.	Gautami CCPP GT-2	AP	Gautami Power	Others	Sep-03	145	145	
3.	Gautami CCPP ST	AP	Gautami Power	Others	Sep-03	174	174	
4.	Konaseema CCPP GT-1	AP	Konaseema EPS	Others	15.03.11	140	140	
5.	Konaseema CCPP GT-2	AP	Konaseema EPS	Others	15.03.11	140	140	
6.	Konaseema CCPP ST	AP	Konaseema EPS	Others	15.03.01	165	165	• Non-availability of gas.
7.	Lanco Kondapalli Extn. Ph-II GT	AP	LKPPL	Others	Nov-07	233	233	• Delay in sup- plies
8.	Lanco Kondapalli Extn. Ph-II ST	AP	LKPPL	Others	Nov-07	133	133	
9.	Pathadi (Lanco Amarkantak) TPS Ph-I U-1	Chhattisgarh	LAPPL	Chinese	25.05.05	300	300	
10.	Pathadi (Lanco Amarkantak) TPS Ph-I U-2	Chhattisgarh	LAPPL	Chinese	19.04.06	300	300	
11.	Mudra TPP Ph-I U-1	Gujarat	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	01.06.06	330	330	
12.	Mudra TPP Ph-I U-2	Gujarat	Adani Power Ltd.	Chinese	01.09.06	330	330	
13.	Sugen CCPP Blk-II	Gujarat	Torrent Power	Others	17.06.05	382.5	382.5	
14.	Sugen CCPP Blk-III	Gujarat	Torrent Power	Others	17.06.05	382.5	382.5	
15.	Torangallu Extn U-1	Karnataka	JSW Energy Ltd.	Chinese	20.06.06	300	300	
16.	Torangallu Extn U-2	Karnataka	JSW Energy Ltd.	Chinese	20.06.06	300	300	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
17.	Sterlite TPP U-1	Odisha	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	Chinese	10.05.06	600	600	• Initial delay in starting boiler erection work.
18.	Jallipa- Kapurdi TPP U-1	Rajasthan	Raj West Power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar-07	135	135	
19.	Jallipa- Kapurdi TPP U-2	Rajasthan	Raj West Power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar-07	135	135	• Readiness of permanent power supply to 4 nos. pumping stations for raw water by Jodhpur Discom
20.	Jallipa- Kapurdi TPP U-3	Rajasthan	Raj West Power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar-07	135	135	• Visa problem
21.	Jallipa- Kapurdi TPP U-4	Rajasthan	Raj West Power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar-07	135	135	• Shortage of manpower, development of lignite mine.
22.	Budge-Budge TPS-III U-3	WB	CESC Ltd.	BHEL	18.12.06	250	250	
23.	Rithala CCPP GT+ST	Delhi	NDPL	Chinese		108	108	• Delay in gas allocation.
24	Jallipa- Kapurdi TPP U-5	Rajasthan	Raj West Power Ltd.	Chinese	Mar-07	135	135	
25	Rosa TPP Ph-I U-1	UP	RPSCCL	Chinese	06.03.07	300	300	
Sub-Total						5833	4287	1546

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Wardha Warora TPP	Maharashtra	WPCL	U-1	*	135		
16.				U-2	*	135		
17.				U-3	*	135		
18.	Sterlite TPP	Odisha	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-2 (1st Unit)	600	600		
19.				U-1	600	600		
20.	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Rajasthan	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-2	135	135		
21.				U-3	135		135	• Readiness of permanent power supply to 4 nos. pumping stations for raw water by Jodhpur Discern
22.				U-4	135		135	
23.				U-5	135		135	
24.				U-6	135		135	• Visa problem
25.				U-8	135		135	• Shortage of manpower, development of lignite mine.
26.	Rosa TPP Ph-I	UP	RPSCL	U-2	*	300		
27.	Anpara-C	UP	LAPPL	U-1	600		600	• Delay in readiness of CHP and AHP
28.	Udupi TPP	Karnataka	UPCL	U-1	507.5	600		
29.				U-2	507.5		507.5	• Non-readiness of power evacuation system
Sub-Total:					5891	4929.5	2419	

*Additional Units not Included In the target but commissioned during the year.

*Target/achievement of thermal capacity addition in Private Sector during the year 2011-12
(as on 15.11.2011)*

Sl. No.	Project Name and Unit No./ Implementing Agency	State	Targeted Cap. (MW)	Commissioning Schedule		Cap. Ach.	Cap. Slippage	Reasons for Slippage
				Target	Ant./Act(A)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	JSW Ratnagiri TPP U-3 JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	Maharashtra	300	May-11	06.05.11(A)	300		
2.	JSW Ratnagiri TPP U-4 JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	Maharashtra	300	Oct-11	08.10.11(A)	300		
3.	Anpara-C TPS U-1 Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	UP	600	Jul-11	15.11.11(A)	600		
4.	Anpara-C TPS U-2 Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	UP	600	Oct-11	12.11.11(A)	600		
5.	Maithon RB TPP U-1 MPL JV of DVC and Tata Power	Jharkhand	525	Jun-11	30.06.11(A)	525		
6.	Maithon RB TPP U-2 MPL JV of DVC and Tata Power	Jharkhand	525	Jan-12	Jan-12			
7.	Udupi TPP U-2 UPCL	Karnataka	600	Apr-11	17.04.11(A)	600		
8.	Wardha Warora U-4 M/s. Wardha Power Co. Pvt. Ltd. (KSK)	Maharashtra	135	Apr-11	30.04.11(A)	135		
9.	Jallipa- Kapurdi TPP U-3 Raj West Power Ltd.	Rajasthan	135	Aug-11	02.11.11(A)	135		
10.	Mundra TPP Ph-II U-2 Adani Power Ltd.	Gujarat	660	Aug-11	20.07.11(A)	660		
11.	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP U-1 Tata Power Co.	Gujarat	800	Aug-11	12-Feb			
12.	Tirora TPP Ph-I U-1 Adani Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	660	Jan-12	Jan-12			
13.	Sterlite (Jharsuguda) U-3	Odisha	600	Oct-11	16.08.11(A)	600		
14.	Ritala CCPP ST NDPL	Delhi		Sep-11	04.09.11(A)	36.5		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Khambarkhera TPP U-1 Hindustan Bajaj	UP	*		17.10.11(A)	45		
16	Maqsoodpur TPP U-1 Hindustan Bajaj	UP	*		03.11.11(A)	45		
17	Barkhera TPP U-1 Hindustan Bajaj	UP	*		06.11.11(A)	45		
18	Mundra TPP Ph-III U-1 Adani Power Ltd.	Gujarat	*		07.11.11(A)	660		
19	Jallipa- Kapurdi TPP U-4 Raj west power Ltd.	Rajasthan	*	Aug-11	23.11.11(A)	135		
20	Khambarkhera TPP U-2 Hindustan Bajaj	UP	*		28.11.11(A)	45		
Total of Private Sector				6440		5466.5		

Note: *Additional Units not included in the target.

Statement-II

(A) Hydro Capacity Addition during the year 2008-09 in Private Sector

No Hydro-electric project in the year 2008-09 was targeted to be commissioned in Private Sector.

(B) Hydro Capacity Addition during the year 2009-10 in Private Sector

No Hydro Electric Units in Private Sector was commissioned in the year 2009-10 against the target capacity of 292 MW. The reason for slippage is as under:

Sl. No	Name of Project/State/ Organisation Nos.xSize= Capacity MW	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Target at beginning of the year	Reasons for slippage
1.	Allain Duhangan H.P./ADHPL (2x96)	1	96	2009-10	• Slow progress due to poor geology in Head Race Tunnel.
		2	96	2009-10	
2.	Malana-II H.P./Everest Power Pvt. Ltd. (2x50)	1	50	2009-10	• Slow progress due to poor geology in Head Race Tunnel.
		2	50	2009-10	
Total slippage from 2009-10 In Private Sector		4 Units	292 MW		
Total -Programme:		4 Units	292 MW		

(C) Hydro Capacity Addition During the year 2010-11 in Private Sector

Two units of Allain Duhangan (2x96 = 192 MW) in Private Sector was commissioned in the year 2010-11 against the target capacity of 461 MW. The details of commissioned unit and units slipped are given as under:

Sl. No	Name of Project/State/ Organisation Nos.xSize= Capacity MW	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Target at beginning of the year	Date of commissioning
Units Commissioned during 2010-11					
1.	Allain Duhangan ADHPL, H.P.	1	96	2010-11	16.09.10
	2x96 = 192 MW	2	96	2010-11	18.09.10
Total:		2	192		
Total (Commissioned):			192 MW		

Units slipped from 2010-11

Sl. No	Name of Project/State/ Organisation Nos.xSize= Capacity MW	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Target at beginning of the year	Reasons for slippage
1.	Budhil LANCO Green, H.P. 2x35 = 70 MW	Unit # 1 Unit # 2	35 35	2010-11 2010-11	• Slow progress of HRT works.
2.	Malana-II EPPL, H.P. 2x50 =100 MW	Unit # 1 Unit # 2	50 50	2010-11 2010-11	• Slow progress of HRT works due to bad geology.
3.	Chujachen Gati, Sikkim 2x49.5= 99 MW	Unit # 1 Unit # 2	49.5 49.5	2010-11 2010-11	• Slow progress of HRT works.
Total:		6	269		
Total slippage from 2010-11			269 MW		

(D) Hydro Capacity Addition During the current year i.e. 2011-12 in Private Sector

Out of a target of 1170 MW for commissioning in Private Sector, two projects namely Malana-II and Karcham Wangtoo HEPs aggregating to 1100 MW have been commissioned and Budhil HEP (70 MW) is likely to be commissioned by February, 2012 in the current year (2011-12).

Commissioned HEPs:-

Sl. No	Name of Project/State/ Organisation Nos.xSize= Capacity MW	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Target at beginning of the year	Date of commissioning
1.	Malana-II EPPL, H.P. 2x50 = 100 MW	1	50	2011-12	06.08.2011
		2	50	2011-12	14.08.2011
2.	Karcham Wangtoo JKHCL, H.P. 4x250 = 1000	1	250	2011-12	24.05.2011
		2	250	2011-12	21.06.2011
		3	250	2011-12	08.09.2011
		4	250	2011-12	13.09.2011
Total (Commissioned):		6	1100 MW		

[English]

Ratio of Beds in Hospitals

1954. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the number of hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise alongwith criteria/norms laid down by the Government to establish Government hospitals in rural areas of the country;

(b) the details of average number of Government hospitals per thousand of population in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether India is at the lowest echelon in the world in terms of hospital beds per thousand population;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to increase the ratio of hospital beds per thousand population and details of the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Health being a state subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to lay down norms/criteria to establish hospitals according to their need/priorities within the available resources with them. As per the National Health Profile 2010 published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), there is total number of 12760 Government Hospitals available in the Country. The details of the availability of the Government hospital State/UT-wise as per the National Health Profile 2010 published by CBHI are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As per the National Health profile 2010 published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI),

approximately 91000 population were served per Government Hospital in the country.

(c) to (e) There is no global norm for the density of hospitals beds in relation to total population.

Since 'Health' is a state subject, it is responsibility of the State Governments to make efforts to increase the bed strength in accordance to their requirement and available resources. However, in centrally run hospitals, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospitals in Delhi, and in Autonomous Institutions such as AIIMS, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh and JIPMER, Puducherry, bed strength has steadily increased. Bed Strength will further go up with several AIIMS like institutions being set up under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). There has also been increase in bed strength through the NRHM and various schemes for upgradation of medical colleges.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Government Hospitals in Rural and Urban areas (Including CHCs) in India

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of Government Hospitals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	475
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	161
3.	Assam	153
4.	Bihar	1717
5.	Chhattisgarh	218
6.	Goa	20
7.	Gujarat	373

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	154
9.	Himachal Pradesh	142
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92
11.	Jharkhand	500
12.	Karnataka	919
13.	Kerala	386
14.	Madhya Pradesh	457
15.	Maharashtra	1772
16.	Manipur	31
17.	Meghalaya	39
18.	Mizoram	25
19.	Nagaland	48
20.	Odisha	1709
21.	Punjab	231
22.	Rajasthan	475
23.	Sikkim	33
24.	Tamil Nadu	581
25.	Tripura	32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	861
27.	Uttarakhand	695
28.	West Bengal	294
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8
30.	Chandigarh	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2

1	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	4
33.	Delhi	130
34.	Lakshadweep	5
35.	Puducherry	14
Total		12760

Indian Inclusive Innovation Fund

1955. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for setting up of the Indian Inclusive Innovation Fund (IIIF);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objects and reasons behind setting up of this fund;

(c) whether the creation of such fund would help in addressing the problems of a large section of the society; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to prove helpful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The National Innovation Council, which was set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda, has proposed the setting up of an India Inclusive Innovation Fund.

(b) to (d) The objective of the Fund is to support innovations which have an impact on the lives of the bottom half of the population in the fields of education, health, livelihoods, agriculture etc.

[Translation]

Gas Based Power Generation

1956. SHRIMATI JAYSHREENBEN PATEL:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of gas-based power generating stations in the country, State-wise;

(b) the requirement and supply of gas to various power projects in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether power generation of a number of gas-based power projects have been affected due to short supply of gas;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to allocate more natural gas for gas-based power generation in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of existing gas based power projects in the country (project-wise) and State-wise) alongwith their power generation capacity are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The requirement and supply of gas to various power projects in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Power generation of a number of gas-based power projects have been affected due to short supply of gas. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) So far, Ministry of Power has recommended for additional allocation of gas of around 56 mmscmd for

commissioning of new projects for consideration of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG).

(f) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supply and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market. These cover:

1. MOP&NG is taking necessary steps to augment production of natural gas from the gas fields/wells.
2. MOP&NG is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration and Production (E&P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
3. 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.

Statement-I

Project-wise and State-wise generation capacity of gas based power projects in the country

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Located in the State
1	2	3	4

CENTRAL SECTOR

1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh
Sub Total (NR)		2344.06	

1	2	3	4
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.20	Gujarat
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP-I	740.00	Maharashtra
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP-II	740.00	Maharashtra
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP-III	740.00	Maharashtra
Sub Total (WR)		3533.59	
10.	Kathalguri Ccpp	291.00	Assam
11.	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura
Sub Total (NER)		375.00	
Total (CS)		6252.65	

STATE SECTOR

12.	I.P. CCPP	270.00	Delhi
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	500.00	Delhi
14.	Pragati CCPP	330.40	Delhi
15.	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	Rajasthan
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	Rajasthan
Sub Total (NR)		1544.20	
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat
18.	Hazira CCPP	156.10	Gujarat
19.	Utran CCPP	518.00	Gujarat
20.	Uran CCPP	672.00	Maharashtra
Sub Total (WR)		1564.72	

1	2	3	4
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	Puducherry
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.00	Tamil Nadu
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	Tamil Nadu
24.	Narimanam GPS	10.00	Tamil Nadu
25.	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	Tamil Nadu
Sub Total (SR)		435.70	
26.	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam
27.	Namrup CCPP	95.00	Assam
28.	Namrup ST	24.00	Assam
29.	Baramura GT	58.50	Tripura
30.	Rokhia GT	90.00	Tripura
Sub Total (NER)		387.50	
Total (SS)		3932.12	
Pvt. Sector			
31.	Vatwa CCPP	100.00	Gujarat
32.	Trombay CCPP	180.00	Maharashtra
Sub Total (WR)		280.00	
Total (Pvt. S)		280.00	
Pvt. IPP Sector			
33.	Rithala CCPP #	108.00	Delhi
Sub Total (NR)		108.00	

1	2	3	4
34.	Baroda CCPP	160.00	Gujarat
35.	Essar CCPP	515.00	Gujarat
36.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	Gujarat
37.	Sugen CCPP	1147.50	Gujarat
Sub Total (WR)		2477.50	
38.	Gautami ccpp	464.00	Andhra Pradesh
39.	GMR Energy Ltd. - Kakinada	220.00	Andhra Pradesh
40.	Godavari CCPP	208.00	Andhra Pradesh
41.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.40	Andhra Pradesh
42.	Konaseema CCPP	445.00	Andhra Pradesh
43.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366.00	Andhra Pradesh
44.	Kondapalli CCPP	350.00	Andhra Pradesh
45.	Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	Andhra Pradesh
46.	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Andhra Pradesh
47.	Karuppur CCPP	119.80	Tamil Nadu
48.	P.Nallur CCPP	330.50	Tamil Nadu
49.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.80	Tamil Nadu
Sub Total (SR)		3601.50	
50.	DLF Assam GT	24.50	Assam
Sub Total (NER)		24.50	
Total (Pvt. IPP S)		6211.50	
Grand Total		16676.27	

Statement-II*Station-wise Gas requirement and Consumption for the Gas-Based Power Stations in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed Capacity as on 31.10.11 (MW)	Location in the State	Gas Requirement at 90% PLF on last day of the year (MMSCMD)				Average Gas Supply/Consumption (MMSCMD)			
				2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-Oct. 11)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-Oct. 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CENTRAL SECTOR											
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	2.06	2.07	2.07	2.07	1.18	1.65	1.80	1.6
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	1.98	2.01	2.01	2.01	1.38	1.75	1.51	1.63
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	3.13	3.18	3.18	3.18	2.18	2.56	2.72	2.48
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	3.92	3.98	3.98	3.98	2.32	2.80	3.14	2.98
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.06		11.09	11.24	11.24	11.24	7.06	8.76	9.17	8.69
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	3.11	3.12	3.16	3.16	2.34	2.58	2.31	2.03
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.2	Gujarat	3.09	3.15	3.15	3.15	1.38	2.53	2.29	1.95
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP-I	740	Maharashtra	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	0.40	1.34	2.09	1.42
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP-II	740	Maharashtra	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	0.84	1.78	2.09	2.55
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP-III	740	Maharashtra	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	1.45	1.31	2.10	2.75
	Sub Total (WR)	3533.59		16.86	16.93	16.97	16.97	6.41	9.54	10.88	10.7
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291	Assam	1.4	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.32	1.44	1.36
11.	Agartala GT	84	Tripura	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.73
	Sub Total (NER)	375		1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	2.15	2.06	2.16	2.09
	Total (CS)	6252.65		29.93	30.15	30.19	30.19	15.62	20.36	22.21	21.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATE SECTOR											
12.	I.P. CCPP	270	Delhi	1.31	1.3	1.30	1.30	0.99	1.12	1.02	0.91
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	500	Delhi			2.40	2.40			0.02	0.09
14.	Pragati CCPP	330.4	Delhi	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.42	1.44	1.41	1.46
15.	Dholpur CCPP	330	Rajasthan	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.29	1.35	1.13	1.35
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	Rajasthan	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.57	0.59	0.50	0.85
	Sub Total (NR)	1544.2		5.66	5.65	8.05	8.05	4.27	4.50	4.08	4.66
17.	Dhuvaran Ccpp	218.62	Gujarat	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.67	0.74	0.94	0.61
18.	Hazira Ccpp	156.1	Gujarat	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.56	0.67	0.63	0.58
19.	Utran Ccpp	518	Gujarat	0.69	2.49	2.49	2.49	0.53	1.17	1.53	1.65
20.	Uran Ccpp	672	Maharashtra	4.38	4.38	3.23	3.23	2.80	3.30	3.45	3
	Sub Total (WR)	1564.72		6.87	8.67	7.52	7.52	4.56	5.88	6.55	5.84
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	Puducherry	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.19
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	Tamil Nadu	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.38	0.28	0.34	0.37
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100	Tamil Nadu	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.38	0.35	0.09	0.23
24.	Narimanam GPS	10	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
25.	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	Tamil Nadu	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.59	0.61	0.31	0.62
	Sub Total (SR)	435.7		2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	1.53	1.40	0.88	1.41
26.	Lakwa GT	120	Assam	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.76	0.87	0.89	0.81
27.	Namrup Ccpp	95	Assam	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.38	0.58	0.50	0.63
28.	Namrup ST	24	Assam	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.05	0.11	0.03
29.	Baramura GT	58.5	Tripura	0.26	0.26	0.41	0.41	0.19	0.20	0.33	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Rokhia GT	90	Tripura	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.51	0.55	0.61	0.5
	Sub Total (NER)	387.5		2.3	2.3	2.45	2.45	2.09	2.25	2.44	237
	Total (SS)	3932.12		16.87	18.66	20.06	20.06	12.45	14.03	13.95	14.28
PVT. SECTOR											
31.	Vatwa CCPP	100	Gujarat	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.38	0.48	0.41	0.32
32.	Trombay CCPP	180	Maharashtra	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.84	0.85	0.90	0.89
	Sub Total (WR)	280		1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.22	1.33	1.31	1.21
	Total (Pvt. S)	280		1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.22	1.33	1.31	1.21
PVT. IPP SECTOR											
33.	Rithala CCPP	108	Delhi			0.50	0.52			0.10	0.33
	Sub Total (NR)	108				0.50	0.52			0.10	0.33
34.	Baroda CCPP	160	Gujarat	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.67	0.63	0.52	0.47
35.	Essar CCPP	515	Gujarat	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	1.41	1.68	1.68	1.39
36.	Peguthan CCPP	655	Gujarat	3.14	3.14	3.14	3.14	1.49	2.54	2.06	1.8
37.	Sugen CCPP	1147.5	Gujarat	1.84	5.51	5.51	5.51	0.08	3.26	4.23	4.44
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.5		8.22	11.89	11.89	11.89	3.65	8.11	8.49	8.1
38.	Gautami CCPP	464	Andhra Pradesh		2.23	2.23	2.23		1.85	1.82	1.97
39.	GMR Energy Ltd. - Kakinada	220	Andhra Pradesh			1.06	1.06			0.58	0.75
40.	Godavari CCPP	208	Andhra Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.68	0.91	0.87	0.75
41.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	Andhra Pradesh	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	0.65	1.96	1.79	1.65
42.	Konaseema CCPP	445	Andhra Pradesh		1.95	2.14	2.14		0.81	1.60	1.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
43.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366	Andhra Pradesh		1.62	1.76	1.76		1.19	1.26	1.38
44.	Kondapalli CCPP	350	Andhra Pradesh		1.68	1.68	1.68	0.71	1.39	1.27	1.26
45.	Peddapuram CCPP	220	Andhra Pradesh		1.06	1.06	1.06	0.53	0.86	0.84	0.78
46.	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh		1.78	1.78	1.78	0.35	1.56	1.44	1.12
47.	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	Tamil Nadu		0.58	0.58	0.58	0.45	0.38	0.47	0.41
48.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.5	Tamil Nadu		1.59	1.59	1.59	0.01	0.37	0.97	0.43
49.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	Tamil Nadu		0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.25
	Sub Total (SR)	3601.5			10.13	15.93	17.32	3.62	11.52	13.18	12.21
50.	DLF Assam GT	24.5	Assam		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.06
	Sub Total (NER)	24.5			0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.1	0.07	0.06
	Total (Pvt. IPP S)	6211.5			18.47	27.94	29.83	7.38	19.73	21.84	20.7
	Grand Total	16676.27			66.61	78.09	81.42	36.67	55.45	59.31	57.67

Statement-III

Station-wise Generation loss due to shortage of gas for the Gas-based power stations in the Country

S. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed Capacity as on 31.10.2011 (MW)	Location in the State	Generation Loss due to short supply of Gas as reported (MUs)			
				2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-October, 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL SECTOR							
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	56.44	0.00	0.22	0.00
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	53.14	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	102.54	10.58	0.80	0.00
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	108.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (NR)		2344.06		320.90	10.58	1.02	0.00
5.	GanDhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	200.18	1.95	10.58	2.09
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.20	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP-I	740.00	Maharashtra	43.00	0.00	149.08	115.64
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP-II	740.00	Maharashtra	89.00	0.00	149.08	70.82
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP-III	740.00	Maharashtra	78.45	0.00	149.08	89.28
Sub Total (WR)		3533.59		410.63	1.95	457.82	277.83
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291.00	Assam	146.54	108.30	129.46	101.37
11.	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura	59.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (NER)		375.00		206.42	108.30	129.46	101.37
Total (CS)		6252.65		937.95	120.83	588.30	379.20
STATE SECTOR							
12.	I.P. CCPP	270.00	Delhi	32.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	500.00	Delhi			0.00	0.00
14.	Pragati CCPP	330.40	Delhi	80.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	Rajasthan	182.28	69.12	217.76	3.67
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (NR)		1544.20		294.68	69.12	217.76	3.67
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	100.08	22.98	3.37	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Hazira CCPP	156.10	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	6.59	0.52
19.	Utran CCPP	518.00	Gujarat	29.05	0.00	32.94	14.66
20.	Uran CCPP	672.00	Maharashtra	2843.00	1653.57	1107.44	0.00
Sub Total (WR)		1564.72		2972.13	1676.55	1150.34	15.18
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	Puducherry	0.00	24.60	18.57	0.00
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.00	Tamil Nadu	68.72	267.90	272.42	167.41
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	Tamil Nadu	1.00	56.00	49.00	0.00
24.	Narimanam GPS	10.00	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	Tamil Nadu	0.00	158.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (SR)		435.70		69.72	506.50	339.99	167.41
26.	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam	155.46	56.28	24.78	41.40
27.	Namrup CCPP	95.00	Assam	7.42	11.00	21.46	15.94
28.	Namrup ST	24.00	Assam	4.94	2.40	6.00	0.00
29.	Baramura GT	58.50	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Rokhia GT	90.00	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (NER)		387.50		167.82	69.68	52.24	57.34
Total (SS)		3932.12		3504.35	2321.85	1760.33	243.60
PVT. SECTOR							
31.	Vatwa CCPP	100.00	Gujarat	28.10	0.00	145.63	196.01
32.	Trombay CCPP	180.00	Maharashtra	393.98	130.08	79.06	11.13
Sub Total (WR)		280.00		422.08	130.08	224.69	207.14
Total (Pvt. S)		280.00		422.08	130.08	224.69	207.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pvt. IPP SECTOR							
33.	Rithala CCPP	108.00	Delhi			31.68	7.00
	Sub Total (NR)	108.00				31.68	7.00
34.	Baroda CCPP	160.00	Gujarat	16.23	1.42	23.13	293.38
35.	Essar CCPP	515.00	Gujarat	182.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	Gujarat	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Sugen CCPP	1147.50	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	234.98
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.50		198.70	1.42	23.13	528.36
38.	Gautami CCPP	464.00	Andhra Pradesh		0.00	304.38	250.67
39.	GMR Energy Ltd.- Kakinada	220.00	Andhra Pradesh			31.94	0.00
40.	Godavari CCPP	208.00	Andhra Pradesh	258.45	16.11	202.12	235.37
41.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.40	Andhra Pradesh	1957.39	18.27	406.40	170.67
42.	Konaseema CCPP	445.00	Andhra Pradesh		0.00	1319.10	0.00
43.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366.00	Andhra Pradesh		0.00	0.00	0.00
44.	Kondapalli CCPP	350.00	Andhra Pradesh	655.11	292.43	641.37	451.77
45.	Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	659.00	105.80	290.69	300.25
46.	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Andhra Pradesh	2725.10	98.08	450.20	47.33
47.	Karuppur CCPP	119.80	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48.	P.Nallur CCPP	330.50	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.80	Tamil Nadu	106.13	61.74	12.25	4.34
	Sub Total (SR)	3601.50		6361.18	592.43	3658.45	1460.40
50.	DLF Assam GT	24.50	Assam	57.23	70.82	108.09	72.55
	Sub Total (NER)	24.50		57.23	70.82	108.09	72.55
	Total (Pvt. IPP S)	6211.50		6617.11	664.67	3821.35	2068.31
	Grand Total	16676.27		11481.49	3237.43	6394.67	2898.25

Recruitment of ASHAs

1957. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the recruitment process for recruitment of the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) workers for the purpose of creation of the posts of the ASHA group coordinators at the State level under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments including Maharashtra have abolished the posts of the ASHA Group Coordinators;

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

(e) if not, the reasons for not issuing the appointment letters to the persons selected for the above post, even after their selection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (f) No. ASHA is a community based woman volunteer who acts as a bridge Between rural population and health services. They are selected as per guidelines on ASHA issued by Government, from amongst the local community. They are not recruited against any permanent posts. Further as per guidelines for operationalizing support mechanisms for Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), there is provision for Block Facilitators/coordinators. Number of such facilitators/coordinators vary from State to State depending upon the specific needs of that State which are reflected in their annual programme implementation Plan (PIP).

Government of Maharashtra has informed that for a group of 10 ASHAs, State has appointed 1 Block Facilitator in Tribal areas and 1 Block Facilitator for every PHC in non Tribal areas. There is Block Community Mobilizer in

70 Tribal Blocks and one District Community mobilizer for 33 districts in the State. Appointment of block Facilitator is done at the block level and block Community and District Community mobilizer is done at District level. These appointments are not done from State level. The details of the same are as follows :

Requirement of ASHA	59384
Appointment of ASHA	59284
Target of Block Facilitator	2448
Appointment of Block Facilitator	2348
Requirement of Block Community mobilizer	70
Appointment of block Community mobilizer	57

Funds Spend under NRHM

1958. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL :

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to spend more funds on backward districts under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such districts identified in the various States including Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated in this regard for the said scheme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Government has identified 264 high focus/backward districts across the country based on poor health indicators, concentration of SC/ST population and the districts affected by the Left Wing Extremism for focused attention under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) .States have been asked to

provide higher allocation to these identified districts for addressing the gaps in the various activities of health related issues viz. health infrastructure, human resource, drugs etc. The list of 264 backward districts thus identified is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) There is no separate district wise allocations from the Government of India. States are provided resource envelope who, in turn, provide resources to the districts. State-wise distribution of funds for these States is at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of 264 Backward Districts

1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	17.	Nalbari
2.		Khammam	18.	Darrang
3.		Warangal	19.	Cacher
4.		Nellore	20.	Goalpara
5.		Ananthpur	21.	Nagaon
6.		Mehboobnagar	22.	Jorhat
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	23.	Hailakandi
8.		East Kameng	24.	Bihar Sheohar
9.		Kurung Kumey	25.	Purnia
10.	Assam	Dhubri	26.	Jamui
11.		Karimganj	27.	Kishanganj
12.		North Cachar Hills	28.	Madhepura
13.		Karbi Anglong	29.	Supaul
14.		Dhemaji	30.	Saharsa
15.		Kokrajhar	31.	Nawada
16.		Bongaigaon	32.	Araria
			33.	Banka
			34.	Paschim Champaran
			35.	Gaya
			36.	Katihar
			37.	Sitamarhi
			38.	Darbhanga
			39.	Kaimur
			40.	Lakhisarai

41.	Purbi Champaran	65.		Bastar
42.	Jehanabad	66.		Koriya
43.	Rohtas	67.		Raigarh
44.	Buxar	68.		Mahasamund
45.	Begusarai	69.		Janjgir-Champa
46.	Aurangabad	70.		Kawardha
47.	Khagaria	71.		Dhamtari
48.	Bhojpur	72.		Rajnandgaon
49.	Sheikhpura	73.		Bilaspur
50.	Madhubani	74.		Bijapur
51.	Gopalganj	75.		Narayanpur
52.	Muzaffarpur	76.	Gujarat	Dangs
53.	Nalanda	77.		Banas Kantha
54.	Samastipur	78.		Narmada
55.	Vaishali	79.		Dahod
56.	Bhagalpur	80.		Valsad
57.	Saran	81.		Navsari
58.	Siwan	82.	Haryana	Mewat
59.	Alwar	83.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur
60.	Surguja	84.		Lahul and Spiti
61.	Dantewada	85.		Chamba
62.	Korba	86.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda
63.	Jashpur	87.		Kargil
64.	Kanker	88.		Leh

89.	Rajauri	113.	Bellary
90.	Poonch	114.	Chamrajnagar
91.	Udhampur	115.	Kolar
92. Jharkhand	Giridih	116.	Bidar
93.	Pakaur	117.	Davanagere
94.	Godda	118. Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
95.	Chatra	119. Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur
96.	Sahibganj	120.	Jhabua
97.	Kodarma	121.	Sidhi
98.	Jamtara	122.	Shivpuri
99.	Deoghar	123.	Panna
100.	Palamu	124.	Umaria
101.	Garhwa	125.	Dindori
102.	Dumka	126.	Morena
103.	Latehar	127.	Tikamgarh
104.	Simdega	128.	Satna
105.	Gumla	129.	Damoh
106.	Paschimi Singhbhum	130.	Raisen
107.	Bokaro	131.	Rajgarh
108.	Hazaribagh	132.	Guna
109.	Lohardaga	133.	Rewa
110.	East Singhbhum	134.	Chhatarpur
111. Karnataka	Raichur	135.	Dhar
112.	Chitradurga	136.	Bhind

137.	Balaghat	161.	South Garo Hills
138.	Seoni	162.	West Garo Hills
139.	Betul	163.	East Garo Hills
140.	Shahdol	164.	Jaintia Hills
141.	Mandla	165. Odisha	Bolangir
142.	Barwani	166.	Bargarh
143.	Harda	167.	Kalahandi
144.	Chhindwara	168.	Nuapada
145.	Ratlam	169.	Jharsuguda
146.	Katni	170.	Deogarh
147.	Dewas	171.	Sambalpur
148.	Sehore	172.	Keonjhar
149.	Hoshangabad	173.	Gajapati
150.	Anuppur	174.	Sundargarh
151.	Singrauli	175.	Koraput
152.	East Nemar	176.	Kandhamal
153. Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	177.	Nabarangapur
154.	Nandurbar	178.	Rayagada
155.	Gondiya	179.	Malkangiri
156. Manipur	Tamenglong	180.	Boudh
157.	Churachandpur	181.	Angul
158.	Ukhrul	182.	Nayagarh
159.	Chandel	183. Punjab	Nawanshahr
160. Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	184.	Muktsar

185.	Jalandhar	209.	Balrampur
186.	Faridkot	210.	Budaun
187. Rajasthan	Barmer	211.	Bahraich
188.	Dhaulpur	212.	Shahjahanpur
189.	Jaisalmer	213.	Gonda
190.	Bharatpur	214.	Hardoi
191.	Karauli	215.	Siddharth Nagar
192.	Sawai Madhopur	216.	Kheri
193.	Jhalawar	217.	Farrukhabad
194.	Banswara	218.	Banda
195.	Dungarpur	219.	Etah
196.	Udaipur	220.	Kannauj
197.	Dausa	221.	Sitapur
198.	Sirohi	222.	Fatehpur
199.	Baran	223.	Chitrakoot
200.	Bundi	224.	Bareilly
201.	Chittaurgarh	225.	Unnao
202.	Alwar	226.	Kaushambi
203.	Pali	227.	Hathras
204.	Churu	228.	Auraya
205.	Jodhpur	229.	Etawah
206. Tripura	Dhalai	230.	Barabanki
207.	South Tripura	231.	Pilibhit
208. Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	232.	Rampur

233.	Raebareilly	258.	West Bengal	Kooch Bihar
234.	Moradabad	259.		Jalpaiguri
235.	Maharajganj	260.		Dakshin Dinajpur
236.	Agra	261.		Bankura
237.	Sonbhadra	262.		Puruliya
238.	Lalitpur	263.		Birbhum
239.	Firozabad	264.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Car Nicobar
240.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar			

Statement-II

*State-wise allocation of Funds to the States Covered
with High Focus Districts during 2011-12 under
NRHM*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
241.	Kushinagar	
242.	Sant Kabir Nagar	
243.	Mirzapur	
244.	Mathura	
245.	Chandauli	
246.	Mainpuri	
247.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	
248.	Aligarh	
249.	Basti	
250.	Mahoba	
251.	Jalaun	
252.	Kanpur Dehat	
253.	Kheri Lakhimpur	
254.	Uttarakhand Uttarkashi	
255.	Chamoli	
256.	Pithoragarh	
257.	Bageshwar	
	1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.64
	2. Andhra Pradesh	931.81
	3. Arunachal Pradesh	56.02
	4. Assam	851.35
	5. Bihar	1122.10
	6. Chhattisgarh	392.54
	7. Gujarat	600.61
	8. Haryana	233.52
	9. Himachal Pradesh	123.89
	10. Jammu and Kashmir	175.54

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	458.88
12.	Karnataka	612.69
13.	Lakshadweep	3.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	870.83
15.	Maharashtra	1078.51
16.	Manipur	88.49
17.	Meghalaya	94.25
18.	Odisha	568.53
19.	Punjab	276.56
20.	Rajasthan	824.17
21.	Tripura	117.46
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2224.00
23.	Uttarakhand	169.95
24.	West Bengal	870.31

[English]

Electricity to All

1959. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- whether the Government has fixed the target of providing electricity to all by 2012;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the target set for power generation

during each of the last three years and the current year was not achieved;

(d) if so, the details of the targets achieved so far alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures being taken/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 (e) The National Electricity Policy stipulates that the demand for electricity shall be fully met by 2012. The details of the target set and actual power generated during the last three years and the current year (April, 11-Oct.11) are given below:

Year	Target (BU)	Actual Generation (BU)	Achievement (%)
2008-09	774.3	723.8	93.4
2009-10	789.5	771.5	97.7
2010-11	830.8	811.1	97.6
2011-12 (April, 11-Oct 11*)	498.1	509.1	102.2

*Provisional

Actual power generation during the last three years was marginally lower than the target. However, power generation during the current year (April-October, 2011) has been more than the target. The reasons for low power generation during the previous years include inadequate availability of fuel (coal, gas and nuclear), receipt of inferior quality coal/wet coal, grid constraints, delay in stabilization of new generating units on account of delay in completion of balance of plant works, shut down of some units due to environmental restrictions, unforeseen forced outages of units/unscheduled extended planned maintenance, deficient rainfall in catchment areas and receipt of low schedules from the beneficiary states.

A number of steps have been taken to improve the power situation in the country. These include acceleration in generating capacity addition; rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects; coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity; thrust to import of coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from the domestic sources; development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale; 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; and energy conservation, energy efficiency; and demand side management measures.

[Translation]

Akshya Urja Shops

1960. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for establishing Akshya Urja Shops in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria/norms laid down for such scheme;
- (d) whether any financial support is provided to the prospective applicants for establishment of the shop; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has a scheme to support the establishment of Akshay Urja Shops in various districts in the country with the objective to create

a network of sales and service outlets for renewable energy systems and devices. The programme is being implemented through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs).

(c) The programme has a provision of one shop in each district. Private entrepreneurs, reputed NGOs, SNAs, Manufacturing Associations are eligible for establishment of Shops subject to prescribed terms and conditions laid under the programme. So far 378 Shops have been sanctioned in various States/UTs.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The scheme has provision for soft loan at an interest rate of 7 per cent per annum with a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs loan amount for setting up the shop. A recurring grant and incentive of Rs. 10,000/- per month is also available over a period of two years subject to certain eligibility conditions.

Second Phase of RGGVY

1961. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether projects under phase-II of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been sanctioned;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan; and
- (c) the details of proposals/Detailed Project Report of various State Governments pending for approval of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) (a) to (c) No, Madam. 33 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by State Governments are under consideration in Phase-II of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). The details of these projects are given in the enclosed

Statement-I. Besides, 34 supplementary projects have also been received through Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY. These proposals are under consideration. The details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of projects identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the district
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya
2.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur-Nagar
3.	Haryana	Gurgaon
4.	Haryana	Faridabad
5.	Haryana	Palwal
6.	Karnataka	Dakshin Kannada
7.	Karnataka	Udipi
8.	Kerala	Alappuzha
9.	Kerala	Ernakulam
10.	Kerala	Kollam
11.	Kerala	Kottayam
12.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
13.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
14.	Kerala	Thrissur
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior

1	2	3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur
31.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
32.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli
33.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris

Statement-II

List of supplementary projects identified for consideration in phase-II of RGGVY

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of the district
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna

1	2	3
3.	Maharashtra	Solapur
4.	Bihar	Anuria
5.	Bihar	Aurangabad
6.	Bihar	Banka
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Bihar	Bhojpur
9.	Bihar	Buxar
10.	Bihar	Gaya
11.	Bihar	Jamui
12.	Bihar	Kaimur
13.	Bihar	Kishanganj
14.	Bihar	Lakhisarai
15.	Bihar	Munger
16.	Bihar	Nawada
17.	Bihar	Patna
18.	Bihar	Purnia
19.	Bihar	Rohtas
20.	Bihar	Saran
21.	Bihar	Siwan
22.	Bihar	Gopalganj
23.	Bihar	Nalanda
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnour
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffar Nagar
34.	West Bengal	Darjeeling (DGHC)

[English]

Advisories on Tourism

1962. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the situation arising out of travel advisories being issued by some countries to their citizens in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such countries;

(c) the impact of the advisory so far on Indian Tourism Industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Travel advisories are issued by various countries from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while traveling to other countries/certain areas in other countries for various reasons. Recently USA, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have issued travel

alerts to their citizens regarding travel to India. The Ministry of Tourism through the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions abroad take up the matter regarding lifting of such travel advisories as and when issued by different countries to avoid any adverse impact on tourism to the country.

The Ministry also provides information about the correct ground situation in the country regularly through its overseas offices to mitigate the impact of Travel advisories issued.

International Funds for Leprosy Eradication

1963. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international funds have been withdrawn following the report of declining number of Leprosy cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating such assistance received during each of the last three years;

(c) whether decline in Leprosy cases is only marginal costing India valuable international assistance for the eradication of the disease;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government for proper implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) Work Health Organization (WHO) provides kind assistance in the form of Multidrug Therapy (MDT) Blister packs for supplying free of cost to all leprosy patients as per requirement for National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP). The kind assistance received from

WHO is Rs.8.00 Cr. Rs. 5.00 Cr. and Rs.6.35 during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(c) and (d) Gradual reduction in number of Leprosy cases detected is observed every year. Numbers of new leprosy cases detected during the last 5 years are given in the enclosed Statement. The Gradual reduction in number of cases has no relation with the technical support received by the NLEP.

(e) Government of India is placing emphasis on assessment of new case detection and treatment completing rate and Grade-II disability among new cases for better epidemiological analysis of disease situation. The programme is monitored at different levels through analysis of monthly progress reports through field visits by the supervisory officers and review meetings at Central, State and District level. Independent Programme Evaluation was also carried out during 2010.

Statement

Number of new Leprosy cases; deducted last five years

Years	Cases
2006-07	139252
2007-08	137685
2008-09	134184
2009 10	133717
2010-11	126800

[Translation]

Shortage of Revenue

1964. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is facing acute shortage of revenue during the current financial year and is also committed to maintain the financial loss under a fix limit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to utilize the cash surplus of the public undertakings with a view to meet the shortage of revenue and to reduce the financial loss during the current financial year; and

(d) 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) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Financial Crisis in Banks

1965. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are facing financial crisis;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to assist the PSBs to avert such crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are adequately capitalized.

(c) Government is fully committed to keep the PSBs adequately capitalized.

Fiscal Deficit

1966. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fiscal deficit target pegged at 4.6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) needs to be revised and if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether cumulative Union Government fiscal deficit has reached 3 per cent of GDP during the first five months of Financial Year 2011-12;

(c) whether the Government estimates on interest payout need to be revised and if not, the details thereof alongwith the revised estimates;

(d) whether consolidated fiscal deficit will touch 8 per cent after factoring in the fiscal deficit of the States;

(e) whether there is a potential risk of a further downgrade of India's credit rating by the credit rating agencies if the fiscal deficit situation worsens; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per Budgetary procedure, the Revised Estimates for fiscal deficit of current year are presented with the Budget Estimates of the next financial year.

(b) Yes, Madam. The cumulative Union Government fiscal deficit during the first five months is 3.1% of estimated GDP in Financial Year 2011-12.

(c) As per budgetary procedure, Revised Estimates of interest payout in 2011-12 are going to be presented alongwith the Budget Estimates of 2012-13.

(d) As per Budget Estimates of 2011-12 the Union Government's and State Governments' fiscal deficit is 4.6 per cent and 2.1 per cent of GDP respectively. Thus the estimated fiscal deficit of General Government in 2011-12 is 6.7 percent of GDP. The revised estimates of fiscal deficit for the current year are going to be presented by the Centre and the States as part of their Budget estimates of 2012-13.

(e) and (f) India's sovereign debt is rated by six international sovereign credit rating agencies (SCRAs). Fiscal deficit is one of the parameters which SCRAs consider while determining India's credit rating upgrade or

downgrade though it is not the sole parameter. SCRA's are encouraged to take into account the overall long-term economic strengths of the Indian economy for credit risk.

[Translation]

Supply of Power to Villages

1967. SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) proposes to supply free or subsidized power to the villages adjoining its power projects;

(b) if so, the details of the subsidized rates along with the conditions thereof, State/UT-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) There is no Plan of NTPC's supplying free or subsidized power to the affected villages adjoining its power stations. However, the Government has formulated a scheme for supplying of reliable power to the rural households of the villages within a radius of 5 Kms. of stations set up by the Central Public Sector undertakings (CPSUs). NTPC as a CPU is also mandated to implement the above scheme.

[English]

Regulatory Authority

1968. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a regulatory authority to ensure hygienic standards of food served at various eateries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of food testing laboratories pro-

posed to be set up in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check illegal import of food items in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established by the Government under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, for laying down science-based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

(c) There are two Central laboratories under FSSAI and seventy two food and drugs laboratories set up by the State/UT Governments. Setting up and strengthening of food laboratories depending upon the requirements of each State/UT, is an ongoing process.

(d) The Customs are responsible for allowing entry of any food item in the country. In case of high risk food items (about 5-20%), the customs refer the matter to Authorized Officers posted by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to get the sample tested and give clearance from safety angle. FSSAI has positioned Authorized Officers in terms of section 47(5) of the FSS Act, 2006, at 14 major ports of entries (including sea, air and land).

[Translation]

Payment of Subsidy

1969. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the payment of subsidy on fertilizers, kerosene and LPG directly to beneficiaries from March, 2010 onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely beneficiaries in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to gather information about bank accounts of farmers and BPL consumers, till February, 2012;

(d) if so, the estimated number of such beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(e) the details of subsidies proposed to be transferred directly?

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

However, a task force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekarni has been set-up, in February, 2011, to work out the modalities for proposed system of direct transfer of subsidy for kerosene, LPG and fertilisers. Final report of the Task Force is yet to be received.

Based on the recommendations contained in the Final Report of the Task Force, decision shall be taken by the Government.

Categorisation of Government Expenditure

1970. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level panel has suggested to do away with the distinction between plan and non-plan Government expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the alternatives suggested by the panel, if any; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The High Level Expert Committee on Efficient Management of Public Expenditure constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended that the Plan and Non-Plan distinction in the budget should be removed. No

alternative to this proposal has been suggested by the Committee.

(c) The various recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of Planning Commission.

[English]

Power Plants

1971. SHRIMATI INGRID McLEOD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power plants alongwith the capacity in MW cleared by the Government in the country including Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

(b) the maximum limit for setting up of power plants in the country including Chhattisgarh;

(c) the number of power plants in Chhattisgarh which have reached saturation point; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in limiting the number of power plants in each district in a State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Concurrence letters have been issued by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of 18 hydro-electric projects with aggregate installed capacity of 9920 MW during the last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) and the current year till date in the country. No DPR of Chhattisgarh State has been concurred in by the CEA during the above period. With the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, techno-economic clearance of CEA is not required for setting up of Thermal Power Plants. As such no thermal power plant has been cleared by CEA during the last 3 years and the current year till date.

(b) to (d) Setting up of Thermal Power Plants depends upon the availability of various necessary inputs such as land, water, fuel and other infrastructural facilities. No maximum limit has been specified for setting up of thermal power plants at a particular location/state in the country including Chhattisgarh.

HIV Testing Systems

1972. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the prevalent testing systems to detect the presence of HIV among the people in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce Nucleic Acid Testing (NAT) which can help in decreasing the HIV incidence rate by identifying persons with acute infection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The prevalent testing system for testing all individuals above the age of 18 months is done by antibody testing using rapid or Enzyme linked immune sorbent assay (ELISA). The same is done using serial testing with three kits of different antigens and/or principles.

In children less than 18 months screening is done using DNA PCR testing which is confirmed by antibody testing as mentioned above at the age of 18 months or above.

(b) and (c) NAT testing is not proposed as a diagnostic test and it does not reduce HIV incidence. It is cost intensive and requires technical support which cannot be provided beyond tertiary care hospital setups and most of our testing facilities are beyond tertiary care hospitals.

[Translation]

WHO Report on Nutrition

1973. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has prescribed new parameters of nutrition for women, pregnant and lactating mothers and infants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which these parameters are likely

to improve the nutritional health of women, pregnant and lactating mothers and infants; and

(d) the time by which complete nutritional health is likely to be achieved after implementation of these new parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The World Health Organization (WHO) has suggested new Child Growth Standards for monitoring growth of children. These Standards have been adopted by Government of India w.e.f. 15.08.2008 for monitoring growth of children under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The WHO Child Growth Standards are better than the earlier National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards as they are based on the growth of breastfed children - which is the norm for healthy growth - from six countries and show that all children grow equally given the right Infant and Young Child feeding, appropriate feeding practices, health and nutrition inputs and environment.

The Child Growth Standards are means for measuring the growth of children and useful for identifying early faltering to enable initiation of corrective steps. However, Standards do not by themselves, impact on the nutrition and health of the people.. To tackle the problem of malnutrition which is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the Government is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. Achieving complete nutrition health of the people is a long term process.

[English]

Investment in Infrastructure

1974. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets fixed for investment in infrastructure during the 11th Plan Period;

(b) whether the said targets have been achieved;

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

(d) the target for investment in infrastructure during the 12th Five Year Plan alongwith the sources from which the Government proposes to raise the funds, sector-wise;

(e) whether demands have been made by States in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereto, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The details of target fixed for investment in infrastructure during Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in the Statement enclosed. As per Term Appraisal of the eleventh Plan the overall Eleventh Plan investment target is envisaged to be met substantially.

(d) A preliminary assessment done by the Planning Commission at the time of Mid-Term Appraisal of the Plan suggests that investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Plan (2012-17) would need to be of the order of about Rs. 40,99,240 crore (2006-07 prices). The details of investment and sources of financing the infrastructure in the Twelfth Plan would be articulated in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document.

(e) and (f) The formulation of the Twelfth Plan is in process.

Statement

Eleventh Plan Projections and Revised MTA Projections of investment in Infrastructure

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sector	Eleventh Plan	
	Original Projections	Revised Projections
1	2	3
Electricity (incl. NCE)	6,66,525	6,58,630

	1	2	3
Roads and Bridges		3,14,152	2,78,658
Telecommunications		2,58,439	3,45,134
Railways (incl. MRTS)		2,61,808	2,00,802
Irrigation (incl. Watershed)		2,53,301	2,46,234
Water Supply and Sanitation		1,43,730	1,11,689
Ports (incl. Inland waterways)		87,995	40,647
Airports		30,968	36,138
Storage		22,378	8,966
Oil and gas pipelines		16,855*	1,27,306
Total		20,56,150	20,54,205

Note: *The Plan target pertains to gas pipelines only.

Community led Sanitation Programme in Panchayats

1975. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panchayats have been assigned a crucial role in spreading hygiene and inculcate sanitation as a habit specially among children;

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

(c) the number of sanitation projects taken up by the panchayats during each of the last three years and current year alongwith the funds allocated/released and utilised in this regard, State-wise; and

(d) the initiatives taken by the Government to

improve Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programmes and involvement of panchayats therein?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India launched a comprehensive Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) programme in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. The main components of the programme are Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), Solid and Liquid Waste management (SLWM) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC). At present there are 607 rural district projects in the country. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been identified as key implementing agencies in line with the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992. Accordingly, PRIs play a pivotal role in the

implementation of TSC. PRIs carry out the social mobilization for the construction of toilets and are entrusted with the task of maintaining clean environment by way of safe disposal of wastes. PRIs act as custodian of assets such as the Community Complexes, drainage etc. constructed under TSC. PRIs can also facilitate opening and operation of the Production Centers/Rural Sanitary Marts for suitable sanitation hardwares. The state wise details of 607 districts projects including State of Andhra Pradesh is at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) TSC is demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. The details of funds released and utilized under TSC during each of the last 3 years and current year, State wise, are at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The strategy under TSC is to make the programme 'community led' and 'people centred'. There is no programme or component under TSC by the name Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

Statement-I

The State-wise details of 607 districts projects

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Project Sanctioned	Project Outlay (In Lakhs)	Components Sanctioned (Units)					
				IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL TOTAL	CSC	School Toilets	Aganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	178187.67	6636229	3629688	10265917	575	115908	14990
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	6700.94	115560	18301	133861	318	3944	1866
3.	Assam	26	92814.8	2220017	1161020	3381037	211	34772	16819
4.	Bihar	38	242946.57	6195779	4975535	11171314	2362	76581	6595
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	67877.81	1568600	1823853	3392453	618	52338	10211
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	91	2480	0	2480	12	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Goa	2	1059.43	17935	27388	45323	150	731	547
8.	Gujarat	25	65921.67	2046857	3331630	5378487	1671	28617	23460
9.	Haryana	20	23087.84	636940	1458494	2095434	1335	9160	7599
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	17696.55	218154	632583	850737	1229	17863	10408
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	40598.74	703071	767732	1470803	1080	27277	1070
12.	Jharkhand	24	90728.43	2327306	1402189	3729495	1203	42687	11472
13.	Karnataka	29	108474.68	2889224	2981691	5870915	1305	39267	26353
14.	Kerala	14	22189.92	961831	111911	1073742	1090	3600	4957
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50	170288.99	3614346	4852847	8467193	1602	137730	27595
16.	Maharashtra	33	148969.04	3623439	6104904	9728343	8210	87452	60076
17.	Manipur	9	11274.03	194887	68367	263254	386	3919	1201
18.	Meghalaya	7	14008.99	216333	85500	301833	290	10331	1851
19.	Mizoram	8	5040.99	89903	18975	108878	560	3219	1543
20.	Nagaland	11	7957.58	180092	31254	211346	275	2972	1302
21.	Odisha	30	156204.83	4485050	2571598	7056648	818	70663	25160
22.	Puducherry	1	572.56	18000	0	18000	0	26	16
23.	Punjab	20	24134.47	623198	544370	1167568	411	7464	3274
24.	Rajasthan	32	95210.03	1960903	5023430	6984333	1544	68134	21198
25.	Sikkim	4	2053.82	51302	35712	87014	789	1604	340
26.	Tamil Nadu	29	114367.01	4422133	4244955	8667088	1438	53678	27970
27.	Tripura	4	9838.52	454757	169017	623774	226	6833	6024
28.	Uttar Pradesh	71	294726	8303794	12372693	20676487	2366	269860	107302
29.	Uttarakhand	13	15091.07	441631	444670	886301	470	3925	1601
30.	West Bengal	19	174147.94	6619158	4997498	11616656	1140	134081	84168
Total		607	2202261.92	61838909	63887805	125726714	33684	1314636	506968

Statement-II

State-wise fund-release and expenditure during each of the last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/District	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Upto Oct. 20110)	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	4227.67	11078.44	3915.05	14218.46	7177.9	4828.44	2789.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	274.66	404.97	660.63	119.26	612.1	102.44	363.44
3.	Assam	8310.66	4102.74	6729.84	9436.95	9437.36	6712.08	6125.59	4108.41
4.	Bihar	7150.57	7140.02	9046.72	9014.63	11259.76	12521.53	8609.55	4215.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	3005.37	5018.42	6437.99	5479.58	2530.57	2702.42	1681.43
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	7.65	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	978.81	4342.54	3036.91	5154.34	4692.36	3332.98	2154.29	914.95
9.	Haryana	1069.09	1152.75	718.15	1220.09	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	696.24
10.	Himachal Pradesh	778.76	466.9	1017.74	1312.38	2939.78	2130.2	469.57	790.11
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	989.93	332.9	1383.15	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	552.14
12.	Jharkhand	3188.2	3001.85	3941.66	3871.91	5466.98	3653.66	3632.46	1102.24
13.	Karnataka	3176.18	1843.62	5571	4816.9	4458.66	6240.93	4354.64	1394.55
14.	Kerala	388.99	719.59	975.45	1346.2	2286.34	808.52	158.89	293.02
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	7376.23	9987.48	12732.13	14402.6	12826.57	7538	6993.59
16.	Maharashtra	3526.29	5062.78	9894.05	11741.67	12911.7	7263.49	5799.94	1532.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17. Manipur		99.83	494.2	1177.54	409.58	80.3	861	0	69.27
18. Meghalaya		578.3	346.44	1378.78	985.46	3320.2	1437.34	557.86	2230.24
19. Mizoram		694.27	336.57	412.98	419.27	653.4	281.81	31.38	401.13
20. Nagaland		99.78	167.38	1059.27	971.6	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1151.26
21. Odisha		7204.33	3964.11	5031.55	5258.97	6836.73	4928.22	5585.85	1721.7
22. Puducherry		0	23.74	0	5.19	0	2.91	0	0
23. Punjab		223.18	66.76	116.02	326.41	1116.39	420.64	283.18	91.03
24. Rajasthan		2516.85	2232.06	4352.64	3217.59	5670.74	3757.52	3443.79	1746.82
25. Sikkim		254.86	0	0	258.95	112.86	0	0	0
26. Tamil Nadu		473.31	2427.37	6166.18	5406.86	7794.35	5213.14	3831.03	1341.59
27. Tripura		158.76	684.61	836.66	535.74	925.14	574.08	133.92	517.68
28. Uttar Pradesh		38284.24	25668.75	11579.77	33657.29	22594	22738.91	8460.34	5059.13
29. Uttarakhand		861.89	478.15	773.98	1102.22	1707.61	1159.57	402.38	635.48
30. West Bengal		3047.06	2880.2	3246.26	7809.32	8327.5	7654.57	7062.13	3614.09
Total		98013.97	83484.65	103885.36	133408.48	153195.51	117617.56	77745.37	46008.32

Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas

1976. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Scheme namely Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas (VTCs);

(b) the number of VTCs in the country, State-wise;

(c) the funds sanctioned, released and its utilisation reported by the State Governments under the said Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the sanctioned funds have not been allocated to some States;

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

(f) the time by which the said funds are likely to be released?

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

(a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations

and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) under the Central Sector Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' to run Vocational Training Centres for ST youth. The main aim of this scheme is to upgrade the skills of tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations depending upon their educational qualifications, present economic trends and the market potential. This scheme is need-based and demand driven. Funds are released to State Governments and other agencies on receipt of projects which fulfill the guidelines of the scheme and are complete in all respects. The financial assistance admissible is @ Rs. 30,000/- per annum per trainee which includes monthly stipend of Rs. 700/- to the trainee and Rs. 1600/- per annum per trainee for raw material etc.

(b) The State-wise number of Vocational Training Centres being supported under the scheme is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The information is at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Funds have been sanctioned and released to State Governments for the proposals which are complete in all respects and in accordance with the scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Vocational Training Centers (VTCs) under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Vocational Training Centres (VTCs)
1.	Assam	23
2.	Chhattisgarh	11
3.	Gujarat	14
4.	Karnataka	01
5.	Madhya Pradesh	11
6.	Meghalaya	01
5.	Mizoram	05
7.	Nagaland	02
8.	Sikkim	08
9.	Tamil Nadu	01
10.	Tripura	8
Total		85

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and its utilization reported by the State Governments under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas during the last three years and the current financial year i.e. 2008-09 to 2011-12 (29-11-2011)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds sanctioned/ released	Utilised	Funds sanctioned/ released	Utilised	Funds sanctioned/ released	Utilised	Funds sanctioned/ released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam	130.74	130.74	0	N.A.	150.00	*	0	**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Chhattisgarh	124.14	124.14	0	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	107.86	**
3.	Gujarat	140.93	140.93	0	N.A.	37.12	*	0	**
4.	Madhya Pradesh	118.06	118.06	0	N.A.	260.00	*110.16	0	**
5.	Mizoram	57.08	57.08	0	N.A.	152.88	*152.88	0	**
6.	Sikkim	18.30	18.30	0	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0	**
7.	Tripura	108.00	108.00	0	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0	**
Total		697.25	697.25	0	N.A.	600.00	*263.04	107.86	**

N.A. : Not Applicable

*UC awaited/Further UC awaited.

**UC not yet due.

National Tobacco Regulatory Authority

1977. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Tobacco Regulatory Authority (NTRA) in the country;

(b) if so, the composition, powers and objectives of the proposed NTRA; and

(c) the time by which the proposal to set up NTRA is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A proposal to set up a National Tobacco Regulatory Authority (NTRA) has been discussed. However, the composition, powers and objectives as well as the scheduled time for setting up the authority cannot be indicated.

[Translation]

Alternative forms of Energy

1978. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme formulated for development of alternative fuel energy in the country;

(b) the total amount spent by the Government on the research and development of these fuels during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the time by which such fuels are likely to be made available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting Research, Development and Demonstration Projects on various alternative fuels such as Biofuels and Hydrogen at Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Engineering Colleges, Public Sector Undertakings, Industries, etc. Grants upto 100 per cent of project cost to educational and research institutions and

upto 50 per cent to industries are provided for undertaking research, development and demonstration projects.

(b) The expenditure incurred on research, development and demonstration projects on Biofuels and Hydrogen during the last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11 is Rs 32.14 crore and is Rs 4.21 crore in the current year 2011-12 (upto 28th November, 2011).

(c) While a target of 20% blending of biofuels in diesel and petrol by the year 2017 has been indicated in the National policy on Biofuels announced in December, 2009, a mandatory target of 5% blending of ethanol with petrol and recommendatory target of 5% blending of bio-diesel with diesel is in force since October, 2009. The use of hydrogen as alternate fuel or as blend with other fossil fuels is still under research and development and no time frame has so far been set for this purpose.

[English]

Use of Hydrogen as Fuel

1979. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to promote use of Hydrogen as an alternate source of fuel for vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise alongwith the target fixed for running the vehicles on hydrogen fuel;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to provide subsidy for the development of hydrogen fuel keeping in view the high cost of its production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to promote use of hydrogen as an alternate source of fuel for vehicles in the country at present. However, considering the importance of hydrogen as a fuel for the future, the Ministry has been supporting research, development and demonstration projects for use of hydrogen and blends of hydrogen with other fossil fuels such as compressed natural gas (CNG) and diesel. Two facilities for dispensing hydrogen blended compressed natural gas for providing fuels to these experiments have been set up in the country. But, hydrogen

and hydrogen blended fuels have not yet been declared as automotive fuels in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Interest Rate on Loans to Farmers

1980. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amounts of loan provided under crop insurance scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has allocated any funds to reduce the interest rate being charged from the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the farmers have benefitted from this reduction in the rate of interest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The State-wise details of farmers covered under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme and Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively

The Government of India is implementing Interest Subvention Scheme 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 Government of India has released Rs. 3531.19 crore in the year 2010-11 towards implementation of the Scheme.

Statement-I

NAIS - Year-wise State-wise details in respect of Loanee farmers compulsory coverage from
Kharif 2008 to Rabi 2010-11 (as on 30.11.2011)

Sl.No.	State	Year 2008-09				Year 2009-10				Year 2010-11			
		Farmers Covered	Area Insured (in Hec.)	Sum Insured (Rs. lakh)	Total Premium (in Hec.)	Farmers Covered	Area Insured (in Hec.)	Sum Insured (Rs. lakh)	Total Premium (in Hec.)	Farmers Covered	Area Insured (in Hec.)	Sum Insured (Rs. lakh)	Total Premium (in Hec.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1901054	3205738.00	404263.09	12456.99	3047960	4571456.00	707655.50	21688.08	2510106	3794065.17	697401.56	20444.65
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	198	276.44	32.48	0.60	170	244.57	31.43	0.53	284	488.78	75.98	1.52
3.	Assam	35121	26796.75	4920.41	140.05	51073	42247.06	10443.69	271.66	36029	27709.64	7724.80	227.84
4.	Bihar	690324	839765.42	153788.19	3161.68	800850	1021835.53	187195.63	4162.05	548193	654013.73	136728.56	3424.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	810699	1545603.88	93343.20	2358.78	901216	1803030.22	117103.46	2947.21	904517	1809768.09	124349.02	3074.31
6.	Goa	22	15.34	3.85	0.08	237	205.80	4.70	0.09	360	771.60	14.54	0.27
7.	Gujarat	841676	1850614.81	240017.34	8400.43	948386	2062972.43	305474.44	10581.46	965365	2068478.30	346487.18	11867.28
8.	Haryana	1788	2065.53	265.49	6.34	54928	80141.01	12495.65	551.77	8649	8005.21	1343.76	57.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1795	16795.22	2961.78	56.43	32043	24662.03	6043.46	136.81	27748	26160.91	7173.47	149.32
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1764	3493.06	205.38	3.64	4274	6435.20	702.71	13.90	2399	5422.87	441.24	8.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	94343	100752.73	12411.27	277.13	96403	111147.26	15118.77	350.90	98970	107476.56	19374.98	443.07
12.	Karnataka	432401	864093.62	89651.63	2802.08	504933	897249.13	102767.94	2919.67	568304	835607.07	117201.42	3064.44
13.	Kerala	27945	24456.71	5766.11	127.93	32809	30643.41	7395.89	158.24	32520	31414.03	8325.13	175.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1838496	4359132.32	299379.55	8400.48	2536791	5927561.06	478880.45	13446.10	2839312	6324922.64	585438.69	15980.69
15.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur					41	31.51	9.93	0.25	82	53.25	13.84	0.35
17.	Meghalaya	3225	3276.08	671.14	26.70	5059	4542.22	1084.83	54.74	1748	1637.33	411.51	18.86
18.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	757387	708659.30	105491.70	2522.34	1170771	1059802.80	176644.64	4248.24	1131280	1043487.18	191563.64	4763.17
20.	Puducherry	1572	3996.80	376.43	7.42	2819	3407.39	753.94	13.05	2656	3063.90	783.66	13.90
21.	Rajasthan	2249481	4331124.00	297681.11	8645.38	3010403	5489705.00	343648.65	10396.97				
22.	Sikkim	314	373.43	47.67	0.72	40	54.20	8.84	0.09	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	260194	356260.64	64651.27	1885.34	390445	508002.97	112617.00	2908.41	393563	546448.53	131826.08	3318.16
24.	Tripura	4098	2646.05	728.57	19.62	588	603.24	101.96	3.92	1488	872.07	236.10	5.38
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2183784	2705017.00	309214.79	5925.06	2968324	4076410.00	437972.99	8940.53	2476781	2994543.00	391257.28	7897.18
26.	Uttarakhand	48967	61963.18	10911.43	192.47	69342	64899.42	15162.60	321.58	69822	66247.77	17551.23	473.35
27.	West Bengal	955852	495567.07	121776.24	8229.25	1052967	509303.49	136076.15	8412.39	1243675	623736.27	177946.93	10602.26
Grand Total		13158700	21508483.38	2218560.12	65646.95	17682872	28296592.95	3175395.24	92528.65	13863851	20974393.90	2963670.61	86011.88

*Blank cells means scheme not implemented in that particular State in that year in Maharashtra the scheme is voluntary.

Statement-II*State-wise performance under Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS)*

State	Farmers Covered	Sum-Insured (Amount in Rs. Lac)
1	2	3
Kharif 2008		
Bihar	72600	16074.00
Maharashtra	2894	594.97
Karnataka	21439	2646.00
Jharkhand	604	37.96
Odisha	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	13548	2055.00
Tamil Nadu	5502	1215.00
Total	116587	22622.94
Rabi 2008-09		
Bihar	132989	30944.53
Karnataka	2384	792.65
Jharkhand	140	18.76
Kerala	641	230.21
Tamil Nadu	10391	1948.05
Total	146545	33934.21
Year 2008-09	263132	56557.14
Kharif 2009		
Maharashtra	49591	8817.14

1	2	3
Rajasthan	288156	35495.66
Madhya Pradesh	13445	2074.17
Andhra Pradesh	16958	14020.18
Bihar	387353	91511.86
Karnataka	94133	14376.73
Odisha	74283	11679.81
Jharkhand	220	20.53
Kerala	3770	624.97
Total	927909	178621.05
Rabi 2009-10		
Kerala	1214	237.92
Bihar	368919	87332.86
Rajasthan	420118	74158.95
Karnataka	1216	455.19
Madhya Pradesh	27884	15806.19
Jharkhand	171	20.22
Tamil Nadu	5493	1018.65
Himachal Pradesh	3943	1571.18
Total	828958	180601.16
Year 2009-10	1756867	359222.21
Kharif 2010		
Andhra Pradesh	104614	31983.00

1	2	3
Bihar	194776	46027.56
Haryana	3182	2717.90
Jharkhand	69	6.46
Karnataka	21756	4645.41
Kerala	4044	752.58
Madhya Pradesh	46390	22030.39
Maharashtra	370147	71957.21
Odisha	72557	11517.93
Rajasthan	2824494	219281.13
Tamil Nadu	7410	1991.26
Uttarakhand	46	34.68
Uttar Pradesh	9701	1034.41
Total	3659186	413980.00

Rabi 2010-11

Andhra Pradesh	242	351.29
Bihar	783840	180703.85
Haryana	2809	1615.96
Himachal Pradesh	15684	6874.98
Jharkhand	560	42.16
Karnataka	1175	262.06
Kerala	980	188.21
Madhya Pradesh	192979	71272.87
Rajasthan	1780476	252215.10

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	1401	3224.37
Uttarakhand	1698	1430.57
Uttar Pradesh	23681	1193.05
Total	2805525	519374.47
Year 2010-11	6464711	933354.47

Source: Agriculture Insurance Co. of India Ltd.

Quality of Nutritious Food

1981. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) the details of quality of the nutritious food being provided to mothers and children in anganwadi centres in various States across the country;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding the quality of the said food;

(c) if so, the total number of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard and to ensure the quality of nutritious food being provided in anganwadi centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Supplementary nutrition is one of the six services under the Integrated Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme. Under the Scheme, children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers are required to be provided Supplemen-

tary Nutrition, in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009 and endorsed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated 22.04.2009. The provision of Supplementary Nutrition prescribed for various categories of beneficiaries is as follows:

Age group	Type of SNP
6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food.
Severely under -weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child .
3 to 6 years	1. Morning snack 2. Hot cooked meal
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack. 2. Hot cooked meal. 3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR.
Pregnant and Nursing mothers	Take Home Ration (THR).

Nutritional norms of Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS Scheme are as under:

Age Group	Nutritional norms				
	Pre-revised		Revised		
	Calories k.cal.)	Protein (g)	Calories k.cal.)	Protein (g)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	500	12-15	

	1	2	3	4	5
Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)		600	20	800	20-25
Pregnant women and Nursing mothers		500	15-20	600	18-20

Types of food provided under SNP to mothers and children in anganwadi centres in various States across the country is varied and is determined as per local requirements.

Since ICDS Scheme is implemented by the States/UTs, the delivery of quality of nutritious food to children and mothers at the AWCs lies with States/UTs. Any complaint regarding SNP is sent to the 'State/UT for action and report. Two complaints were received regarding deficiencies in quality of nutritious food being served in AWCs respectively in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Odisha. These were referred to the State Governments for complete report. Initial reports/comments of the State Governments have been received.

[English]

Release of Allocated Funds

1982. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has not released the allocated funds to the States under various welfare schemes for tribals during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has prescribed any time limit for release of the said funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure the timely release of allocated funds to states?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Special Area Programmes for the welfare and socio-economic development of tribal people in the country. The fund released under these schemes/programmes of the Ministry in the last three years and current year are given in enclosed Statement. Release of funds to the States/UTs under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry depends on the receipt of complete proposals from the States/UTs in time, alongwith the utilization certificate, progress report etc. conforming to the guidelines of the schemes/programmes.

(c) and (d) Budgeting for a scheme is an annual exercise and the funds are accordingly released during the financial year.

(e) To ensure timely release of allocated funds to State/UT Governments under various schemes/programmes of the Ministry, following measures are taken :-

- (i) In the beginning of the financial year all State Governments/UT Administrations are requested to ensure timely submission of proposals complete in all respects and accompanied by physical/financial report of previous releases.
- (ii) Review meetings are held with the State Governments/UT Administrations officials.
- (iii) Regular follow-up is done through letters, telephone, reminders etc.
- (iv) Officers visit the States/UTs.

Statement

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	985.00	250.00	-	-	158.00	-	2292.00	158.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	130.74	-	46.00	-	-	65.00	150.00	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	124.14	615.33	249.00	-	-	87.00	-	2244.79	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	140.93	1943.22	130.00	-	-	146.00	37.12	-	130.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	33.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	33.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	1068.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	3227.00	-	-	-	-	-	6000.00	-
12.	Kerala	-	960.00	-	-	10.00	7.00	-	-	58.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	118.06	3754.90	372.00	-	5067.80	168.00	260.00	5428.00	312.00
14.	Maharashtra	-	2007.98	270.00	-	556.13	39.00	-	3459.00	234.00
15.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.00
17.	Mizoram	57.08	-	-	-	-	-	152.88	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	-	1243.00	100.00	-	1228.70	219.00	-	1227.00	225.00
20.	Rajasthan	-	1120.49	-	-	-	-	-	1280.00	42.00
21.	Sikkim	18-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	673.00	-	-	-	-	-	476.00	-
23.	Tripura	108.00	403.00	150.00	-	461.80	20.00	-	315.70	71.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	100.14	-	-	-	-
26.	West Bengal	-	901.74	-	-	537.24	86.00	-	-	145.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184.00	-
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		697.25	18902.66	1600.00	0.00	7961.81	1000.00	600.00	22906.49	1500.00

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09 Schemes			2009-10 Schemes			2010-11 Schemes					
		Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	Upgradation of Merit Schools in TSP Areas	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	Upgradation of Merit Schools in TSP Areas	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	Upgradation of Merit Schools in TSP Areas	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1662.13	-	-	-	2919.27	-	-	-	20036.25	32.760	500.00	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.53	-	-	75.09
3.	Assam	1696.18	-	-	601.39	2510.12	-	-	-	2881.26	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	170.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	160.28	-	886.80	803.83	375.95	37.54	-	830.83	1253.96	17.060	-	-
6.	Goa	18.96	-	-	-	54.26	-	-	-	29.11	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	387.36	-	-	-	3046.63	-	-	646.10	5116.09	8.100	1887.53	1296.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	-	-	200.00	-	-	-	236.04	113.99	0.045	-	180.47
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	1058.48	3.05	-	128.69	1267.00	-	-	259.17	1855.54	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	1053.97	-	153.13	125.01	1863.63	-	29.62	250.00	3163.59	-	-	105.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Kerala	298.03	0.78	-	-	284.40	-	1236.04	-	457.08	-	1025.02	146.79
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1228.18	33.54	-	255.00	3236.50	-	1099.89	1300.00	2026.23	-	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	2500.00	-	940.07	889.56	1250.00	-	-	-	662931	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	1912.68	-	-	-	2163.28	-	-	-	2460.01	-	-	1372.54
16.	Meghalaya	1342.12	-	-	-	1006.57	-	-	-	2717.23	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	1421.18	-	-	-	1571.26	-	-	-	1633.93	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	1467.27	-	-	87.50	1866.77	-	-	-	1908.44	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	461.75	17.94	1020.00	87.60	566.79	-	1500.00	-	1104.03	-	2004.00	1000.00
20.	Rajasthan	4654.00	2.87	-	1240.53	166131	6.22	-	1503.83	800.00	8.170	-	3123.87
21.	Sikkim	25.13	3.12	-	-	37.88	3.12	-	-	56.41	3.120	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.50	-	-	-	7234	-	-	200.00	112.71	-	-	-
23.	Tripura	433.19	3.12	-	1380.90	538.26	3.12	-	664.00	380.40	3.120	622.76	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	234.45	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	230.52	-	-	100.00	188.98	-	-	-	531.69	-	460.69	-
26.	West Bengal	389.28	8.87	-	-	603.80	-	-	10.03	302.00	-	-	179.90
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.15	-	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	0.14	-	-	-	1.73	-	-	-	0.85	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi University	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	173.20
31.	University of Hyderabad	-	-	-	73.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	The English and Foreign University (Shillong Campus), Hyderabad, (AP)	-	-	-	526.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
34.	Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4633
Total		22586.31	73.29	3000.00	6500.00	27086.73	50.00	4100.00	6400.00	55602.99	72.375	6500.00	7800.00

Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	State/UT	2011-12 Schemes						
		Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	Upgradation of Merit	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTCs)	Grant-in-aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13699.00	-	-	-	-	1146.00	144.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	75.09	-	-	-
3.	Assam	4210.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	208.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	3680.00	-	-	-	107.86	1655.00	-
6.	Goa	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	8482.59	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	307.00	-	-	-	-	-	7.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	408.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	3374.06	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	6149.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	669.00	-	-	-	-	1210.00	10.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3260.00	92.88	2815.11	-	-	5570.00	350.00
14.	Maharashtra	5965.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	4742.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	2449.00	-	-	-	-	-	57.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Mizoram	339832	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	1714.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	1019.00	-	-	-	-	918.00	116.00
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	2677.00	29.28
21.	Sikkim	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	56.00	-	-	-	-	1075.00	-
23.	Tripura	703.00	3.12	-	-	-	317.00	28.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	479.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttarakhand	702.78	-	-	37.48	-	-	-
26.	West Bengal	2045.22	-	-	-	-	-	126.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		67812.18	96.00	2815.11	112.57	107.86	14568.00	1017.28

*Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under SCA to TSP
during 2008-09 to 2011-17*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1863.44	-	5187.70	5732.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	35.20	-	-
3.	Assam	1444.88	1240.77	3517.96	-
4.	Bihar	0.00	95.00	-	959.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	2834.80	-	-
6.	Goa	7.00	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	2372.77	4783.00	-	6870.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	431.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	193.66	282.74	607.00	-
10.	Jharkhand	1852.43	3730.00	-	8731.00
11.	Karnataka	1496.37	1823.00	-	3652.00
12.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	6435.00	-	10363.00
14.	Maharashtra	2441.46	2000.00	-	-
15.	Manipur	-	352.50	-	937.00
16.	Meghalaya	155.33	-	2100.00	-
17.	Mizoram	-	441.00	922.96	192.00
18.	Nagaland	200.00	576.59	-	548.00
19.	Odisha	-	7026.00	-	5845.00
20.	Rajasthan	-	1500.00	-	3500.00
21.	Sikkim	65.00	149.20	-	259.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	342.00	358.00	-
23.	Tripura	-	780.00	-	927.10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	391.28	350.00	1200.00	127.60
25.	Uttarakhand	20.00	120.00	250.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	-	2320.00	-	5209.38
Total		12503.62	37216.80	14143.62	54283.82

*Details of funds released to State Governments/UT Administrations under Article 275(1)
of constitution during the year 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1930.00	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	3755.65	2883.00	3500.00	2471.95
4.	Bihar	-	-	650.00	400.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	6829.20	6322.88	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	4571.43	5635.53	-	3700.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1179.40	-	750.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	676.00	263.79	489.57	-
10.	Jharkhand	2198.25	-	-	4600.00
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-
12.	Kerala	-	366.10	440.00	240.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	8722.00	-	7700.00
14.	Maharashtra	2500.00	895.91	-	-
15.	Manipur	-	527.79	-	705.00
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
19.	Odisha	-	8885.55	-	10865.00
20.	Rajasthan	-	3400.00	-	1840.00
21.	Sikkim	-	291.38	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	108.00	393.05	-
23.	Tripura	-	1431.29	-	950.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Uttarakhand	-	108.13	-	-
26.	West Bengal	-	2654.34	-	-
Total		20530.53	45605.13	5472.62	34221.95

[Translation]

Value of Rupee

1983.SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of rupee against the major foreign currencies during the last two years and current year, month-wise as on date;

(b) whether huge fluctuations in the value of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the major foreign currencies were recorded during the said period;

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

(d) whether there has been an upward movement in the value of the rupee during the last two-three months;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the factors likely to have contributed towards this upward movement; and

(f) the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The value of the rupee against major international currencies viz US dollar, Pound sterling, Euro and Japanese yen during the last two financial years (2009-10 and 2010-11) and in the current financial year (2011-12), month-wise, is given below.

Year/Month	₹ per US\$	₹ per £	₹ per ¥	₹ per ¥*
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10 (yearly average)#	47.44	75.76	67.03	51.11

	1	2	3	4	5
2010-11 (yearly average)#	45.56	70.87	60.21	53.27	
2011-12 (monthly average)#					
April, 2011	44.37	72.72	64.25	53.31	
May, 2011	44.90	73.41	64.48	55.32	
June, 2011	44.83	72.79	64.52	55.65	
July, 2011	44.42	71.65	63.46	55.91	
August, 2011	45.25	74.11	64.94	58.68	
September, 2011	47.63	75.12	65.47	62.03	
October, 2011	49.26	77.49	67.45	64.11	
November, 2011 (upto November 29, 2011)	50.79	80.20	68.88	65.53	

*Per 100 Yen, #: Average of buying and selling rates reported by Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDAI)

On point to point basis, rupee depreciated by 15.4 per cent to ₹ 51.92 per US dollar on November 29, 2011 *vis-a-vis* its recent peak value of ₹ 43.94 per US dollar on July 27, 2011.

The Rupee has depreciated against major international currencies since July, 2011. The fluctuation in rupee exchange rate has been due to changing supply-demand balance in the domestic foreign exchange market. The main reason for depreciation of rupee against major international currencies is uncertain global economic environment, particularly unfolding of euro zone sovereign debt crisis.

(f) Measures have been taken to augment the supply of foreign exchange, which inter-alia include liberalization of trade credit and external commercial borrowing (ECB) policy, increase in interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) deposits and repatriation to India of proceeds of ECB for Rupee expenditure parked abroad.

[English]

Agricultural Loans by Banks

1984. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banks are accepting gold as collateral security for agricultural loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount disbursed during each of the last three years, bank-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received complaints against banks regarding non-payment of agricultural loans during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on such complaints by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per extant guidelines, banks do not require collateral security for agricultural loans upto Rs. one lakh. Beyond this limit, there is no restriction on banks to accept collateral security for agricultural loans. The Bank-wise and State-wise details of the agricultural loans disbursed by banks by accepting gold as collateral security are not maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

RBI has issued instructions to all banks for putting in place a four tier institutional arrangement consisting of (i) Customer Service Committee of the Board, (ii) Standing Committee on Customer Service, (iii) a nodal department/ office for customer service at the Head Office and controlling Offices and (iv) a Customer Service Committee at the branch level.

Complaints of various types, including complaints on agriculture lending by banks received by the Government are forwarded to the concerned Bank for redressal.

[Translation]

Bail out of H.P.

1985. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial status of the State of Himachal Pradesh (H.P.) in November, 2011 in the financial year 2011-2012;

(b) the institution-wise details and the terms and conditions on which the State has borrowed loans;

(c) the total amount of loans of the State as on date;

(d) the institution-wise details of liabilities alongwith employees of the State thereof; and

(e) the details of assistance likely to be provided by the Union Government to bail out the State from this serious economic crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) States' financial parameters are tracked on an annual basis and not on a monthly basis. The average daily treasury holding of the State from 1 to 28 November, 2011 is Rs.1012 crore, with a range of Rs.294 crore to Rs.4071 crore.

(b) to (d) Institution-wise details of outstanding loans and liabilities (as at end-March, 2011), as per information made available by Reserve Bank of India (rbi.org.in), are enclosed Statement. The terms and conditions, on which individual States raise loans, as also information on employees of States, are not centrally maintained. According to Himachal Pradesh's Finance Accounts for 2009-10, the State's outstanding debt and other obligations amounted to Rs.23713 crore. As per budget estimates for 2011-12, the comparable amount is Rs.26926 crore.

(e) Himachal Pradesh, like other States, receives central assistance under Central and State Plan Schemes and through devolutions recommended by Finance Commissions. Himachal Pradesh being a Special Category State gets a higher percentage of central assistance under many schemes. Similarly higher level of support is given to the State to implement externally aided projects.

Statement

Composition of Outstanding Liabilities (Concl.)
(As at end-March, 2011)

Sl. No.	State	SDIs	Power Bonds	Com-pensa-tion bonds	NSSF	WVA from RBI	Loans from LIC	Loans from GIC	Loans from NAB	Loans from ARD	Loans from SBI and other banks	Loans from NCO	Loans from other Institutions and FIs	Loans from banks	Total Internal Debt	Loans from Centre Funds	Provi-dent Funds	Re-se-rve Fund	Depo-sit and Advan-ces	Conti-gency Fund	Outsta-nding Liabi-lities	(Rs. Crore)	
																						1	20 = 14 to 19
1	Andhra Pradesh	64,556	1,340	—	25,466	—	704	120	4,659	—	163	1,534	4,112	13=7 to 12	14 = 15,989	9,455	3,130	12,575	43	1,36,666	43	1,36,666	
2	Bihar	18,447	1,142	21	18,028	.9	22	2	2,328	—	25	8	2,384	—	40,013	9,852	10,251	1,225	4,823	350	66,514	350	66,514
3	Chhattisgarh	4,510	266	—	4,569	81	.2	11	854	—	212	.12	1,083	—	10,489	2,528	1,953	1,750	2,276	40	19,036	40	19,036
4	Goa	2,910	—	—	2,888	.95	19	—	171	—	3	130	322	—	6,025	692	886	430	585	30	8,627	30	8,627
5	Gujarat	46,892	896	2	48,906	.2	—	—	2,510	137	—	2,470	5,116	1,01,810	9,507	7,071	5,973	12,025	166	13,6552	166	13,6552	
6	Haryana	14,856	1,112	—	11,312	—	10	12	1,196	—	126	2,181	3,524	30,804	2,588	8,969	1516	2,638	10	46,526	10	46,526	
7	Jharkhand	7,970	1,163	7	8,996	—	5	2	1,731	—	7	781	2,512	20,649	2,085	1,521	464	4,348	800	29,867	800	29,867	
8	Karnataka	30,554	—	—	19,735	—	406	54	2,344	—	68	.11	2,724	53,014	10,543	12,961	—	5,741	78	82,337	78	82,337	
9	Kerala	32,712	637	1	11,487	—	3,680	344	1,483	—	198	235	5,939	50,776	7,693	19,821	1,025	2,334	94	81,742	94	81,742	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13=7 to 12	14 = (2 to 6) + 13	15	16	17	18	19	20 =14 to 19
7. Mizoram	1,052	25	—	139	27	266	—	107	—	.2	23	394	1,637	378	1,367	55	1,051	200	4,688
8. Nagaland	3,123	43	—	123	38	66	26	223	—	54	485	854	4,181	306	470	20	.134	—	4,843
9. Sikkim	1,558	26	—	108	—	94	1	134	—	3	26	259	1,951	173	439	30	136	1	2,731
10. Tripura	1,723	35	—	1,151	—	143	4	237	—	—	.2	382	3,291	461	2,073	51	45	10	5,931
11. Uttarakhnad	6,796	315	2	5,844	329	1	5	1056	36	39	400	1,539	14,824	491	3,382	1,023	1,364	70	5,931
All States	6,48,426	15,877	80	4,67,091	535	9,556	905	46,153	7,808	1,422	20,108	85,951	12,17,959	1,55,698	2,24,149	80,458	1,38,152	3739	21,154

Memo Item:

1. NCT Delhi	—	—	—	26,744	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,744	—	—	—	—	—	18,20,155
2. Puducherry	1,187	—	—	1,173	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,782	—	2,360	930	351	29	268	1	3,938

SDLs : State Development Loans. '—' Nil/Negligible.

Note : 1. For state-wise data series on outstanding liabilities prior to 2008-09, please refer to 'Handbook of Statistics on State Government Finances 2010'.

- As detailed break-up of Discharge of Internal Debt for Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur were not available, the same has been included under 'Loans from Other Institutions'.
- Power bonds due for repayment on April 1, 2010 was repaid on March 31, 2010 as April 1, 2010 was declared as Public holiday under NI Act at Mumbai to facilitate yearly closing of accounts of banks and hence have been shown as outstanding as at end March, 2010.

Source: 1. Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India. CAG.

2. Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

3. Reserve Bank Records.

4. Budget Documents of the State Governments.

5. Finance Accounts of the Union Government, CGA, Government of India.

Renewal of CGHS Cards

1986. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the process of renewal and issuance of CGHS cards to the beneficiaries;

(b) whether the CGHS beneficiaries have to stand in queue for several days for obtaining the CGHS cards;

(c) if so, the reasons for not adopting any centralised system for distribution of the CGHS cards;

(d) whether there is any proposal to adopt any new convenient procedure for renewal of the said cards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The eligible persons are required to make an application in the prescribed proforma for issue of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) card for self and dependent family members. Serving employees are supposed to submit these forms after getting the entries verified and forwarded through their departments. Pensioners submit the application form with the requisite fee through Demand Draft as per their entitlements and period of validity.

On receipt of the application and after due verification, a paper print out of the index card is issued to the applicant. This printout is valid for availing CGHS facilities till a plastic card is issued to the beneficiary.

(b) and (c) The process now is a centralized one. All card related activities like submission of forms, distribution of cards, on line uploading of data and photographs., correction in database, addition and deletion to data base, receipt of subscription from departments and individuals, etc. are managed by Card and Programme Section of Delhi CGHS (HQ). However, because of some manpower, logistic and infrastructure constraints, initial inconveniences have taken place. The situation has improved significantly.

(d) and (e) Action has been initiated to further streamline the entire process of CGHS card making in order to make it hassle free and more convenient to the beneficiaries. Different systems for serving employees and pensioners beneficiaries are contemplated in which the CGHS cards are proposed to be delivered at the residence of the pensioners and at office of the serving employees.

[English]

Demands of CGHS Staff

1987. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the employees of Central Government Hospitals and Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) have given a notice of strike in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the details of these workers/employees;

(c) whether the Union Government has not taken any decision on their demands;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure smooth running of hospitals and CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) All India Health Employees and Workers Confederation, All India Ordinance Factories Para Medical Staff Association etc. have submitted a notice for 100-hours continuous hunger far by Public Sector Health Workers of India from 14th November, 2011 to 18 November, 2011 in support of their demands. These demands include payment of HPCA/PCA at par with Nursing allowance, same wages for same work for health employees of Central/State Governments, autonomous organizations and private organizations, stopping of outsourcing of health services, fixing of national standard for ratio between number of patients and number of health employees, legal and institutional guarantee of dignity and

security of health employees, earmarking of 15% of annual budget to health sector, 100% compensate appointment, uniform duty hours in respect of health employees throughout in the country, granting of status of state employees to ASHA workers, etc.

Since the health is a state subject, the demands relating to state Government is their responsibility. In so far as, three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the matter of continuation of the HPCA/PCA has been taken up with the DOP&T despite the fact that 6th Central Pay Commission has recommended for its discontinuance and replacement with risk insurance scheme. Directorate General Health Services has already issued instructions to Head of the above said Hospitals and Director, CGHS, inter alia, to take necessary steps to ensure uninterrupted running of hospital/dispensary services.

[Translation]

Supply of Power to States

1988. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States having surplus power, State-wise;

(b) whether any step has been taken by the

Government to distribute the surplus power generated in one State to power deficient States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The State/UT-wise power supply position for the period April to October, 2011 is enclosed as Statement observed from the power supply position that none of the States in the country is having surplus power both in terms of energy and peak. However, some States have surplus on seasonal basis or during certain hours of the day.

(b) and (c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants and bulk power transmission system in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). National Grid for evacuation of power from generating sources located in different regions in the country and facilitating transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions is in place. In addition, licenses have been granted for trading of power. Power exchanges have also been set up for facilitating transfer of power from surplus to deficit States. The surplus power available with the States is also supplied by the States to other needy and desirous States under bilateral arrangements.

Statement

Power Supply Position - Provisional

State/System/Region	April, 2011 - October, 2011							
	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU) (MW)		Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,032	1,031	-1	-0.1	263	263	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	17,761	17,719	-42	-0.2	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	22,726	21,926	-800	-3.5	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	4,653	4,623	-30	-0.6	1,296	1,188	-108	-8.3
Jammu and Kashmir	7,616	5,933	-1,683	-22.1	2,400	1,632	-768	-32.0
Punjab	30,459	29,576	-883	-2.9	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	27,126	26,165	-961	-3.5	7,627	6,768	-859	-11.3
Uttar Pradesh	47,484	42,644	-4,840	-10.2	12,038	11,616	-422	-3.5
Uttarakhand	6,065	5,869	-196	-3.2	1,652	1,517	-135	-8.2
Northern Region	164,922	155,486	-9,436	-5.7	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8
Chhattisgarh	8,640	8,433	-207	-2.4	3,239	2,849	-390	-12.0
Gujarat	42,384	42,227	-157	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh	22,885	20,394	-2,491	-10.9	9,150	7,842	-1,308	-14.3
Maharashtra	76,734	65,743	-10,991	-14.3	20,688	16,340	-4,348	-21.0
Daman and Diu	1,305	1,172	-133	-10.2	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,613	2,594	-19	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa	1,767	1,751	-16	-0.9	514	471	-43	-8.4
Western Region	156,328	142,314	-14,014	-9.0	42,042	36,007	-6,035	-14.4
Andhra Pradesh	51,563	49,044	-2,519	-4.9	13,177	11,591	-1,586	-12.0
Karnataka	32,426	29,533	-2,893	-8.9	8,479	7,509	-970	-11.4
Kerala	11,197	10,983	-214	-1.9	3,281	3,017	-264	-8.0
Tamil Nadu	50,921	48,017	-2,904	-5.7	11,911	10,566	-1,345	-11.3
Puducherry	1,331	1,310	-21	-1.6	335	320	-15	-4.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep	22	22	0	0.0	8	8	0	0.0
Southern Region	147,438	138,887	-8,551	-5.8	33,937	31,489	-2,448	-7.2
Bihar	8,181	6,499	-1,682	-20.6	2,116	1,738	-378	-17.9
DVC	9,242	8,892	-350	-3.8	2,318	2,018	-300	-12.9
Jharkhand	3,491	3,384	-107	-3.1	1,030	916	-114	-11.1
Odisha	13,492	13,403	-89	-0.7	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	23,339	23,134	-205	-0.9	6,478	6,378	-100	-1.5
Sikkim	199	197	-2	-1.0	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	140	105	-35	-25.0	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	57,944	55,509	-2,435	-4.2	14,505	13,971	-534	-3.7
Arunachal Pradesh	333	303	-30	-9.0	113	108	-5	-4.4
Assam	3,736	3,532	-204	-5.5	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	326	297	-29	-8.9	111	106	-5	-4.5
Meghalaya	1,146	869	-277	-24.2	319	262	-57	-17.9
Mizoram	224	199	-25	-11.2	77	67	-10	-13.0
Nagaland	357	324	-33	-9.2	106	104	-2	-1.9
Tripura	578	545	-33	-5.7	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	6,700	6,069	-631	-9.4	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
All India	533,332	498,265	-35,067	-6.6	128,907	114,233	-14,674	-11.4

**Requests for Financial Assistance from
Ministry of Railways**

1989. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways has sought any financial assistance due to delay in the implementation of many of its projects;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the projects to be implemented by the said assistance;
- (d) the details of the reasons cited for delay in the projects; and
- (e) the time by which the assistance is likely to be provided?

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

- (b) to (e) Do not arise.

Workshops Conducted by NCW

1990. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of workshops organised by the National Commission for Women (NCW) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State-wise;
- (b) the expenditure incurred on these workshops during the said period; and
- (c) the manner in which these workshops have been helpful in performing the welfare work for women in a better way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) National Commission for Women (NCW) has organized 34 seminars/workshops since 2008-09 upto October, 2011. A Statement showing the details of seminars/workshops organised by the National Commission for Women (NCW) in the country, State-wise, during each of the last three years and the current year along with the expenditure incurred on them is enclosed.

The mandate of NCW includes review of existing provisions of the Constitution and laws affecting women and recommending amendments thereto, calling for special studies for investigation into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women, undertaking promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres etc. NCW to this end and purpose, organizes seminars and workshops, on several topics relevant to its mandate. The topics selected address the current felt needs, issues highlighted in the media and other concerns related to women and their problems.

These seminars/workshops serve as interactive platform for various stakeholders to exchange ideas and experiences on different topics. The deliberations and exchanges provide valuable inputs for new legislative proposals, for amendments in existing laws for monitoring the implementation of laws and for introduction of new schemes for the welfare of women. Besides, they help in creating overall awareness on women's issues

Statement

Workshops/seminars conducted, State-wise, by the National Commission for Women during the last three years and the current year, and amount spent on them

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of Workshop/Seminar	Date	State (City)	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
2008-09				
1	Empowerment of women in north east.	19/04/2008	Sikkim (Gangtok)	4,98,500

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Consultation of Surrogacy and Assisted Reproductive Technologies	24/04/2008	New Delhi	1,23,000
3.	Seminar on Assistance and Rehabilitation to Victims of Rape	19/06/2008	New Delhi	1,10,410
4.	Review of Indecent Representation of Women Act	01/07/2008	West Bengal (Kolkata)	4,96,935
5.	National Consultation of women working in night shifts with special reference to IT/BPO Sector	15/09/2008	Karnataka (Bangalore)	4,85,000
6.	Seminar on HIV/AIDS	17/01/2009	Maharashtra (Mumbai)	6,98,086
7.	State level Seminar on Role of Media in Women Empowerment.	6/02/2009	Uttar Pradesh (Kanpur)	1,00,000
8.	Seminar on Violence against Women	21/02/2009	Andhra Pradesh	1,00,000
2009-10				
1.	Seminar on Violence Against Women,	10/05/2009	Manipur (Imphal)	1,00,000
2.	Workshop on relief to rape victims at NASC complex, Pusa	25/07/2009	New Delhi	6,96,513
3.	Seminar on NRI Marriages	27/08/2009	New Delhi	13,58,000
4.	Seminar on Implementation of PWDV Act in association with Lawyers Collective at Vigyan Bhawan	13/11/2009	New Delhi	20,98,017
5.	Consultation on Dayan Pratha at Udaipur and Child Marriages/PC PNDT Act	08/12/2009	Rajasthan (Udaipur)	4,12,341
6.	Seminar on Child Marriage	11/12/2009	Rajasthan (Chittorgarh)	4,75,000
2010-11				
1.	Seminar at Udaipur on PCPNDT and Declining Sex ratio	10/04/2010	Rajasthan (Udaipur)	8,18,440

1	2	3	4	5
2.	National Consultation Meetings with Member Secretaries and Chairpersons of the State Commission for Women	05-06/07/2010	New Delhi	11,42,009
3.	Access to Social Justice to Women w/r Legal Rights & role of NGOs/PRIs at Lucknow (UP) in Lucknow	20/07/2010	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	3,55,850
4.	Seminar on irretrievable of marriage as ground of divorce at Mumbai	02/08/2010	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	9,29,111
5.	Seminar on Marriageable age in Trivandrum	28/10/2010	Kerala (Trivandrum)	13,85,000
6.	Seminar on Marriageable age in Puducherry	30/10/2010	Puducherry	
7.	Workshop in Agartala on "Crime Against Women	09.09.2010	Tripura	2,50,000
8.	Seminar on Marriageable age of girls at Kolkata	21/01/2011	West Bengal	3,61,401
9.	National Seminar on issues relating to NRI Marriages in collaboration with MOIA at Vigyan Bhawan	15/02/2011	New Delhi	9,74,920
10.	Strategizing Advocacy for Effective Implementation of Women Friendly Laws	31/03/2011	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	2,00,000
2011-12				
1.	Seminar on the theme of Women in the World of Tomorrow at Russian Cultural Centre	07.04.2011	New Delhi	4,21,706
2.	Regional level Conference on Trafficking of Women in collaboration Assam State Commission for Women at Guwahati	15/07/2011	Assam	5,00,000
3.	Seminar on Child Marriage in collaboration with R.K. HIV AIDS Research and Care Centre at Mumbai	04/04/2011	Maharashtra (Mumbai)	2,87,406
4.	Seminar on Marriageable age of girls	04/04/2011	Meghalaya, (Shillong)	6,00,000
5.	Seminar on Strategizing to Effectively Address concerns faced by women in Andhra Pradesh	05/08/2011	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
6.	National Consultation on Compensation to Women Victims of Crime	28/08/2011	Mumbai	2,98,500
7.	Seminar on Strategizing to Effectively Address concerns faced by women in Maharashtra	06/09/2011	Pune (Maharashtra)	1,00,000
8.	Three Seminar on Domestic Violence against Women at Garo Hills, West Garo hills and Tura Districts of Meghalaya	September, 2011	Shillong (Meghalaya)	3,00,000
9.	Two Seminar on Legal Rights and Awareness to Empowerment in Jayantihills District of Meghalaya	September, 2011	Shillong (Meghalaya)	2,00,000
10.	Strategizing Advocacy for Effective Implementation of Women Friendly Laws	31/10/2011	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	2,00,000

Refusal to Accept 50 Paise Coins

1991. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 50 paise coins are not being accepted by the traders/shopkeepers etc. causing hardships to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No such specific incident has been brought to the notice of this Ministry in the past. However, in terms of recent information made available by the Reserve Bank of India, during the period July, 2010 to October, 2011, they had received complaints regarding non acceptance of 50 paise coins by some shopkeepers in their transactions. Reserve Bank of India has since advised the complainants that in terms of Section 6(1) (b) of Indian Coinage Act 2011, 50 paise coins are legal tender up to Rs. 10 in each transaction.

(c) The above incidents reported by the Reserve Bank of India are only sporadic incidents of refusal to accept 50 paise coins by some shopkeepers. Therefore, no action may be called for at this stage.

NABARD Assistance for Drinking Water

1992. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides loans to the States for drinking/potable water schemes in villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof including assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted supply of drinking water in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that drinking water projects are

one of the eligible activities financed under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) by NABARD. The State-wise details of disbursement made by NABARD under RIDF for Rural Drinking Water during the last three years and the current year are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

*RIDF- State-wise Disbursement under
Rural Drinking Water*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Disbursement under Rural Drinking Water			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto Sep., 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.44	75.57	100.07	81.18
2.	Bihar	12.27	18.69	39.67	3.59
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	2.32	6.98	0.00
5.	Gujarat	127.57	83.37	310.17	0.00
6.	Haryana	92.86	48.83	27.53	4.94
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22.96	47.83	65.23	64.65
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.86	18.19	0.43	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	12.59	14.99	2.66	0.00
10.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	103.42	132.47	76.09	70.39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	39.12	46.87	7.74	0.00
14.	Odisha	0.11	0.91	0.00	0.15
15.	Punjab	85.46	52.25	49.33	2.00
16.	Rajasthan	312.71	513.67	543.34	43.45
17.	Tamil Nadu	127.59	74.47	7.18	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	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Puducherry	0.00	8.55	8.95	1.06
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.48	12.30	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	10.39	5.77	6.16
26.	Mizoram	7.21	4.15	5.05	0.00
27.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	15.11	13.50	0.00	3.00
29.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		1074.91	1179.32	1256.20	280.57

[English]

Inter-Connectivity of Grids

1993. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Sri Lanka had signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding feasibility study for putting in place infrastructure for inter-connectivity of grids between the two countries to allow smooth exchange of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the feasibility study for the purpose has been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the aforesaid study is likely to be completed; and

(e) the benefit accrued by both the countries as a result of inter-connectivity of grids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed on 9th June, 2010 between Government of India (GoI), Government of Sri Lanka (GoSL), Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) and Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) for carrying out the Feasibility Study for interconnection of the India-Sri Lanka Electricity Grids, which inter-alia includes setting up of High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Transmission system between the two countries involving under sea transmission as well.

As per the MOU, both PGCIL and CEB are 'Executing Agencies' for carrying out the above mentioned study and would compile data/details of their assigned activities and jointly complete the entire Feasibility Study. PGCIL would carry out all activities related to the land portion which falls in India and the entire sea portions, whereas CEB would carry out all activities related to Sri Lankan land portion. PGCIL has already completed the assigned work as per the MOU.

(c) to (e) The entire work related to this Feasibility Study is expected to be completed by 31st December, 2011, as agreed to in the Task Force and Steering Committee Meetings held on 3-4th August, 2011 at New Delhi, which inter-alia includes the benefits accrued to both the countries.

[Translation]

Solar Car

1994. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch solar car in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for manufacturing of such cars?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No. Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy does not have any specific scheme for manufacture of solar cars in the country. However, the existing schemes to encourage use of solar power can be availed of by any one proposing to enter the area of solar car manufacture.

Insurance for Senior Citizens

1995. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating upon some sort of insurance plan for the health security of senior citizens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the senior citizens of the country are likely to be insured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the regulator in the insurance sector 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.

[English]

Wind Power Coastal Areas

1996. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to generate wind power in coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to give subsidies and incentives to small entrepreneurs to attract them into the wind energy sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. Government have formulated a scheme on Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for wind power projects in the country including for coastal areas.

(b) Under the scheme, an incentive of Rs.0.50 per unit of electricity fed into the grid by wind power projects is provided over and above the tariff given by the State utilities. Under this scheme, a project can avail of a maximum of Rs. 62 lakh per MW which is to be availed

in a period not less than 4 years and maximum period of 10 years. The scheme is meant for a capacity of 4000 MW during the 11th Plan period.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Apart from above mentioned GBI scheme, the Government has been promoting wind power projects by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to manufacturers. 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. Preferential tariff is being provided in wind resource rich states. In addition, 80% accelerated depreciation to generators is available for the projects which do not avail of Generation Based Incentive (GBI).

Availability of Anti-Rabies Vaccine

1997. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking action for providing adequate anti-rabies vaccine to the State health departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue direction to the concerned company for providing this vaccine at reasonable price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government

to ensure availability of anti-rabies vaccine. State Governments have been advised to procure and supply anti-rabies vaccine out of the normal health budget.

- (c) There is no such proposal.
- (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Conversion of Religion

1998. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding forced religious conversion in tribal areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Ministry of Home Affairs there have been press reports from time to time regarding allegations of religious conversions including the tribal areas. According to Ministry of Home Affairs 'Public Order' and 'Police' are the State subjects as per the Constitution of India and hence prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes are primarily the concern of the State Governments/UT Administrations. Some State Governments have enacted laws providing for prohibition of conversion from one religious faith to any other religious faith by use of force or inducement or by fraudulent means etc. Action is taken as per existing laws by the law enforcing agencies whenever instances of violations cum to notice.

[English]

Registered Trusts and NGOs

1999. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain Trusts and Non-Government

Organisations (NGOs) have diverted their activities, indulged in commercial and profit making activities and also evaded taxes; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken thereto trust/NGO-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No separate data in respect of the registered NGO's or Trust which have diverted their activities is maintained by the CBPT Instances of diversion of activities, indulgence in commercial and profit making activities and instances of tax evasion in cases of trusts and NGO's can be ascertained when the scrutiny of cases of such trusts or NGO's is undertaken by the field authorities, as per prescribed norms. Suitable action as per the Income Tax Act is initiated in cases where violations are detected.

- (b) The question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Bank Credit to SCs/STs

2000. SHRI P.L. PUNIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the credit extended by the scheduled commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks to the people belonging to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the details of the Non-Performing Assets of the said banks from extension of credit to the said communities; and
- (c) the amount and percentage of loans waived off by the said banks of the people belonging to the said communities under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of outstanding credit to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) under priority sector lending of scheduled commercial

banks as on last reporting Friday of March, 2009, 2010 and 2011 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount outstanding
2009	46,723.70
2010	54,351.99
2011	61,977.05

Source: RBI

As per report of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the details of outstanding credit of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to SCs/STs during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount outstanding
2008-09	8,303.85
2009-10*	7,145.80

Source: NABARD, * Data is provisional

NABARD has reported that co-operative banks extend loans to small farmers/marginal farmers (SF/MF) which cover substantial members of SC/ST communities. Details of outstanding credit of cooperative banks to SF/MF during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount outstanding
2008-09	1,76,364.35
2009-10	2,04,103.40
2010-11*	2,25,413.09

Source: NABARD, * Data is provisional

(b) As reported by RBI, the Non-Performing Assets of public and private sector banks for advances to weaker sections which inter alia includes SCs/STs, stood at ₹7,929 crore and ₹283 crore respectively during the year 2010-11.

(c) The Government of India has so far released an amount of ₹ 52,419.88 crore to the lending institutions as reimbursement under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

NABARD has reported that it does not capture community-wise data under the scheme.

ADB Loan for Backward States

2001. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Development Bank (ADB) has signed two loan agreements with India to improve infrastructure in the roads and power sectors in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to secure similar financial help for other backward and poor States in the country which require similar aid from the international agencies for development of various sectors particularly Odisha?

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

(b) Government of India has signed on 15th June, 2011 the following loan agreements with ADB, in roads and power sectors, for Madhya Pradesh and Bihar:

(i) **Madhya Pradesh State Roads Sector-III project.**

The Project, with an ADB funding of US \$ 300

million, aims to rehabilitate and upgrade about 1080 km. of state highways.

(ii) Bihar Power System Improvement Project:

The Project, with an ADB funding of US\$ 132.2 million, aims to improve and expand Transmission and Distribution capacity, increase system efficiency and upgrade electric power system in the state.

(c) The Odisha Integrated and Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management Project was approved in 2008 with an ADB assistance of \$188.2 million. The project aims to enhance the productivity, water use efficiency, sustainability of existing major and medium-sized irrigation schemes and community-based minor lift irrigation systems in the four northern river basins and a part of the Mahanadi River Delta in Odisha.

In addition, Odisha is one of the states included in ADB's Rural Roads Sector- II Investment Program, approved in 2005, which aims to build/upgrade/improve about 5,000 km. of rural roads, in the state, to all-weather standard.

Credit Growth to various Sectors

2002. SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has expressed serious concern over uneven credit growth to sectors such as real estate, infrastructure, NBFCs, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the banks have been improving their profitability and asset quantum in the year 2010-11 as compared to the previous year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information published by Reserve Bank of India in the Financial Stability Report June, 2011, incremental credit growth during the last few years was mainly propelled by credit growth in few sectors, viz., retail, commercial real estate and infrastructure. Credit growth to specific sectors may pose concerns. According to the data published in the Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2010-11, during 2010-11, on a year-on-year basis, credit to infrastructure, real estate, retail and Non-Banking Financial Companies witnessed a growth of 38.6 per cent, 21.4 per cent, 19.5 per cent and 54.8 per cent, respectively as compared with the previous year's growth of 40.7 per cent, -0.3 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 14.8 per cent, respectively.

(c) and (d) Profitability of the banking sector witnessed an improvement in 2010-11 over the previous year. The return on assets improved to 1.10 per cent in 2010-11 from 1.05 per cent in the previous year. The asset quality of the banking sector also witnessed an improvement in 2010-11 as compared with the previous year.

Dhanalakshmi Bank Scam

2003. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any reports of allegation of fudging of accounts by Dhanalakshmi Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been carried out by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the findings of such investigation; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI to protect the interests of the customers of the said bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received a number of complaints against the Bank during the year 2010-11.

(c) to (f) RBI has conducted an Annual Financial Inspection (AFI) of the Dhanalakshmi Bank as on 31.03.2011. RBI has forwarded the report of AFI 2011 to the Bank advising to place it before their Board and to submit compliance on the findings of the AFI. The findings of AFI and issues raised in the complaints were discussed by RBI with the management of the Bank. The Bank has been subsequently advised to place the issues raised during the meeting before their Board. A senior official of RBI has been appointed as an Observer on the Board of the Bank.

[Translation]

Tribal Sub-Plan

2004 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to expand the scope of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of programmes for which the allocation of funds is likely to be made under the TSP, State-wise including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Planning Commission had set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member Planning Commission in June, 2010 to review the operational difficulties in implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) both at the level of Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, the Planning Commission has made a differential earmarking of Plan funds for 28 Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of TSP, commencing from 2011 -12. The Planning Commission has

requested the other Ministries/Departments also to make efforts to provide allocations under TSP in the interest of Scheduled Tribes.

(c) Annual Plan of a State has a TSP component also. The programmes under TSP are undertaken by the States, including Rajasthan, as per felt needs and vary from State to State. The details of these programmes, therefore, are not maintained in the Ministry.

Corruption in PRIs

2005 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of rampant corruption prevalent in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the number of such incidents including incidents of beating and assaulting whistle blowers revealing corruption in PRIs reported from various States during the last one year, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government against persons found involved in these incidents;

(d) whether there is any plan to provide security to whistle blowers to eradicate corruption prevalent in PRIs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) Since "Panchayat" is a State subject, complaints against Panchayats about corruption, or any irregularities, etc. in the utilization of funds are forwarded to the concerned State Government for taking necessary action. However, no incident of beating and assaulting whistle blowers revealing corruption in PRIs has been reported to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) & (b) of the Question.

(d) and (e) Since Panchayats are governed and administered by the State Governments under the State Panchayati Raj Acts and Law & Order is also a State subject, action, if any, in this regard can be taken by the concerned State Governments.

[English]

Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram

2006. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions are entitled for free and cashless delivery;

(b) if so, whether a survey in 28 States has recently revealed that user fee is being charged in most of the States;

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

(d) whether the Government has taken any action after this survey or issued fresh instruction to all the State Governments; and

(e) if so, the further steps taken or being taken by Union Government to implement the scheme in its true spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) is a new initiative launched by Government of India on 1st June, 2011.

(b) and (c) A study was conducted by the National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC) across 28 States which includes the high focus eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) states, 8 North Eastern states, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir to study the

out of pocket expenses being incurred by pregnant women prior to the launch of JSSK.

In most of the states, user fee was being charged and out of pocket expenses being incurred. Expenses were also being incurred by families on drugs, diagnostics, transport and blood, etc.

(d) and (e) As a response to this situation and to eliminate user fee and out of pocket expenditure for both pregnant women and sick neonates, Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011.

The initiative has been rolled out under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section.

Under this scheme, pregnant women are entitled for free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free blood wherever required, and free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and 7 days for C-section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

Instructions and guidelines have been disseminated to all the States. In the current financial year i.e. 2011-12, funds to the tune of Rs 1437 crores have been approved for the States to implement the scheme.

[Translation]

Strike in SBI

2007. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the State Bank of

India (SBI) had given information of going on a two days strike to the Indian Bank Association (IBA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the details of the demands of these employees;

(c) whether the IBA had held any talks with the bank employees before their going on strike; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) All India State Bank Officers' Federation had given a notice to the Chairman, State Bank of India (SBI) for two days strike on 8th & 9th November, 2011 on various demands related to revision of allowances, working hours, revision of pension and other schemes, etc.

(c) and (d) Reconciliation meetings were held between All India State Bank Officers' Federation and Management of the Bank. Reconciliation proceedings were held before the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner. The strike notice was first deferred on 5th November, 2011 and subsequently withdrawn on 16th November, 2011.

[English]

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

2008. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the target of contributing 10 per cent of total power through new and renewable energy resources during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith initiatives taken by the Government to exploit renewable energy sources in the rural areas in the country, State/UT-wise including Odisha;

(d) whether the Government has been approached by foreign companies to find out scope of renewable energy resource in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam, There is no target of 10% fixed by the Government for power generation through "New and Renewable Energy sources.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While the contribution of renewable energy is about 12% in the total installed capacity of power generation in the country, the contribution in electricity generation from renewables is about 5%. This is mainly due to inherent intermittent nature of renewable energy resources leading to low capacity utilization factors. Government has taken several initiatives for exploitation of renewable energy sources in rural areas. As a result of this, a large number of renewable energy systems/devices have been deployed in all States including Odisha, benefitting rural people. State-wise details of renewable energy systems/devices deployed in the country (as on 31.10.2011) are given in the Statement enclosed.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Foreign companies are operating at their own level mainly for development of projects and are therefore assessing scope of renewable energy resources for their own use. There is however some collaboration of Government or Government institutions with their counter parts. Considering the wide spread renewable energy programmes in India, Government has signed Memorandum of Understanding with number of countries for cooperation in the renewable energy sector which include exchange visits of various stakeholders , technical cooperation etc.

Statement

State-wise details of renewable energy systems/devices deployed in the country including Odisha as on 31.10.2011

Sl. No.	STATES/UT	Biogas Plants (Nos.)	Biomass (rural) (kW)	Gasifiers (industrial) (kW)	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) (Nos.)	HLS	SL	PP	Systems (kWp)	SPV Pumps (Nos.)	Water-pumping Windmills (Nos.)	Aerogen/ hybrid systems (kW)	Solar Cooker (Nos.)	Remote Village Electrification (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	478168		20514	4186	1998	38215	631.10	613	6	16.00	13395		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3132			1071	10349	14433	17.10	18		680	530	297	13
3.	Assam	88326		1533	98	5870	1211	10.00	45	3	6.00	80	1730	
4.	Bihar	126917	3826	4844	955	3492	50117	0.00	139	46		475		
5.	Chhattisgarh	36859		1210	1923	7233	3192	2500.00	226	1		37464	568	
6.	Goa	3930			619	362	1065	1.72	15		164 00	1500		
7.	Gujarat	418083	250	19780	2004	9231	31603	336.00	85	879	10.00	170675	38	
8.	Haryana	56076		1963	20074	49651	73116	676.05	469		10.00	27115	286	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46290		4072	16848	22970	1.50	6				28837	21	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2626		200	5596	23083	28672	253.85	39			868	160	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Jharkhand	5846		500	620	7312	16374	20.00				280	449	
12.	Karnataka	455851	400	6297	2694	37348	7334	225.41	551		39.15	253	16	14
13.	Kerala	131709			1735	32326	54367	47.70	810	79	8 00	236		607
14.	Madhya Pradesh	317444	11	7897	6138	2917	9444	525.00	87			141618	381	
15.	Maharashtra	806270		7150	8420	3434	68683	855.70	228	26	607.70	58044	338	
16.	Manipur	2128			928	3865	4787	28.00	40		70.00	365	191	
17.	Meghalaya	7936		250	1273	7840	24875	50.50	19		5.00	1165	97	
18.	Mizoram	3966			431	5395	8331	109.00	37			110	20	
19.	Nagaland	5760	700		271	868	6317	6.00	3				11	
20.	Odisha	246636		270	5834	5156	9882	84.52	56			3437	602	
21.	Punjab	131024			5354	8620	17495	121.00	1857		30.00	22050		
22.	Rajasthan	67774	33	2071	6852	91754	4716	1831.80	283	222	14.00	36682	292	
23.	Sikkim	7793			242	4640	5200	17.73			16.00	20		13
24.	Tamil Nadu	218447	22	9590	6350	7536	16818	150.00	829	60	25.00	1536		101
25.	Tripura	2936			1199	26066	42360	25.57	151		2.00	80	60	715
26.	Uttar Pradesh	428018	80	21390	91727	144286	60126	1886.72	575			50494	98	86
27.	Uttarakhand	12911		1100	8568	91307	64023	180.03	26			10534	472	34
28.	West Bengal	342522		21718	8076	130901	17662	77.10	48		38 00	7959	1176	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	137	358	405	6296	167.00	5	2	60					
30	Chandigarh	97	787	275	1675	0.00	12		1529					
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	169	0	0	0.00				80					
32	Daman and Diu		0	0	0.00									
33	Delhi	680	301	0	4807	80.00	89		27990					
34	Lakshadweep		1725	0	5289	100.00								
35.	Puducherry	578	417	25	1637	0.00	21		90		5.00			
36	Others*		9150	24047	125797	148.00			17950					
Total		4437039	5322	131277	210048	764440	848889	11862.00	7382	1324	1072.65	663501	7017	1871

SLS = Street Lighting System

HLS = Home Lighting System

kW = Kilowatt

kWp = Kilowatt peak

Nos. = Numbers

PP = Power packs

[Translation]

Setting up of CGHS Dispensaries

2009.SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) the number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries opened in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to open new CGHS dispensaries across the country; and

(c) if so, the details of places identified in various States including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) One dispensary at Shalimar Bagh in Delhi, which was sanctioned earlier, became operational on July 15, 2011.

(b) and (c) No, there is no proposal to expand Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) to new locations or cities.

Money from Foreign Countries

2010.SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether money coming from foreign countries is monitored/scanned/probed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and agency-wise findings therefrom during the last 3 years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The

information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

[English]

Rise in Cases of Mental Illness

2011. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether cases of mental illness, particularly among children are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of persons, particularly children suffering from mental illness in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether treatment ratio for mental illness is very low in the country compared to some other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of mental hospitals/institutes in the country and the number of them strengthened/upgraded during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) the financial assistance provided to the States for implementation of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) during the said period; and

(f) the details of the strategies formulated and activities undertaken/proposed under NMHP alongwith the achievements made as result of implementation the programme, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Epidemiological studies from various parts of the country indicate that the prevalence of mental disorders is 6-7% and vary from 6 to 15% among children. However, there is no evidence to say that there is a definite increase in prevalence of mental illness in children day by day in India. The State/UT wise

details of persons with mental illness as per 58th round (2002) report of National Sample Survey is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) According to WHO reports, the treatment gap of common mental disorders in developing countries is upto 90%.

(d) There are 3 mental health institutes being run by the Government of India, 40 State run mental hospitals along with 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 181 in private) across the country which are equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness. Funds have been released to 29 State-run mental hospitals for their modernization and 89 Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical Colleges/Civil Hospitals for their up-gradation till date.

The details of fund released to the States/UTs during the last three years at the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing the NMHP since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

- I. Manpower Development Scheme:
 - (i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence
 - (ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health
- II. District Mental Health Programme
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of persons with mental illness as per 58th round (2002) report of National Sample Survey

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu and Kashmir	216	137	177	169	66	119	206	123	165
Himachal Pradesh	294	126	207	133	36	83	278	117	195
Punjab	101	81	92	84	82	83	95	82	89
Chandigarh	90	0	54	57	71	62	60	63	61
Uttarakhand	157	48	106	65	101	83	136	61	101
Haryana	105	77	91	86	61	74	100	73	87
Delhi	50	32	42	28	37	32	34	36	35

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Rajasthan	104	64	84	89	53	71	100	61	81
Uttar Pradesh	122	72	98	106	75	92	118	73	97
Bihar	145	62	105	105	92	99	141	66	105
Sikkim	173	95	136	63	24	45	162	87	126
Arunachal Pradesh	369	11	193	17	0	9	316	9	167
Nagaland	60	70	65	30	55	42	51	65	58
Manipur	133	101	117	154	127	140	138	108	123
Mizoram	179	138	160	155	82	115	170	112	141
Tripura	42	31	37	110	62	86	50	34	42
Meghalaya	133	130	131	79	89	84	126	124	125
Assam	136	74	108	81	92	87	132	75	106
West Bengal	224	112	171	190	134	163	216	117	169
Jharkhand	111	60	86	79	51	65	105	59	82
Odisha	182	168	175	169	97	134	180	160	170
Chhattisgarh	64	130	97	113	84	99	72	123	97
Madhya Pradesh	105	93	99	125	61	95	110	85	98
Gujarat	126	102	114	122	57	91	125	86	106
Daman and Diu	13	42	24	121	23	76	51	34	44
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84	55	70	19	21	20	75	50	63
Maharashtra	108	92	100	89	55	73	100	78	90
Andhra Pradesh	70	78	74	69	43	56	70	68	69
Karnataka	54	49	51	61	35	48	56	45	50
Goa	108	66	85	153	231	184	123	102	112

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Lakshadweep	169	195	183	130	214	172	146	205	177
Kerala	281	275	278	282	222	250	282	263	272
Tamil Nadu	101	82	91	101	61	SI	101	75	88
Puducherry	69	14	40	59	95	75	62	61	62
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	203	308	258	109	53	84	175	246	211
All-India	128	91	110	105	71	89	122	86	105

Statement-II

Grant-in-aid released under National Mental Health Programme for upgradation of Medical Colleges

Sl. No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	General Hospital, Pasighat	50,00,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2009-10	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,00,000/-
3.	Gujarat	2008-09	Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education and Research (SMIMER), Surat	20,33,000/-
4.		2008-09	Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	50,00,000/-
5.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Rajiv Gandhi Medical College and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	47,06,000/-
6.		2008-09	Topiwala Nair Medical College—Mumbai	17,05,000/-
7.	Odisha	2009-10	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla	50,00,000/-
8.		2008-09	Government Medical College, Kota,	50,00,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
9.		2008-09	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	50,00,000/-
10.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Kanyakumari Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil	43,50,000/-
11.		2008-09	Government Medical College, Theni	43,50,000/-
12.		2008-09	IRT Perundurai Medical College, Erode	43,00,000/-
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	44,00,000/-

Grant-in-aid provided to Govt. Mental Hospitals under National Mental Health Programme for their Modernisation

Sl.No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri,	2,84,00,000/-
-2.	Meghalaya	2008-09	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-

Grant-in-aid released under Manpower Development Schemes of National Mental Health Programme

Scheme - A

Sl. No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	1st Installment (2009-10)	2nd Installment (2010-11)	3rd Installment (2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	Rs. 13,31,00,000/-	Rs. 2,25,00,000/-
2.	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
3.	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	Rs. 15,56,00,000/-	—
4.	Institute of Psychiatry- Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
6.	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	Rs. 10,54,08,352/-	—
7.	Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
8.	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-	—	—
9.	Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Kozhikode	Rs. 9,00,00,000/-	Rs. 11,84,00,000/-	—
10.	IHBAS, Shahadra, Delhi	Rs. 5,28,00,000/- (2010-11)	—	—
Total			Rs. 1,10,02,08,352/-	

Scheme-B

Sl. No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	Amount to be released to the State Health Society
1	2	3
1.	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/- (For Psychiatric Nursing)
2.	Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat for	Rs. 47,12,000/- (For Clinical Psychology)
3.	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical. Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
4.	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Ranchi	Rs. 1,21,00,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical. Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 35,16,000/- (For Psychiatric Social Work)

1	2	3
6.	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
7.	R. N. T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
8.	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/- (For Psychiatry and Psychiatric Nursing)
9.	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
10.	Government Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,76,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
Total		Rs. 9,64,62,000/-

Grant-in-aid released for District Mental Health Programme

Sl. No.	State	District	Year of Grant	Grant Released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	2010-11	21,80,000/-
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	2008-09	15,04,926/-
			2010-11	17,42,400/-
3.	Delhi	North-West District	2008-09	21,28,133/-
4.	Haryana	Gurgaon	2009-10	17,27,945/-
		Hissar	2009-10	15,05,749/-
5.	Gujarat	Godhara	2011-12	20,70,000/-
6.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	2007-08	26,20,000/-
		Imphal West	2009-10	17,40,804/-

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Manipur	Thoubal	2009-10	18,32,251/-
		Churachandpur	2011-12	21,57,000/-
		Chandel	2011-12	21,80,000/-
8.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	2011-12	21,80,000/-
		Jaintia Hills	2011-12	21,80,000/-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	2011-12	20,70,000/-
		Raibareli	2011-12	20,47,000/-
10.	Kerala	Kannur	2010-11	21,80,000/-
		Wayanad	2010-11	21,80,000/-
11.	Karnataka	Shimoga	2010-11	21,08,200/-
		Gulbarga	2010-11	19,59,400/-
		Karwar	2010-11	18,19,200/-
		Chamrajanagar	2010-11	13,44,800/-
12.	West Bengal	24 - Parganas	2010-11	21,80,000/-
		Jalpaiguri	2010-11	15,81,648/-
		West Midnapur	2011-12	20,98,564/-

Debt Burden of States

2012. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States burdened with heavy debt as on date;

(b) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters, including Finance Commission to bailout such States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the details of bailout package extended or proposed to be extended, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of outstanding debt of the States, as reflected in their Finance Accounts for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10, and in their budget estimates for 2010-11, are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), had recommended a Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) for States, subject to compliance with certain conditions, during its award period, 2005-2010. This facility

involved (i) consolidation of loans from Ministry of Finance, contracted till 31.03.2004 and outstanding as on 31.03.2005, for a fresh tenure of 20 years at an interest rate of 7.5% per annum and (ii) debt waiver to States based on their fiscal performance. Under the scheme, loans amounting to Rs.1,13,601 crore were consolidated and debt waiver of Rs.20,567 crore was provided to eligible States.

Sikkim and West Bengal did not receive the benefit of this debt consolidation, not having met the condition of enacting fiscal responsibility legislation. The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) recommended that the facility of debt consolidation be extended to these States, subject to their enacting fiscal responsibility legislation as prescribed. FC-XIII also recommended that upon meeting this condition, the loans contracted by these States till 31 March, 2004 and outstanding as the end of the year preceding the year in which the legislation is enacted, might be consolidated as per the same terms and conditions as recommended by TFC. Accordingly, the loans of the States of West Bengal and Sikkim from Ministry of Finance have been consolidated.

FC-XIII has further, inter alia, recommended that (i) loans given to States and administered by Ministries other than Ministry of Finance, outstanding at the end of 2009-10, be written off, and (ii) interest rates on small saving loans be reset, subject to prescribed conditions. Government of India has accepted these recommendations, in principle.

Statement

Outstanding Debt (As on end of the year)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08 Actuals	2008-09 Actuals	2009-10 Actuals	2010-11 BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97368	106917	119807	132805
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2728	3041	3193	3348

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	21037	24241	28465	31276
4.	Bihar*	50989	54977	58690	63633
5.	Chhattisgarh	14512	14779	15933	18564
6.	Goa	6289	7058	7902	8516
7.	Gujarat	96452	105652	119117	136702
8.	Haryana	29118	32278	39337	46113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19419	21819	23713	25719
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21355	24276	28724	31535
11.	Jharkhand	21615	24084	27465	28139
12.	Karnataka	60142	71550	83842	90717
13.	Kerala	58108	66097	74223	82452
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	55311	60432	67853	65544
15.	Maharashtra	154428	174148	196826	224365
16.	Manipur	4529	4861	5116	5486
17.	Meghalaya	3141	3573	3803	4256
18.	Mizoram	3378	3614	3628	3661
19.	Nagaland	3883	4607	5461	5751
20.	Odisha	38525	39168	40860	45194
21.	Punjab	55982	61850	67971	74109
22.	Rajasthan	77138	84023	91533	99994
23.	Sikkim	1796	2112	2472	2832
24.	Tamil Nadu	71072	83662	99180	111709
25.	Tripura	4735	5057	5768	6435
26.	Uttar Pradesh	174248	187411	201720	223142

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Uttarakhand	14392	16276	18748	20654	
28. West Bengal	132473	145075	167682	190427	
All States	1294162	1432637	1609030	1783075	

Source: Finance Accounts of States upto 2009-10 and Budget Documents of States for 2010-11.

[Translation]

Healthcare Facilities in Rural Areas

2013.SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the details the schemes/programmes under implementation for providing healthcare/medical facilities in the country, particularly in backward, inaccessible, tribal and rural areas, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the schemes during the last three year and current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of these schemes programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon during the said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) National Rural Health Mission was launched in the year 2005 to provide medical and health care facilities in rural areas including backward, inaccessible and tribal areas. The various programmes included under the Mission consist of Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Health System Strengthening, various Communicable Disease Programmes, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Iodine Deficiency Diseases Control Programme and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.

(b) The State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under NRHM are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) On receipt of complaints, special teams were sent to Uttar Pradesh in December, 2010 and May, 2011. The Gol's team found deficiencies in the following areas:

- (i) Award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services (EMTS) and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning arid gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and RO systems: etc.
- (ii) Supply of poor quality and IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.
- (iv) Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

The State Government has accepted the observations and reported that they have instituted separate independent enquiries into the following:

- (i) Irregularities in award of contract for procurement of EMTS and Mobile Medical Service (MMS) vehicles.
- (ii) Quality of vehicles and accessories on MMS and EMTS.
- (iii) Irregularities in award and execution of supply orders placed on M/s UPSIC (Uttar Pradesh Small Industries Corporation).
- (iv) Supply of poor quality RO systems by M/s UPSIC.
- (v) Supply of poor drugs and consumables by M/s UPSIC
- vi. Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC materials.

On the request of the Govt, of Uttar Pradesh and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the Comptroller & Auditor General of India has taken up a special audit of NRHM in UP for the entire NRHM period from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

Statement

State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl.No.	State	(Rs. in crore)													
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.71	12.56	12.76	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	18.65	22.64	4.33	4.60		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	663.37	638.73	700.13	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	673.31	931.81	392.74	172.46		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	80.79	56.02	33.93	21.14		
4.	Assam	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	945.55	851.35	357.87	268.73		
5.	Bihar	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1434.84	1122.10	522.65	296.96		
6.	Chandigarh	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.68	11.72	0.94	3.63		
7.	Chhattisgarh	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	307.92	392.54	166.99	122.32		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.76	5.92	2.67	2.37		
9.	Daman and Diu	3.07	2.60	2.41	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.987	4.98	0.60	1.86		
10.	Delhi	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.04	145.27	11.88	30.77		
11.	Goa	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	19.08	20.47	11.68	7.42		
12.	Gujarat	414.07	342.81	496.43	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.89	556.79	757.88	600.61	518.40	193.59		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Haryana	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	274.62	233.52	196.43	100.79
14.	Himachal Pradesh	77.74	64.21	94.84	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.79	123.89	73.92	51.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	209.69	175.54	173.48	34.05
16.	Jharkhand	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.39	179.324	195.45	398.76	356.90	348.50	458.88	220.21	121.41
17.	Karnataka	461.83	437.84	426.94	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	752.31	612.69	518.42	208.53
18.	Kerala	253.61	222.88	331.20	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	420.48	345.37	340.36	119.41
19.	Lakshadweep	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.53	3.99	0.55	1.50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.86	784.40	956.56	870.83	404.53	361.12
21.	Maharashtra	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1229.62	1078.51	939.93	372.63
22.	Manipur	66.34	56.58	62.00	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	87.98	73.76	88.49	17.78	10.62
23.	Meghalaya	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	86.34	94.25	20.38	15.73
24.	Mizoram	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	74.07	63.46	32.29	18.57
25.	Nagaland	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	63.08	37.64
26.	Odisha	392.88	388.05	334.05	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	662.39	568.53	448.66	208.85
27.	Puducherry	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	10.94	6.78
28.	Punjab	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	335.95	276.56	252.14	68.80
29.	Rajasthan	596.53	798.15	909.16	633.19	749.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1164.51	824.17	452.69	430.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30. Sikkim	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.37	34.01	24.12	10.41	
31. Tamil Nadu	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	828.36	765.42	529.15	448.46	
32. Tripura	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	106.12	117.46	12.82	37.25	
33. Uttar Pradesh	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	875.71	840.84	
34. Uttarakhnad	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	203.21	169.95	140.11	88.15	
35. West Bengal	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	950.75	870.31	445.23	295.04	
Grand Total	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10	11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16018.91	14263.72	8217.60	5014.50	

Note:

- Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are provisional.
- Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 for the States of Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya and Punjab is upto 30.06.2011
- Release under RCH, Mission Flexible Pool and RI for F.Y. 2011-12 updated to 05.11.2011, 09.11.2011 and 31.10.2011 respectively and for other programmes updated to 30.09.2011.
- The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include state share contribution.

Junk Food

2014. SHRI UDAYAN RAJE BHONSLE:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has urged all the States/Union Territories to consider banning junk food and aerated drinks in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details of the compliance by State Governments thereto; and

(c) the time by which the said direction is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare has written to Health Ministers of all States & UT's & the Union Minister for Human Resource Development to consider issuing instructions for withdrawal of Junk food and carbonated drinks from school and college canteens. Letters have also been written to Chief Minister of all States/UTs to seriously consider issuing instructions to Vice Chancellors of Universities including Medical and Agriculture Universities of their respective States for withdrawal of junk food and carbonated drinks from canteens of educational institutes.

Several States/UTs have acknowledged the Government of India's request. Further, the M/o Human Resource Development has sent instructions to University Grant Commission with advice to write to the Vice Chancellors of all universities including Medical & Agriculture Universities about the same.

[English]

Working Women Hostels

2015. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the number of working women hostels in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of working women hostels run by the Non-Governmental Organisations/State Governments being run in rented accommodation, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of working women hostels in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Government for construction of working women hostels in different parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Since the inception of the scheme, 891 working women hostels have been sanctioned in the country. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per the revised guidelines of the Working Women Hostel Scheme notified on 26-11-2010, there is a provision for extending financial assistance for working women hostels to be run in the rented premises. No proposal has been received for seeking financial assistance to operate hostels on rented accommodation.

(c) and (d) State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to do a need assessment of requirement of hostels and identify suitable location for construction/hiring of hostel buildings and earmark public land for construction.

(e) The number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Government for construction of working women hostels in different parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given at the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Working Women's Hostels sanctioned in the country

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Hostels
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	06
5.	Chhattisgarh	10
6.	Chandigarh	07
7.	Goa	02
8.	Gujarat	26
9.	Haryana	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	05
12.	Jharkhand	02
13.	Karnataka	51

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	148
15.	Madhya Pradesh	62
16.	Maharashtra	136
17.	Manipur	17
18.	Meghalaya	03
19.	Mizoram	04
20.	Nagaland	16
21.	Odisha	29
22.	Puducherry	04
23.	Punjab	14
24.	Rajasthan	39
25.	Sikkim	02
26.	Tamil Nadu	96
27.	Tripura	01
28.	Uttar Pradesh	41
29.	Uttarakhand	07
30.	West Bengal	38
31.	Delhi	20
Total		891

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Year	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (Upto October, 2011)	
		Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned	Received	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Assam	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
3.	Gujarat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5.	Karnataka	2	1	5	—	1	—	—	—
6.	Kerala	—	—	3	—	4	2	1	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Maharashtra	4	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
9.	Manipur	3	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
10.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
11.	Nagaland	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	5	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
14.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total		24	10	19	—	15	6	2	—

**Recovery of Unpaid Taxes from
HSBC Account Holders**

2016. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)/Income Tax Department has assessed the quantum of income tax evaded by each of the account holder

in HSBC Geneva as per list/information received from French Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against such persons alongwith the total amount collected as unpaid tax out of the amount recoverable from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Income Tax Department has received information from the French Government under the Double Taxation Avoidance

Agreement (DTAA) regarding accounts in HSBC Bank. Whenever such information is received, it is investigated and only thereafter the untaxed amounts are assessed and brought to taxation. The stage of assessment has not arrived in these cases. It is clarified that mere holding of an account outside India does not lead to the conclusion that the amount is tax evaded.

(c) Although the tax has not been assessed or raised yet, some persons have voluntarily paid taxes amounting to about Rs.135 crore so far. Action in accordance with the provisions of Direct tax laws, including levy of penalty and initiation prosecution, is taken in all such cases after the assessments are completed.

Cancer Cases

2017. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the increasing number of cancer cases due to various reasons including indiscriminate use of pesticides and presence of heavy metals and nitrate in ground and drinking water across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the estimated number of cancer patients and the number of cancer cases and deaths there from recorded during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has recommended to make cancer a notifiable disease like many other countries so that every case is reported and cared for;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to bring in a comprehensive cancer control mechanism by expanding cancer prevention, diagnosis, affordable treatment and palliation network across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Scientific studies show that heavy metals such as arsenic are known to cause cancer. Data regarding the number of cancer patients due to use of pesticides in farming and presence of heavy metals in drinking water is not centrally maintained.

(b) Based on the latest 'Three- Year- Report of Population Based Cancer Registries 2006-2008 of National Cancer Registry Programme' under the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of incidence, prevalent cases and annual deaths due to cancer are about 10 lakh, 28 lakh, and 5 lakh respectively. The state-wise data is not centrally maintained.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) last year. The new programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States, during 2010-12. Under NPCDCS, the district hospitals

would provide diagnostic services, basic surgery, chemotherapy and palliative care. The district hospitals have also been funded to provide chemotherapy drugs required for cancer patients to treat 100 patients per district @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient. The revised programme also envisages setting up of 65 Tertiary Cancer Centres (TCCs) at Government Medical Colleges including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres. These TCCs are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs.1.20 crore from State Government) for strengthening cancer care facilities. The Government had also set up a "Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (CPF) to provide financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) cancer patients.

AIIMS Like Institutions

2018. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA:

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether the construction work of six All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is going on as per schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present status of construction works and the time by which these institutions/projects are likely to be operationalised;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more AIIMS like institutions in the second phase; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the names of the medical colleges and hospitals, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Construction of Medical College Complex and Hospital Complex at all six AIIMS-like institutions has got delayed due to various reasons. One of the major reasons for the delay is that, though the project was approved by CCEA in March, 2006, the Detailed Project Reports were finalized only in March, 2009 and the revised cost estimates were approved by the Cabinet in March, 2010. In addition, due to local problems at Bhubaneswar site, change in basic design of the building due to site condition at Rishikesh, modification in design at foundation level due to site requirements at Patna and Raipur sites, deficient services by Project Consultant at Jodhpur site etc., an ambitious and tight completion schedule could not be adhered to. Various corrective measures have been taken in the course of construction.

(c) The present progress of the work at the six institutions is as under:-

Name of site	Medical College	Hospital Complex	Residential Complex
Bhopal	54.95%	19.66%	78%
Bhubaneswar	48.62%	25.32%	21%
Jodhpur	54%	38%	Completed
Patna	54.20%	29.61%	86%
Raipur	35.63%	25.93%	Completed
Rishikesh	48%	36.40%	94%

The Medical Colleges at the six sites are likely to be operationalized from Academic year 2012-13 and Hospital Complex in the year 2013-14.

(d) and (e) In the second phase of PMSSY, it has been decided to set up two more AIIMS-like institutions, one each in West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and also upgrade

6 more existing medical college institutions in various States of the country. The details are as under:-

Setting up of AIIMS-like institutions

Sl. No.	Name of State	Location
1.	West Bengal	Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj, Raebareli

Upgradation of the existing medical colleges

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of institution
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh
3.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Amritsar
4.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Medical College, Madurai
5.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma Post-graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
6.	Maharashtra	Govt. Medical College, Nagpur

Buddhist Circuits

2019. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Bihar for granting approval to a comprehensive scheme for

development of the major centres of the Buddhist circuit in the country including Vaishali in Bihar and Shrawasti in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Government is likely to accord approval to the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism projects including Buddhist Circuits is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territory (UTs) Administrations. Ministry of Tourism (MOT), however, provides financial assistance for development of tourism projects on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority. Tourism projects to be funded by MOT are generally decided in the prioritisation meetings held with State/UTs.

State Government of Bihar submitted a proposal for Development of Vaishali Comprehensive Heritage Zone seeking Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 127.00 Crores. As this project was not prioritised and there is no scheme in the MOT to sanction such a large mega project, it has not been sanctioned.

The details of projects sanctioned for development of Buddhist destinations in Bihar are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Projects sanctioned for Development of Buddhist Destination in Bihar during 11th Plan

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount
1	2	3	4

Bihar

2007-08

1.	Construction of Huen Tsang Gram, Nav Nalanda	408.93	408.93
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1	2	3	4
2008-09			
1.	Development of Vaishali (Kolhua) Bihar	388.97	311.18
2.	Development of Sujata Kutir Bakror Bodh-Gaya	158.40	126.72
3.	Development of Infrastructure at Pragbodhi Dungeshwari Hills, Bodh Gaya	156.50	125.20
4.	Development of Lauriya Nandan Garh, Areraj and Rampurwa as a Tourist Destination in Bihar	134.87	107.90
5.	Development of Niranjana River Front and Parikrama Path from Mahabodhi Temple to pragbodhi Bodh Gaya	500.00	500.00
2009-10			
1.	CFA for Creative art work at Open Theatre an Artisan workshop at Sanskritik Gram at Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda	59.15	47.32
2.	Dev. of Areraj and Rampurva in Bihar	139.52	111.61

Disinvestment

2020. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether faltering disinvestment programmes lead to hold in the account in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to achieve the target of Rs. 40,000/- crore under the disinvestment programme in the current fiscal year;

(d) if so, the details thereof including names of public sector undertakings (PSUs) selected for disinvestment, their percentage share of disinvestment alongwith the current status of the target achieved in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has prepared a list of cash-rich PSUs which can buy back Government equity and help it meet the ambitious disinvestment target during the current fiscal; and

(f) if so, the details of the PSUs identified under this scheme alongwith the impact of buy back on its share price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Government is hopeful of achieving the disinvestment target of Rs. 40,000 crore for the year 2011-12.

(c) and (d) During 2011-12 disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Power Finance Corporation Limited has been completed and Government has realized Rs. 1144.55 crore. Further, Government has approved disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Oil and

Natural Gas Corporation Limited; 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited; and 10 per cent paid-up equity capital of National Building Corporation Limited. Other cases of disinvestment at various stages of approval are Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited; Hindustan Aeronautics Limited; Steel Authority of India Limited; and Hindustan Copper Limited. For enhancing the list the Department of Disinvestment is in dialogue with the Administrative Departments of other CPSEs.

(e) and (f) Proposal for enabling Department of Disinvestment to respond to the decision of a listed CPSE having surplus cash to buy-back their shares has been formulated for seeking Government approval. The buy-back decision is to be taken by the Board of Directors of the CPSE concerned, keeping in view all factors.

Polio Cases

2021. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether India is one of the four countries in the world which are affected by polio virus;

(b) if so, the names of the three other countries and whether polio virus has been totally eradicated from the country;

(c) if not, the extent to which the number of polio cases have been reduced and the details of cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has intensified its efforts and fixed any target to stop circulation of residual polio virus;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to eradicate the polio cases in the country?

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

(b) The other 3 countries are Pakistan, Afghanistan and Nigeria. No, the wild polio virus has not been totally eradicated from the country.

(c) There is 98% decline in polio cases over last year. The one polio case reported in 2011 from West Bengal had onset of paralysis on 13th January, 2011. For the last more than 10 months, no polio case has been detected since this case. Details of State/UTs wise polio cases detected in last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (f) Government of India is making determined and concerted efforts to stop the circulation of the poliovirus and achieve polio eradication. The details of intensified efforts are (i) introduction of bivalent polio vaccine in January, 2010 and its extensive use thereafter, (ii) two nationwide polio campaigns (National Immunization Days) followed by seven large scale polio campaigns in the high risk states in 2011 (Sub National Immunization Days), (iii) multipronged strategy to improve sanitation, hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhoea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, (iv) special micro plans to cover mobile and migrant populations and intensification of routine immunization, (v) Emergency preparedness and response plan to manage any wild polio virus case, (vi) Sustaining surveillance.

Statement

State wise Polio Cases 2008 to 2011
(upto 25/11/2011)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2008	2009	2010	2011*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Assam		1	-	-	-
3. Madhya Pradesh		1	-	-	-
4. Odisha		2	-	-	-
5. Uttarakhand		1	4	-	-
6. Rajasthan		2	3	-	-
7. Punjab		2	4	-	-
8. Delhi		5	4	-	-
9. Himachal Pradesh		-	1	-	-
10. Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	1	-
11. Jharkhand		-	2	8	-
12. Maharashtra		2	-	5	-
13. West Bengal		2	-	8	1
14. Haryana		2	4	1	-
15. Bihar		233	117	9	-
16. Uttar Pradesh		305	602	10	-
Total		559	741	42	1

*No polio cases have been reported from the remaining 19 States/UTs in the last four years including current year.

Procurement of Medical Equipment

2022. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether Government has put in place any mechanism and guidelines for procurement of medical equipment for the hospitals in order to ensure that the substandard equipments are not procured;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to enact any law or to set up a professional agency for procurement of medical equipment for the hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is state subject, it is responsibility of the State Government to formulate any guidelines/mechanism for procurement of medical equipments for their hospitals. In so far as the Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge Medical College and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital are concerned, the Hospitals have been asked to use standardized and broad based specifications to achieve uniformity among all the central government hospitals for making procurement of medical equipment. For this purpose, a Compendium of Technical Specifications containing generic specifications of around 700 equipments covering 44 faculties was prepared in 2006 by involving technical experts from different faculties. The same has been reviewed/updated in March, 2011 after having considered the technological up-gradations and the available products in the market suiting to the Hospital requirements. The same has been uploaded on the website of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

[Translation]

Surveillance of Vector-Borne Diseases

2023.PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the mechanism put in place by the Government for early warning and surveillance of outbreak of vector-borne and other seasonal diseases in the country;

(b) whether the Government has constituted medical teams to visit the areas having high prevalence of these diseases;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas visited by them during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise including Kerala;

(d) the details of the findings of the reports submitted by these teams alongwith the follow on action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to provide financial assistance to the victims of vectorborne and seasonal flu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is the central nodal agency for monitoring, prevention and control of vector borne diseases. 54 Sentinel sites have been established across the country for surveillance of vector borne diseases.

In addition weekly data on epidemic prone diseases are also collected, compiled and analyzed under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases including vector borne diseases.

(b) and (c) Yes. Details of the visits undertaken during

the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I to IV.

(d) The salient observations made by the teams and action taken by the Government are as follows:

(i) Micro action plan in majority of the districts were developed which includes the prioritisation of population for area specific intervention. The activities were implements accordingly.

(ii) Treatment proposed for Malaria is followed by majority of the States up to community level. The diagnosis and treatment facility is also available up to community level.

(iii) Peripheral health workers and Community volunteers are involved in the identification of suspected cases of Malaria and other Vector Borne Diseases

(iv) In few districts surveillance was poor as they could not achieve the desired level of Annual Blood Examination Rate 10 mainly due to the large no of vacancies at the level of Multi Purpose Worker (M) and Lab Technician.

(v) Referral centres require strengthening for management of severe and complicated Malaria as well as other Vector Borne Diseases.

(vi) There is poor acceptance of Indoor Residual Spray by the community at several places which warrants intensified activities.

(vii) Majority of sentinel site hospitals identified for diagnosis of Dengue, Chikungunya, JE were functional.

(viii) Observations of the teams were communicated to the concerned States for taking measures on the recommended/suggested actions.

(e) Under Kala-azar Elimination Programme, a patient of Kala-azar is provided Rs 50 per patient per day for 28 days as loss of wages and free diet to the patient arid one attendant during the period of hospitalization.

Statement-I*Details of Visits of teams in areas with high prevalence of Vector Borne Diseases during 2008*

Sl.No.	Dates of visit	State	District Visited	Name of the officer	Designation
1.	27.01.08 to 01.02.08	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham	Dr. K. Nagendra Reddy	CMO(NFSG)
2.	16.07.08 to 18.07.08	Manipur	Chandel	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director
3.	04.08.08 to 10.08.08	West Bengal	Purulia	Dr. A. K. Chakraborty	Sr. Regional Director
4.	07 08.08 to 10.08.08	Odisha	Koraput	Dr. P.K. Pattanayak	Ph. Spl.Gr.I
5.	19.08.08 to 22.08.08	Tripura	South Tripura	Dr. P. Banerjee	CMO (NFSG)
6.	During August, 08	Odisha	Nuapada and Nawardangpur	Dr. H. Sahoo	RO (Medicine)
7.	24.08.08 to 27.08.08	Odisha	Koraput	Dr. H. Sahoo	RO (Medicine)
8.	08.09.08 to 12.09.08	Chandigarh	Yamuna Nagar	Dr. Sawinder Singh	SMO
9.	16.09.08. to 22.09.08	Odisha	Kandhamal	Dr. P.K. Pattanayak	Ph. Spl.Gr.I
10.	During September, 08	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Dr. Sawinder Singh	SMO
11.	07.10.09 to 25.10.08	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Dr. T. D. Kahtri	Research Officer
12.	29.10.08 to 01.11.08	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Dr. P.K. Pattanayak	Ph. Spl.Gr.I
13.	18.11.08 to 21.11.08	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Dr. K. Nagendra Reddy	CMO
14.	November, 08	Odisha	Nuapada and Kalahandi	Dr. S.N. Pati	CMO (NFSG)
15.	02.11.08 to 09.11 08	Sikkim	Sikkim	Team of ROHFW Kolkata	
16.	10.12.08 to 12.12.08	Bihar	Jamui	Dr. Ashok Kumar	Research Officer
17.	15.12.08	Punjab	Mohali	Dr. Sawinder Singh	SMO
18.	December, 08	Manipur	Churachandpur	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director
19.	16.12 08 to 19.12.08	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Dr. M.S. Mathur	CMO (NFSG)
20.	December, 08	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Dr. S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director

Statement-II*Details of Visits of Teams in areas with high prevalence of Vector Borne Diseases during 2009*

Sl.No.	Dates of visit	State	District Visited	Name of the officer	Designation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	February, 2009	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai District	Dr. D.S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director, Chennai
2.	08.02.09 to 10.02.09	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
3.	18.02.09 to 22.02.09	Chhattisgarh	Raipur and Bilaspur	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
4.	26.02.09 to 01.03.09	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
5.	February, 2009	Tamil Nadu	Karur District	Dr. D.S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director, Chennai
6.	March, 2009	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Dr. R.C. Sisodia	Sr. Regional Director
7.	02.03.09 to 07.03.09	Odisha	Nabrangapur District	Dr. P.K. Pattanayak	PH Spl. Gr. I
8.	Mach 2009	Manipur	Imphal East	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director
9.	07.04.09 to 11.04.09	Bihar	Patna	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
10.	09.04.09 to 14.04.09	Meghalaya	East Khansi Hills	Dr. S. Nath	Deputy Director
11.	15.04.09 to 20.04.09)	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Dr. Sawinder Singh	CMO Chandigarh
12.	19.04.09 to 21.04.09	Mizoram	Mamit and Lunglei	Dr. G. Lakshmaiah	CMO (NFSG)
13.	24.04.09 to 25.04.09	Mizoram	Kolasib District	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director
14.	28 04.09 to 01.05.09	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Dr. S. Nath	Deputy Director
15.	May 2009	Tamil Nadu	Trichy District	Dr. D.S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director, Chennai
16.	May 09	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	Dr. R.C. Sisodia	Sr. Regional Director
17.	11.05.09 to 16.05.09	Odisha	Cuttack	Dr. P.K. Pattanayak	Ph. Spl.Gr.I
18.	09.06.09 to 10.06.09	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
19.	13.06.09	Meghalaya	Pyrnihat PHC	Dr. B.K. Borgahain	M&E Consultant

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	17.06.09 to 19.06.09	Manipur	Kangpokpi	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director
21.	24.06.09 to 26.06.09	Assam	North Lakhimpur	Dr. P.K. Phukan	Consultant (M&E)
22.	29.06.09 to 02.07.09	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Dr. T.D. Khatri	Research officer (Medical)
23.	01.07.09 to 02.07.09	Haryana	Karnal	Dr. Amarjit Kaur	Regional Director
24.	02.07.09 to 04.07.09	Rajasthan	Baran	Dr. T.D. Khatri	Research officer (Medical)
25.	02.07.09 to 04.07.09	Rajasthan	Hamuman Garh	Dr. T.D. Khatri	Research officer (Medical)
26.	06.07.09 to 07.07.09	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Dr. Amarjit Kaur	Regional Director
27.	07.07.09 to 12.07.09	West Bengal	Jalpaigudi	Dr. P. Banerjee and Dr. H.G. Thakor	CMO (NFSG)
28.	14.07.09 to 15.07.09	Puducherry	Puducherry	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
29.	23.07.09 to 24.07.09	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar and Jhabua	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
30.	27.07.09 to 29.07.09	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Dr. A. Subba Rao	Research Officer
31.	August, 2009	Mizoram	Kolasib District	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director
32.	05.08.09 to 08.08.09	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Dr. G.S. Sonal	Joint Director NVBDCP
33.	10.08.09 to 13.08.09	Odisha	Deogarh	A.K. Mohanty	Consultant Vector Control
34.	17.08.09 to 21.08.09	Odisha	Nayagarh	Dr. P. K. Pattanayak	PH spl. Gr. I
35.	August, 2009	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO(NFSG)
36.	August, 2009	Nagaland	Dimapur	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director
37.	August, 2009	Chhattisgarh	Urguja, Raigahr, Korea, Jashpur	NIMR Team	
38.	01.09.09 to 05.09.09	Odisha	Khandhamal District	Dr. P.K. Pattanayak	PH spl. Gr. I
39.	02.09.09 to 05.09.09	Tripura	South Tripura	Dr. P. Banerjee	CMO (NFSG)
40.	04.09.09 to 10.09.09	Meghalaya	Jantia Hills	Dr. M. Palit	CMO (NFSG)

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	09.09.09 to 11.09.09	Punjab	Tarn Taran	Dr. Sawinder Singh	CMO, Chandigarh
42.	02.09.09 to 04.09.09	Meghalaya	East Khansi Hills	Dr. S. Nath	Deputy Director
43.	07.09.09 to 11.09.09	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Dr. S. Nath	Deputy Director
44.	14.09.09 to 16.09.09	Odisha	Keonjhar, Bhubneswar	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
45.	September, 2009	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO(NFSG)
46.	September, 09	Tamil Nadu	Trippur	Dr. S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director
47.	09.10.09 to 13.10.09	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Dr. A. Gunasekar	NPO
48.	October, 2009	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO (NFSG)
49.	October, 2009	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO (NFSG)
50.	03.11.09 to 08.11.09	West Bengal	Jalpaigudi	Dr. P. Banerjee	CMO (NFSG)
51.	09.11.09	Jharkhand	East Singh Bhum	Dr. P. Majumdar	M&E Consultant
52.	25.11.09 to 27.11.09	Ganjam	Odisha	Dr. P.K. Mohapatra	M&E Consultant
53.	November, 09	Manipur	Jiribam	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director
54.	November, 09	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Dr. S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director
55.	November, 09	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Dr. D.D. Malekar	CMO(NFSG)
56.	December, 09	Tamil Nadu	Kanya Kumari	Dr. S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director

Statement-III

Details of Visits of Teams in areas with high prevalence of Vector Borne Diseases during 2010

Sl.No.	Dates of visit	State	District Visited	Name of the officer	Designation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	03.01.10 to 05.01.10	Jharkhand	Godda	Dr. H.G. Thakor	Consultant (M&E)
2.	04.01.10 to 07.01.10	Tripura	North Tripura	Dr. Prabha Arora	Joint Director

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	05.01.10 to 09.01.10	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	Dr. B.R. Thapar	Joint Director
4.	06.01.10 to 09.01.10	Bihar	Saran	Dr. H.G. Thakor	Consultant (M&E)
5.	12.01.10 to 15.01.10	Bihar	Patna and Muzaffarpur	Dr. S.N. Sharma	Joint Director
6.	13.01.10 to 17.01.10	Jharkhand	Pakur	Dr. Kalpana Baruah	Deputy Director
7.	14.01.10 to 20.01.10	Gujarat	Surat (Rural)	Dr. H.G. Thakor	Consultant (M&E)
8.	18.01.10 to 22.01.10	Bihar	Madhepura	Dr. B.R. Thapar	Joint Director
9.	18.01.10 to 22.01.10	Bihar	Khagaria	Dr. K.S. Gill	Joint Director
10.	21.01.10 to 24.01.10	Assam	Kabri Anglong	Dr. V.K. Rama	Joint Director
11.	27.01.10 to 29.01.10	Meghalaya	Jantia Hills	Dr. P.C. Bardoli	Sr. Regional Director Shillong
12.	27.01.10	Assam	Bongaigaon	Dr. P.K. Phukan	M&E Consultant
13.	28.01.10	Assam	Kokrajhar	Dr. P.K. Phukan	M&E Consultant
14.	29.01.10	Assam	Chirang	Dr. P.K. Phukan	M&E Consultant
15.	28.01.10	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Dr. M. Azam	Consultant (M&E)
16.	29.01.10	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	Dr. M. Azam	Consultant (M&E)
17.	Jan 10	Assam	Udaiguri	Dr. P.J. Gogol	Regional Director Guwahati
18.	Jan 10	Madhya Pradesh	Bhuranpur	Dr. R.C. Sisodia	Sr. Regional Director Bhopal
19.	Jan 10	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Dr. S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director
20.	01.02.10 to 05.02.10	Bihar	Gopalganj	Dr. R.S. Sharma	Joint Director
21.	01.02.10 to 05.02.10	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang	Dr. P.C. Bardoloi	Sr. Regional Director Shillong
22.	01.02.10 to 04.02.10	West Bengal	Jalpaigudi	Dr. G. Lakshmaiah	CMO (NFSG)
23.	01.02.10 to 03.02.10	Odisha	Khandhmal	Dr. P.K. Pattanayak	Ph. Spl.Gr.I
24.	01.02.10 to 05.02.10	Mizoram	Lung lei	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director Imphal
25.	01.02.10 to 05.02.10	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Dr. Sunil Gitte	Public Health Specialist

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	02.02.10 to 04.02.10	Odisha	Sundergarh	Dr. G.S. Sonal	Joint Director
27.	02..02.10 to 04.02.10	Bihar	Saharsa	Mr. Suresh Yadav	Consultant (Vector Control)
28.	05.02.10 to 06.02.10	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Mr. Suresh Yadav	Consultant (Vector Control)
29.	10.02.10 to 11.02.10	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	Dr. P.C. Bardoloi	Sr. Regional Director Shillong
30.	11.02.10 to 12.02.10	Meghalaya	Ri-Bhoi	Dr. M.K. Palit	CMO (NFSG)
31.	15.02.10 to 18.02.10	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dr. M.K. Palit	CMO (NFSG)
32.	15.02.10 to 18.02.10	Tripura	D. Tripura	Dr. P. Karmakar	Research Officer (Medicine)
33.	15.02.10 to 18.02.10	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Dr. D.D. Malekar	CMO (NFSG)
34.	16.02.10 to 18.02.10	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Dr. H.G. Thakor	Consultant (M&E)
35.	16.02.10 to 19.02.10	West Bengal	Purulia	Dr. P. Banerjee	CMO (NFSG), RO H&FW Kolkata
36.	17.02.10 to 18.02.10	Mizoram	Kolasib	Dr. C.P. Joshi	Consultant (M&E)
37.	18.02 10 to 19.02.10	Karnataka	UKP Alkhatti	Dr. K. Ravi Kumar	CMO, ROH&FW
38.	20.02.10 to 23.02.10	Bihar	Madhubani	Dr. S.K. Pandey and Dr. D.K. Singh	Regional Director and M.O. ROH&FW Patna
39.	22.02.10	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO(NFSG)
40.	27.02.10	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Dr. P.K Vyas	CMO(NFSG)
41.	23.02.10 to 27 02.10	Goa	North Goa	Dr. K. Ravi Kumar	CMO, (ROH&FW)
42.	23.02.10 to 26.02.10	Odisha	Deogarh	Dr. A.K. Satpahy	Sr. Regional Director
43.	25.02.10 to 28.02.10	Haryana	Jind	Dr. Sawinder Singh	CMO Chandigarh
44.	Feb., 10	Tamil Nadu	Virudhnagar	Dr. S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	02.03.10 to 04.03.10	Gujarat	Dahod	Dr. H.G. Thakor	Consultant (M&E)
46.	08.03.10 to 12.03.10	Bihar	Nalanda and Jahanabad	Dr. R.S. Sharma	Joint Director
47.	25.02.10 to 28.02.10	Haryana	Hissar	Dr. Sawinder Singh	CMO Chandigarh
48.	16 03.10 to 19.03.10	Odisha	Sambalpur	Dr. P.K. Patnayak	P.H. Spl.Gr.I,
49.	20.03.10	Maharashtra	Municipal corporation of Murnbai	Dr. D D. Malekar	CMO (NFSG)
50.	25.03.10 to 06.04. 10	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Dr. P C. Bardoloi	Sr. Regional Director Shillong
51.	25.03.10 to 28.03.2010	Odisha	Kalahandi	Dr. P.K. Patnayak	P.H. Spl.Gr.I,
52.	March, 10	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Dr. S. Palanivelu	Sr. Regional Director
53.	08.04.10 to 09.04.10	Karnataka	Chikballpur	Dr. K. Ravi Kumar and Dr. C. Nagraj	CMO, ROH&FW and Research Officer
54.	08.04.10 to 10.04.10	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Dr. H.G. Thakor	Consultant (M&E)
55.	08.04.10 to 11.04.10	Bihar	Kishanganj	Dr. R.K. Dasgupta	Joint Director
56.	18.04.10	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	Dr. P. C. Bardoloi	Sr. Regional Director Shillong
57.	19.04.10 to 23.04.10	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Dr. M.K. Palit	CMO (NFSG)
58.	23.04.10	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	Dr. P. C. Bardoloi	Sr. Regional Director Shillong
59.	27.04.10 to 29.04.10	Manipur	Churachandpur	Dr. N.I. Singh	Regional Director Imphal
60.	06.05.10 to 08.05.10	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Mr. Suresh Yadav	Consultant (Vector Control)
61.	06.05.10	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Dr. M. Azam	Consultant (M&E)
62.	06.05.10 to 08.05.10	Odisha	Bolangir	Dr. P.K. Pattnaik	Specialist
63.	07.05.10 to 08.05.10	Assam	Dhubri	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director
64.	09.05.10 to 11.05.10	Assam	Golpara	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director
65.	09.05.10 to 11.05.10	Bihar	Samastipur	Mr. Suresh Yadav	Consultant (Vector Control)
66.	10.05 10	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare	Dr. Kaushal Kumar	Joint Director

1	2	3	4	5	6
67.	14.05.10 to 16.05.10	Bihar	Siwan	Dr. P.K. Srivastav	Joint Director
68.	18.05.10	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	Dr. M. Azam	Consultant (M&E)
69.	18.05.10 to 26.05.10	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	Dr. B.R. Thapar	Joint Director
70.	19 05.10 to 21.05.10	Mizoram	Mammit	Dr. G. Lakshmaiah	CMO (NFSG)
71.	25.05.10 to 28.05.10	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Dr. G. Lakshmaiah	CMO (NFSG)
72.	21 05.10	Haryana	Karnal	Dr. C.P. Joshi	Consultant (M&E)
73.	31.05.10 to 01.06.10	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Dr. Kalpana Baruah	Deputy Director
74.	31.05.10 to 03.06.10	Meghalaya	Jantia Hills	Dr. K.S. Gill	Joint Director
75.	May 2010	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Dr. V.K. Chaudhary	Regional Director
76.	01.06.10 to 03.06.10	Meghalaya	West Khansi Hills	Dr. G. Lakshmaiah	CMO (NFSG)
77.	02.06.10 to 06.06.10	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Dr. M. Jamaluddin	Consultant (Public Health)
78.	03.06.10 to 07.06.10	Nagaland	Kohima	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director
79.	07.06 10 to 10.06.10	Odisha	Angul	Dr. A.K. Satpathy	Sr. Regional Director
80.	13.06.10 to 16.06.10	Tripura	D. Tripura	Dr. H.G. Thakor	M&E Consultant
81.	June, 2010	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Dr. M.K. Palit	CMO
82.	23 06.10 to 27.06.10	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO
83.	23.06.10 to 28.06.10	Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO
84.	28.06.10 to 02.07.10	Odisha	Nayagarh and Khandmal	Mr. Amit Rawat	Consultant (CC)
85.	29.06.10 to 02.07.10	Odisha	Boudh and Sonepur	Dr. P.K. Pattnaik	Specialist
86.	02.07.10	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Dr. G.S. Sonal and Dr. P.K. Srivastava	Addl. Director and Joint Director
87.	02.07.10 to 06.07.10	Odisha	Koraput	Mr. Jagan Mohan Patnaik	Consultant
88.	06.07.10 to 10.07.10	West Bengal	Jalpaigudi	Dr. J. Bhattacharjee	Addl. Director

1	2	3	4	5	6
89.	07.07.10	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Dr. G.S. Sonal	Addl. Director
90.	11.07.10 to 12.07.10	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Dr. H.G. Thakor	Consultant (M&E)
91.	13.07.10 to 15.07.10	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Dr. C.P. Joshi	Consultant
92.	14.07.10 to 15.07.10	Assam	Hailakandi	Dr. P.K. Phukan	Consultant (M&E)
93.	22.07.10 to 24.07.10	Mizoram	Sahia	Dr. Prabha Arora	Joint Director
94.	22.07.10 to 01.08.10	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Dr. P.C. Bardoloi	Sr. Regional Director Shillong
95.	22.07.10 to 27.07.10	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	Dr. B.R. Thapar	Joint Director
96.	July, 2010	Karnataka	Koppal	Dr. Ravi Kumar	CMO
97.	July, 2010	Odisha	Jajpur	Dr. P.K. Pattnayak	Specialist
98.	July, 2010	Karnataka	Gulburga	Dr. N. Arunachalam	Scientist "F"
99.	24.08.10 to 28.08.10	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Dr. A.K. Satphaty	Sr. Regional Director
100.	August, 2010	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Dr. S.K. Pandey	Regional Director
101.	15.11.10 to 18.11.10	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO (NFSG)
102.	20.12.10 to 24.12.10	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO (NFSG)
103.	06.12.10 to 10.12.10	Manipur	Jiribam	Dr. N.I. Singh	CMO (NFSG)

Statement-IV

Details of Visits of Teams in areas with high prevalence of Diseases during 2011

Sl.No.	Dates of visit	State	District Visited	Name of the officer	Designation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	10.01.11 to 11.01.11	Odisha	Mayur Bhanj, Keonjhar	Ms. Karunya Devi	Consultant Social Mobilization/NGO/PPP
2.	21.01.11 to 29.01.11	Uttar Pradesh	Khushi nagar	Dr. A.C. Dhariwal Dr. V.K. Raina	Director NVBDCP, Joint Director

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	22.01.11 to 27.01.10	Bihar	Sharasa, Supaul, Buxar and Saran	Mr. Rajendra Thapar	Consultant Environment
4.	31.01.11 to 05.02.11	West Bengal	Mursidabad, Malda	Dr. Sher Singh Kashyotia	Assistant Director
5.	31.01.11 to 05.02.11	Jharkhand	Pakur	Dr. Sher Singh Kashyotia	Assistant Director
6.	08.02.11 to 12.02.11	Assam	Guwahati	Sh. B.R. Thapar	Joint Director
7.	10.02.11 to 13.02.11	Karnataka	Bellary	Dr. P.K. Srivastava	Joint Director
8.	17.02.11	Bihar	Patna	Dr. R.K. Dasgupta	Joint Director
9.	17.02.11 to 19.02.11	Assam	Guwahati	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director
10.	21.02.11 to 25.02.11	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	Dr. R.K. Vyas	CMO(NFSG)
11.	22.02.11 to 24.02.11	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director
12.	22.02.11 to 23.02.11	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Dr. R.K. Dasgupta	Joint Director
13.	February, 2011	Nagaland	Kohima	Dr. L.A. Singh	Regional Director
14.	07.03.11 to 12.03.11	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Sundergarh, Jharsuguda Sambalpur, and Mayurbhanj	Mr. Rajendra Thapar	Consultant Environment
15.	09.03.11 to 11.03.11	Bihar	Siwan	Dr. Dinesh Kumar	Medical officer
16.	10.03.11 to 12.03.11	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Dr. R.K. Srivastava, Dr. V.K. Raina	DGHS GOI, Joint Director
17.	10.03.11 to 15.03.11	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare	Sh. B.R. Thapar	Joint Director
18.	14.03.11 to 16.03.11	Assam	Dibrugarh	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director
19.	14.03.11 to 18.03.11	Assam	Guwahati	Sh. B.R. Thapar	Joint Director
20.	21.03.11 to 25.03.11	Jharkhand	Ranchi HQ and Godda district	Dr. Munish Joshi	Consultant
21.	23.03.11 to 25.03.11	Goa	Goa	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	25.03.11	Assam	Nagoan	Dr. G.C. Doley, Dr. Gopa Das, Dr. Ramen Hazarika	P.C., Sr. M & HO, Zonal Malaria Officer
23.	28.03.11 to 03.04.11	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Kanker, Bilaspur	Dr. Sher Singh Kashyotia	Assistant Director
24.	31.03.11 to 2.04.11	Mizoram	Aizwal	Dr. R.K. Dasgupta	Joint Director
25.	12.04.11 to 17.04.11	Odisha	Bhubneswar	Sh. B.R. Thapar	Joint Director
26.	14.04.11 to 16.04.11	Rajasthan	Sikar and Bikaner	Dr. R.K. Srivastava, Dr. Shekar Kapoor	DGHS GOI, CMO(NFSG)
27.	17.04.11 to 24.04.11	Bihar	East & West Champaran, Gopalganj	Mr. Rajendra Thapar	Consultant Environment
28.	27.04.11 to 30.04.11	Haryana	Sirsa	Dr. Sawinder Singh	CMO, RD Office
29.	09.05.11 to 13.05.11	Punjab	Ferozpur	Dr. Sawinder Singh	CMO
30.	25.05.11 to 28.05.11	Bihar	Nalanda	Mr. Rajendra Thapar	Consultant Environment
31.	28.05.11 to 30.05.11	Punjab	Muktsar	Dr. Sawinder Singh	CMO
32.	31.05.11 to 01.06.11	Assam	Guwahati , Nalbari	Mr. Rajendra Thapar	Consultant Environment
33.	21.06.11 to 24.06.11	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Sh. B.R. Thapar	Consultant JE
34.	22.06.11 to 29.06.11	Nagaland	Dimapur, Kohima, Phek	Mr. Rajendra Thapar	Consultant Environment
35.	27.06.11 to 01.07.11	Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Bastar, Kanker	Dr. R. K. Srivastav, Dr. A.C. Dhariwal, Dr. R.S. Sharma	DGHS GOI, Director NVBDCP, Joint Director NVBDCP
36.	27.06.11 to 02.07.11	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam & Dhar	Dr. R. K. Vyas	CMO (NFSG)
37.	28.06.11 to 01.07.11	Haryana	Hisar	Dr. Sawinder Singh	CMO
38.	04.07.11 to 10.07.11	Jharkhand	Simgeda	Mrs. Geeta Kumari	Consultant
39.	05.07.11 to 08.07.11	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Dr. T.D. Khatri	Research Officer
40.	12.07.11 to 15.07.11	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Dr. T.D. Khatri	Research Officer

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	23.07.11 to 27.07.11	Kerala	Alappuzha	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director
42.	26.07.11 to 03.08.11	Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya	Lower Subansiri, Ri-Bhoi	Dr. H.G. Thakor	M & E Consultant
43.	26.07.11 to 03.08.11	Meghalaya and Tripura	Shillong, North and Dhalai Tripura	Dr. Munish Joshi	Consultant
44.	03.08.11 to 06.08.11	Chhattisgarh	Kanker, Surguja	Dr. Sher Singh & Mr. Rajendra Thapar	Assistant Director and Consultant
45.	05.08.11 to 07.08.11	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Dr. A.C. Dhariwal Dr. V.K. Raina	Director NVBDCP, Joint Director
46.	23.08.11 to 26.08.11	West Bengal	West Medinipur	Dr. Sher Singh	Assistant Director
47.	5.09.11 to 09.09.11	Bihar	Gaya	Dr. S.K. Singh & Sh. B.R. Thapar	Addl. Director, NCDC, Consultant, JE
48.	11.09.11 to 12.09.11	Karnataka	Gulburga and Bengluru	Dr. Munish Joshi	Consultant
49.	23.09.11 to 05.10.11	Sikkim	North Sikkim, East Sikkim, South Sikkim	Dr. Sher Singh	Assistant Director
50.	09.10.11 to 16.10.11	Bihar	Kishanganj	Dr. Sher Singh	Assistant Director
51.	13.10.11 to 14.10.11	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur and Mandla	Dr. Munish Joshi	Consultant
52.	15.10.11 to 17.11.11	Bihar	Gaya	Sh. B.R. Thapar	Consultant, JE
53.	03.11.11 to 04.11.11	Chandigarh & Haryana	Chandigarh, Karnal	Dr. A.C. Dhariwal Dr. Munish Joshi	Director NVBDCP, Consultant
54.	13.10.11 to 14.10.11	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur, Neemuch	Dr. Munish Joshi	Consultant
55.	18.11.11 to 21.11.11	Bihar	Gaya	Sh. B.R. Thapar	Consultant, JE
56.	21.11.11 to 23.11.11	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Dr. V.K. Raina	Joint Director
57.	28.11.11	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Dr. A.C. Dhariwal	Director NVBDCP

[English]

Revamp of ICDS Scheme

2024. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is gearing up to revamp the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in view of high rate of child malnourishment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to increase the budget provision for the ICDS scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Government in Ministry of Women and Child Development has a proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) proposal has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultation.

The purpose of strengthening and restructuring the scheme is to remove the programmatic, management and institutional gaps, besides contributing towards the reduction of child malnutrition and improving child development outcomes. The proposal envisages revision of cost norms for SNP and linkage with consumer price index, revision of financial norms, construction of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), strengthening of package of services, ECCE, putting ICDS in a Mission mode, converting AWCs-cum-creche in 5% AWCs etc. The Annual Budget would look up after the proposal is approved.

Jobs Opportunities in Tourism Sector

2025. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Tourism Ministry has set an ambitious target of creating 24.9 million jobs during the 12th Five Year Plan to increase the sector's growth from 9 per cent to 12 per cent;
- (b) if so, whether there is a proposal to create tourism as a poverty elimination sector to benefit the common man;
- (c) if so, the scheme formulated to create employment generation opportunities for low and semi-skilled workers; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Central Government to create convergence and synergy among the various stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) In the Report of the Working Group on Tourism, set up by the Planning Commission, creation of 24.5 million additional employment (direct and indirect), in the Tourism Sector, by the end of 12th Plan has been recommended.

Tourism Sector provides significant opportunities for creation of jobs for low skilled and semi skilled persons.

The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) is running 2 specific programmes known as the 'Hunar se Rozgar' programme and 'Skill Testing and Certification' programme. The 'Hunar se Rozgar' programme aims at creation of employable skills among 8th Pass Youth of age up to 28 years. The 'Skill Testing and Certification' programme certifies the

skills of existing service providers already employed in the hospitality sector.

(d) An Inter - Ministerial Coordination Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime - Minister to facilitate resolution of Inter - Ministerial issues involved in the development of tourism in the country as well as issues raised by Industry Associations. Various members of this committee are: Member Secretary, Planning Commission; Chairman, Railway Board; Home Secretary; Defence Secretary; Foreign Secretary; Secretaries of the Ministries of Civil Aviation, Road Transport and Highways, Urban Development, Environment and Forests and Secretaries of the Departments of Revenue, Expenditure and School Education and Literacy. Secretary, Ministry of Tourism will be the Member - Convener of this Committee.

Tax on Tobacco Products

2026. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of tax applicable to tobacco products in the country, item-wise;

(b) whether taxation regime of tobacco products is discriminatory between different tobacco products;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any survey has been done to find out consumption of various tobacco products by adults in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof product-wise alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The rates of basic excise duty are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Although the rates of excise duty vary from product to product, this is because of differences in their nature and ability to bear the tax burden.

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

(d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has conducted the 'Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) - India, 2010'.

(e) The Survey Report is in the public domain. As per the Survey Report more than one-third (35%) of adults in India used tobacco in some form or the other. Among them, 21 % adults used only smokeless tobacco, 9 % only smoke and 5 % smoke as well as consume smokeless tobacco. Several measures such as printing of statutory and pictorial warning on packs, ban on smoking in public places, ban on sale of tobacco products to minors and in the vicinity of schools etc. to curb tobacco consumption are already in place.

Statement

Excise Duty Structure

CIGARETTES

TARIFF HEAD	DESCRIPTION (length in mm)	BED Rate/Rs. Per 1000 Sticks	*NCCD Rate/Rs. Per 1000 Sticks	Health Cess Rate/Rs. Per 1000 Sticks	Total/ Rs. per 1000 Sticks
1	2	3	4	5	6
24022010	NON FILTER<60	Rs. 509	Rs. 90	Rs. 70	669

1	2	3	4	5	6
24022020	NON FILTER 60-70	1218	145	110	1473
24022030	Filter <60	509	90	70	669
24022040	FILTER 60-70	809	90	70	969
24022050	FILTER 70-75	1218	145	110	1473
24022060	FILTER 75-85	1624	190	145	1959
24022090	OTHERS	1948	235	180	2363

#In addition to above, an 'Education Cess @ 2%' and 'Secondary and higher Education Cess on aggregate of duties of excise is charged. * National Calamity Contingent Duty

OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Product	Basic Excise duty	NCCD	Health Cess
Chewing tobacco	60%	10%	6%
Pan Masala containing tobacco Guthka (other than those packed with the aid of packing machines)	60%	10%	6%
Preparations containing chewing tobacco (other than those packed with the aid of packing machines)	60%	10%	6%
Jarda Scented tobacco (other than those packed with the aid of packing machines)	60%	10%	6%
Smoking mixtures for pipes or cigarettes	360%	45%	6%

In addition to above, an 'Education Cess @ 2%' and 'Secondary and higher Education Cess on aggregate of duties of excise is charged.

BIDIS

(Rs. Per thousand)

Product	Basic Excise duty	NCCD	**Cess	Total
Handmade Bidis	8	1	5	14
Machine made Bidis	19	2	5	26

**Bidi Welfare Cess

PAN MASALA AND GUTHKA (COMPOUNDED LEVY SCHEME)

Sl. No.	Retail sale price (per pouch)	Rate of duty per packing machine per month (Rs. in lakh)	
		Pan masala	Pan masala containing tobacco
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Upto Rs. 1.00	9.25	12.50
2.	From Rs. 1.01 to Rs. 1.50	14	19
3.	From Rs. 1.51 to Rs. 2.00	18	24
4.	From Rs. 2.01 to Rs. 3.00	26	36
5.	From Rs. 3.01 to Rs. 4.00	34	47
6.	From Rs. 4.01 to Rs. 5.00	43	59
7.	From Rs. 5.01 to Rs. 6.00	51	70
8.	Above Rs. 6.00	$50 + 8.36 * (P-6)$, where P represents retail sale price of the pouch	$69 + 11.45 * (P-6)$, where P represents retail sale price of the pouch

Illustration - The rate of duty per packing machine per month for a gutkha pouch having retail sale price of Rs. 8.00 (i.e. 'P') shall be = Rs. $69 + 11.45*(8-6)$ lakhs - Rs. 91.90 lakhs

Note: The duty levied and collected on such goods is the aggregate of the duties leviable and are to be apportioned as under:

Sl. No.	Duty	Duty ratio for Pan Masala	Duty ratio for Guthka
1.	Duty leviable under Central Excise Act	0.3161	0.7355
2.	Additional duty of excise (Heath Cess)	0.1355	0.0883
3.	NCCD	0.5193	0.1471
4.	Education Cess	0.0194	0.0194
5.	Secondary and Higher Education Cess	0.0097	0.0097

CHEWING TOBACCO (COMPOUNDED LEVY SCHEME)

Sl. No.	Retail sale price (per pouch)	Rate of duty per packing machine per month (Rs. in Lacs)				
		Chewing Tobacco (other than filter khaini)		Unmanufactured Tobacco		Chewing Tobacco commonly known as filter khaini
		Without lime tube/ lime pouches	With lime tube/lime pouches	Without lime tube/ lime pouches	With lime tube/lime pouches	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Upto Rs.1	8.00	7.75	5.75	5.50	5.50
2.	From Rs.1 to Rs. 1.50	12.00	11.50	8.50	8.00	8.00
3.	From Rs. 1.51 to Rs. 2.00	14.25	13.50	10.25	9.75	10.00
4.	From Rs. 2.01 to Rs. 3.00	21.50	20.25	15.25	14.50	14.25
5.	From Rs. 3.01 to Rs. 4.00	26.75	25.00	19.00	17.75	18.00
6.	From Rs. 4.01 to Rs. 5.00	33.50	31.25	23.75	22.25	21.00
7.	From Rs. 5.01 to Rs. 6.00	40.00	37.50	28.50	26.75	24.25
8.	From Rs. 6.01 to Rs. 7.00	63.25	59.75	45.25	42.75	27.00
9.	From Rs. 7.01 to Rs. 8.00	63.25	59.75	45.25	42.75	29.50
10.	From Rs. 8.01 to Rs. 9.00	63.25	59.75	45.25	42.75	31.50
11.	From Rs. 9.01 to Rs. 10.00	63.25	59.75	45.25	42.75	33.50
12.	From Rs. 10.01 to Rs. 15.00	89.75	84.5	64	60.25	33.5 + 5 * (P-10)
13.	From Rs. 15.01 to Rs. 20.00	112.50	107.25	80.25	76.50	
14.	From Rs. 20.01 to Rs. 25.00	132	125.25	94	89.25	
15.	From Rs. 25.01 to Rs. 30.00	150.25	142.50	107.25	101.50	
16.	From Rs. 30.01 to Rs. 35.00	163	153.75	116.25	109.75	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
17.	From Rs. 35.01 to Rs. 40.00	175.75	165.25	125.50	118	
18.	From Rs. 40.01 to Rs. 45.00	186	178	132.5	127	
19.	From Rs. 45.01 to Rs. 50.00	197.75	189	141	135	
20.	Rs. 50.01 and above	197.75 + 3.96 * (P-50)	189 + 3.78 * (P-50)	141 +2.82 * (P-50)	135 + 2.70 * (P-50)	

Where 'P' above represents RSP of the pouch for which duty rate is to be determined.

Provided that in respect of Filter Khaini, the entry in column No. (2) of Sl.No.12 the table shall be read as "Rs. 10.01 and above".

Illustration 1:- The rate of duty per packing machine per month for a chewing tobacco (other than filter khaini) pouch not containing lime tube and having retail sale price of Rs.55.00 (i.e. 'P') shall be - Rs. 197.75 + 3.96 *(55-50) lakhs = Rs. 217.55 lakhs"

Illustration 2:- The rate of duty per packing machine per month for a Filter Khaini pouch having retail sale price of Rs.15.00 (i.e. 'P') shall be = Rs. 33.5 + 5*(15-10) lakhs - Rs. 58.50 lakhs";

NOTE: The duty levied and collected on such goods is the aggregate of the duties leviable and are to be apportioned as under:

Sl. No.	Duty	Duty ratio for unmanufactured tobacco	Duty ratio for chewing tobacco
1.	Duty leviable under Central Excise Act	0.8956	0.7665
2.	Additional duty of excise (Heath Cess)	0.0753	0.0767
3.	NCCD	-	0.1277
4.	Education Cess	0.0194	0.0194
5.	Secondary and Higher Education Cess	0.0097	0.0097

Agreement with THDC

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

2027. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDC);

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the agreement thereof;

(c) the details of electricity generated by the THDC during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the details of electricity distributed to various States/agencies during the above said period;

(e) the details of the revenue generated by the THDC during the above said period; and

(f) the details of loan repaid by the THDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between Ministry of Power, Government of India and THDCIL (formerly known as Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd.) every year since 2006-07. MoU contains performance parameters and targets covering financial and non financial parameters. The MoU targets are fixed for the next financial year which inter alia include Project implementation, generation targets, Plant Availability Factor (PAF) etc. These targets are finalized by Task Force constituted by Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). The performance of THDCIL is evaluated based on the achievement of MoU targets on a five point scale Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair, and Poor.

(c) The details of electricity generated from generating stations of THDCIL are as under:

Particulars	2008-09 (MU)	2009-10 (MU)	2010-11 (MU)	2011-12 (MU) (Upto 30.10.11)
Tehri HPP	3126.26	2091.39	3102.95	2921.30
Koteshwar*	-	-	-	238.27
Total	3126.26	2091.39	3102.95	3159.57

*Two Units of 100 MW each commissioned in Mar' 2011.

(d) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(e) The details of revenue generated by THDCIL are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto 30th Sep'11)
Tehri HPP	1064.99	1416.70	1670.04	1067.04
Koteshwar	-	-	-	99.43
Total	1064.99	1416.70	1670.04	1166.47

(f) The details of loan repaid by THDCIL are as under:

Loan repaid by THDCIL

(Rs in crore)

Paid Upto 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	During 2011-12 upto 30.09.11	Total Repaid upto 30.09.11
1	2	3	4	5	6=(1+5)
564.87	317.18	360.71	357.95	166.96	1767.67

Statement*thdcil - details of electricity distributed to various states/agencies*

Beneficiary	Financial year-wise electricity distributed (in MU)					2011-12 Total
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Apr-11 to Oct-11)		
	Tehri HPP (1000 MW)			Tehri HPP (1000 MW)	Koteshwar HEP (400 MW)	
U.T. Chandigarh	35.8342600	21.1403750	34.8735375	35.0660025	2.1289550	37.1949575
NDPL, Delhi	101.9078700	66.7627620	95.4974060	91.8540950	6.5919415	98.4460365
BRPL, Delhi	152.1982510	99.7094280	142.6242970	137.1830524	9.8449900	147.0280424
BYPL, Delhi	95.1326380	62.3241100	89.1483670	85.7472776	6.1536835	91.9009611
HPPC, Haryana	188.4541930	120.2568250	178.0580350	173.4455075	12.8661025	186.3116100
HPSEBL, Himachal Pradesh	97.3353610	71.2854500	96.4350700	85.1142175	5.8687250	90.9829425
PDD, J&K	181.7569310	132.9620000	171.8036625	159.1911525	11.4863475	170.6775000
PSPCL, Punjab	278.3395520	181.9740750	287.9673700	270.5247275	17.3548375	287.8795650
JVVNL, Rajasthan	104.2962120	67.2872510	95.2328460	89.8299955	7.6145427	97.4445382
AVVNL, Rajasthan	104.2962120	58.9206520	77.6899520	72.2950535	5.9800199	78.2750734
JDVVNL, Rajasthan	81.1192770	54.0609720	77.6899520	72.2950535	5.9800199	78.2750734
UPPCL, Uttar Pradesh	1236.5349870	835.5056500	1275.8937875	1191.5451575	91.8256350	1283.3707925
UPCL, Uttarakhand	464.3116610	316.1729500	473.3962175	440.5682075	34.0882000	474.6564075
Unscheduled Energy	4.7461660	3.0278090	6.6376590	16.6438560	20.4897630	37.1336190
Total Energy (MU)	3126.2635710	2091.3903090	3102.9481590	2921.3033560	238.2737630	3159.5771190

Vaccination to Children

2028. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note that more than fifty per cent children in the age of 0-2 years in the country have been left out of compulsory vaccination;

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

(c) the number of children died due to lack of compulsory vaccination in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any study to ascertain the efficacy of vaccination against diseases under immunisation programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to eradicate the diseases covered under Immunization Programme by immunizing all the children from such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per recent Coverage Evaluation Survey (GES 2009), 61% of children between 12-24 months in the country are fully vaccinated with all vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme.

(c) The number of deaths due to vaccine preventable disease in the last three years and the current year is as under:

Vaccine Preventable Disease	2011 (Provisional as on 17-11-11)	2010 Provisional	2009	2008
	1	2	3	4
Diphtheria	21	177	122	70

	1	2	3	4	5
Measles		31	32	48	191
Pertussis		6	6	5	18
Neonatal Tetanus		7	11	31	57
Tetanus other than Neonatal		103	139	165	264
Polio		NA	1	78	32

Data source: Central Bureau of Health Intelligence

(d) and (e) No, Government has not undertaken any study to ascertain the efficacy of vaccination against diseases under immunization programme. As per the available data of Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the morbidity due to vaccine preventable diseases has declined after introduction of Universal Immunization Programme in 1985. Details as under :

Vaccine Preventable Disease	Cases in 1985	Cases in 2010 (Provisional)	% decline
Diphtheria	15686	3129	80
Measles	160216	29808	81
Pertussis	184368	38493	79
Neonatal Tetanus	4265 (in 1991)	373	91
Polio	22584	42	99.81

Steps taken under Immunization programme to prevent vaccine preventable diseases 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,

strengthening reporting and management of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI), strengthening of supportive supervision at all levels, and involvement of ASHA for social mobilization of children.

[Translation]

Loans to Industrial Houses

2029.SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed by the public and private sector banks to the industrial houses of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and bank-wise including IDBI;

(b) the details of the target set for disbursement of loans to the industrial houses for year 2012-13;

(c) the details of the industrial houses having liability of more than Rupees ten crores to the said banks, as on date, bank-wise;

(d) the status of recovery of such loans during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for recovery of such loans from the said industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not have the information in the desired manner. However, the bank-wise details of gross advances given by public sector and private sector banks are at enclosed Statement.

(b) Generally, banks do not set any target for disbursement of loans to industrial houses.

(c) RBI has put in place a scheme to collect details about borrowers of banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) with outstanding aggregating Rs. 1 crore and above which

are classified as 'Doubtful' or 'Loss' or where suits are filed, as on 31st March and 30th September, each year. RBI disseminates list of above said non-suit filed borrowers for their confidential use. Further, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 Crore and above. The number of defaulters of public sector banks having outstanding amount of more than Rs 1 crore is given as under:

Non-Suit filed accounts (As reported to RBI) (As on 31.03.2011)		Suit filed accounts (CIBIL website) (As on 31.03.2011)	
No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. in crore)	No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1776	18897.31	3379	21428.80

Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the RBI for disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein.

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

Banks have also been advised to:

1. Formulate and implement Loan Policy and Loan Recovery Policy with the approval of the Board of Directors;
2. Establish Recovery Cells at Head Office, fixing of recovery targets for various levels and close monitoring of recovery performance;

3. Review of NPA accounts of Rs.1 crore and above by Board of Directors with special reference to fixing of staff accountability and review of top 300 NPA accounts by Management Committee of the Board; identifying, monitoring and management of credit risk.
4. Strengthen the risk management systems by putting in place institutional framework for NAs amounting to Rs. 7514 crore and Rs. 15,642 crores were recovered during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively through the channels of Lok Adalats, Debt Recovery Tribunals and SARFAESI Act, 2002.

Statement

Gross Advances by SCBs

Source: Latest Updated OSMOS Database (Domestic Operations)

(Rs. Crore)

Bank Name	Total Gross Advances			
	March, 2009	March, 2010	March, 2011	September, 2011
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	58,956	71,510	91,585	92,412
Andhra Bank	44,428	56,505	72,154	74,519
Bank of Baroda	109,977	133,589	171,801	171,375
Bank of India	115,354	135,194	165,147	159,310
Bank of Maharashtra	34,817	40,926	47,487	50,882
Canara Bank	135,520	163,291	202,724	206,909
Central Bank of India	86,053	106,103	131,390	130,443
Corporation Bank	48,927	63,629	87,213	81,935
Dena Bank	28,984	35,721	45,163	43,100
IDBI Bank Limited	103,914	138,584	155,996	153,382
Indian Bank	48,861	59,963	72,587	81,827
Indian Overseas Bank	68,479	73,026	103,087	113,935

1	2	3	4	5
Oriental Bank of Commerce	69,065	84,184	96,839	105,612
Punjab & Sind Bank	24,698	32,739	42,833	42,347
Punjab National Bank	156,098	188,306	243,999	251,864
Syndicate Bank	74,164	82,599	97,535	102,358
UCO Bank	64,020	77,568	93,246	89,289
Union Bank of India	98,265	118,273	153,022	140,057
United Bank of India	35,727	42,756	53,934	54,842
Vijaya Bank	35,875	41,935	49,222	54,304
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	30,088	35,563	41,744	44,691
State Bank of Hyderabad	43,938	53,297	65,423	67,410
State Bank of India	463,006	544,409	662,444	686,146
State Bank of Indore	21,747	23,949		
State Bank of Mysore	25,870	29,859	34,426	35,915
State Bank of Patiala	43,961	47,051	52,331	53,904
State Bank of Travancore	32,972	38,802	46,471	48,480
Public Sector Banks	2,103,763	2,519,331	3,079,804	3,137,248
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	7,885	8,490		
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	3,708	4,545	6,303	6,925
City Union Bank Ltd.	5,686	6,897	9,329	10,602
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	3,232	5,056	9,104	10,169
Federal Bank Ltd.	22,907	27,635	32,896	34,644
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	16,754	18,510	23,662	24,919
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	21,220	23,455	26,659	28,712

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	12,123	14,752	17,696	19,399
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	10,563	13,675	18,052	20,216
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	5,320	6,350	8,188	8,811
Nainital Bank Ltd.	1,139	1,296	1,686	1,701
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	813	1,187	1,920	2,916
SBI Commercial & International Bank Ltd.	315	208	271	
South Indian Bank Ltd.	11,965	15,970	20,659	23,194
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	6,667	8,382	10,871	11,373
Old Private Banks	130,297	156,407	187,296	203,580
Axis Bank Ltd.	71,954	93,005	124,120	119,206
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	3,480	3,673	4,495	4,534
HDFC Bank Ltd.	99,406	125,283	156,705	182,973
ICICI Bank Ltd.	169,271	142,101	169,182	175,315
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	15,847	20,704	26,359	30,375
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	16,955	21,178	29,719	37,745
Yes Bank Ltd.	12,447	22,240	34,435	34,249
New Private Banks	389,358	428,184	545,014	584,398

Rating of Banking Industry

2030. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee for the regulation of credit rating agencies in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the main recommendations of the report; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to make such credit rating agencies more disciplined and responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) At the instance of the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial Markets (HLCCFM) Government had set up a committee headed by Dr. K.P. Krishnan, then Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, to revisit the legal and policy framework for regulating the activities of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs). The Committee had representations from all the financial sector regulators and had extensive consultation with the industry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The recommendations include various transparency and disclosure requirements for credit rating agencies. These pertain to disclosures regarding rating procedure, default and transition studies, income, measures to deal with conflict of interest, obligations in respect of rating of structured products, unsolicited credit ratings, etc. The recommendations have been implemented by issuance of Guidelines.

(e) Vide circular dated January 6, 2010, SEBI has mandated a half yearly internal audit for credit rating agencies (CRA) to be conducted by Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries or Cost and Management Accountants who are in practice and who do not have any conflict of interest with the CRA. The audit shall cover all aspects of CRA operations and procedures, including investor grievance redressal mechanism and compliance with the provisions of the securities laws. The Board of Directors of the CRA shall consider the report and take steps to rectify the deficiencies, if any, and the CRA shall send an Action Taken Report to SEBI. For easy understanding of the rating symbols and their meanings by the investors, and to achieve high standards of integrity and fairness in ratings, SEBI has prescribed, vide circular dated June 15, 2011 standardised symbols and their definitions. SEBI also carries out inspection of CRAs on a periodical basis.

Doctor-Population Ratio

2031. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the World Health Organisation's (WHO) recommended norm of the ratio of doctor per thousand population and their present ratio in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether an Expert Group constituted by the Planning Commission has set any target of availability of one allopathic doctor per thousand people by 2028 and recommended opening of a number of medical colleges for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government on these recommendations; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to raise the number of para medical staff according to WHO norms as per the recommendation of the above Group?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per information given by World Health Organisation (WHO), there are no specific standard/norms by WHO which prescribes doctor-population ratio.

As per information furnished by Medical Council of India (MCI), the total number of registered medical practitioners (allopathic) in the country till 31st July, 2011 is 8,56,065 out of which approximately 6 lac are presently active practitioners. Thus, the current doctor-population ratio works out to be approximately 1:2000.

(b) and (c) The High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage for India by the Planning Commission in its report, inter-alia recommended increase of availability of doctors to 1:1000 population with specific thrust on underserved population through establishment of an estimated 187 new medical colleges in high focussed State during 12th and 13th Five Year Plans.

(d) and (e) To improve the human resources in health sector including current doctor population ratio in the country, the Central Government has already taken various measures, like:

1. The norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure have been relaxed.
2. Teacher-student ratio has been relaxed to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
3. DNB qualifications have been recognized for appointment, to various faculty posts in medical colleges.
4. Maximum intake capacity at MBBS level has been increased from 150 to 250.
5. Maximum age for appointment of faculty has been enhanced from 65 to 70 years.
6. 46 new medical colleges have been set up between 2009-11.
7. Under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", financial support to State medical colleges is being provided to increase post-graduate seats in various disciplines or start new postgraduate medical courses.
8. Financial support is also provided to under National Rural Health Mission for engagement of staff on contractual basis.
9. Schemes have also been initiated for providing financial assistance to strengthen and upgrade the teaching institutions for nurses and para-medical personnel.
10. The Government has also approved establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Potential of Power Generation

2032.SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists huge potential of power generation in the North-East region of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the capacity of power generation estimated in the region, source-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the power projects functioning in the region at present alongwith their power generation capacity, Source-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to exploit the full power generation potential of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The North Eastern Region (NER) of the country is blessed with enormous hydro-electric potential, which also constitutes the major source of power generation in the region. Based on the studies for re-assessment of hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987, the total identified hydro capacity in NER of the Country is 58971 MW, out of which 58356 MW is from projects above 25 MW. This constitutes about 40% of the total identified hydro capacity in the country. The state-wise details of identified Hydro capacity in the N.E. Region, as on 31.10.2011, are given below:

Region/State	Identified Hydro Capacity in NE region as per reassessment study	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW
1	2	3
Meghalaya	2394	2298
Tripura	15	0
Manipur	1784	1761
Assam	680	650

1	2	3
Nagaland	1574	1452
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064
Mizoram	2196	2131
Total (NER):	58971	58356

The NE region also has coal reserves which has been assessed as about 1076 Million Tonnes while the present production of coal in North Eastern coal fields is about 1 Million Tonne. The State-wise coal resources in NE region are as under:-

(In million Tonne)

State	Geological Coal resources (As on 1.4.2009)			
	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	31	40	19	90
Assam	348	36	3	387
Meghalaya	89	17	471	577

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	9	0	13	22
Total:	477	93	506	1076

Apart from the above, the region also has some gas reserves in Assam & Tripura and power generation capacity of gas based power plants in the region is 787 MW.

(c) The power projects in operation in NE region as on 31.10.2011 along with their power generation capacity, Source-wise and State-wise is given in enclosed Statement-I. In addition, detail of power projects, presently under construction in the NER, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) As mentioned above, the power potential in NE region is predominantly hydel in nature. However, out of the identified hydro power potential of 58356 MW (above 25 MW), presently, 9 H.E. Projects (above 25 MW) with an aggregate installed capacity of 1116 MW (above 25 MW), are in operation in North Eastern region. In addition, 7 HE projects with aggregate capacity of 4686 MW are under construction in NER. The steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Govt, to exploit the full hydro power generation potential in the region, are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Power Generating Stations existing in the North Eastern Region as on 31.10.2011

Sl. No.	Region/State	Sector	Owner	Name of Project	PM	No. of Unit	MW Capacity	MW Total Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

'A' THERMAL

North Eastern Region

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	State Sector	Govt. (Ar. Pradesh)	Total Diesel	Diesel	1	15.88	15.88
Total (Arunachal Pradesh)								15.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Furnace oil	1	30	30.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Furnace oil	1	30	30.00
3.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15	15.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15	15.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15	15.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15	15.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
4.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	11	11.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Namrup, Wasteheat Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	22	22.00
5.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Thermal Power Station (MF)	GT-Gas	1	24	24.00
6.	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B.	S.E.B. Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	20.69	20.69
7.	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
8.	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	5	5.00
Total (Assam)								344.19
9.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Bungpa Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.01	0.01
10.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chingal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05
11.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Dhakpong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20
12.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Hamgbo Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.02	0.02
13.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.14	0.14
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.24	0.24
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	8	0.25	2.00
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	1	2.00
14.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kagomkhulam Diesel Power	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05
15.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kajirg Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.25	0.25
16.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Khoupulam Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.2	0.40
17.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimahung Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.69	0.69
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimahung Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.06	1.06
18.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	6	6.00
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	6	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	6	6.00
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	6	6.00
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	6	6.00
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	6	6.00
19.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Limphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.64	0.64
20.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Morah Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20
21.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Nemgbha Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.08	0.08
22.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	None Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05
23.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Phengon Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05
24.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Porbung Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20
25.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Sewdal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05
26.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tamonglong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20
27.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Teimic Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.1	0.20
28.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tengnonpol Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20
29.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Thanlon Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20
30.	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tousom Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.03	0.03
Total (Manipur)								45.41
31.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEBC	Beghmara Diesel Power Station	Diesel		0.11	0.11
32.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEBC	Dalu Diesel Power Station	Diesel		0.05	0.05
33.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEBC	Nangalbhora Diesel Power Station	Diesel		0.69	0.69
34.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEBC	Tuna Diesel Power Station	Diesel		1.12	1.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35.	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEb	Uliarinagn Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.08	0.08
Total (Meghalaya)								2.05
36.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Biate Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Biate Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.25	0.50
37.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Buarpul Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.056	0.06
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Buarpul Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Buarpul Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.25	0.25
38.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Bairabi Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	22.92	22.92
39.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Champhai Diesel Power Station	Diesel	5	0.25	1.25
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Champhai Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.5	1.50
40.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chawngte Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.1	0.30
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chawngte Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.56	0.56
41.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Darlawn Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.25	1.00
42.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Hnahthiral Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
43.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Khawzawl Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.25	1.00
44.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kolasib Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kolasib Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.8	0.80
45.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Lawnggtlai Diesel Power Station	Diesel	6	0.25	1.50
46.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Luangmual Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.88	3.52
47.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Lunglei Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.248	0.74
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Lunglei Diesel Power Station	Diesel	7	0.25	1.75
48.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Lungsen Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.1	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
49.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Mualthum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Mualthum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.25	0.25
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Mualthum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.56	0.56
50.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Salha Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.25	1.00
51.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Saitual Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
52.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Serchhip Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
53.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tawipul 'N' Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.56	1.68
54.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tlabung Diesel Power Station	Diesel	5	0.1	0.50
55.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tuipang Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.056	0.06
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tuipang Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.1	0.20
56.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	W. Phaileng Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.056	0.06
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	W. Phaileng Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.25	0.50
57.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Zawlnum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.056	0.06
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Zawlnum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Zawlnum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
58.	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Zuauangtui	Diesel	2	2.5	5.00
Total (Mizoram)								51.86
59.	Tripura	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
	Tripura	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Baramura Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	6.5	6.50
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Baramura Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
68.	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Dhos Monger Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.4	0.40
69.	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Kailash Palu Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.15	0.15
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Kailash Palu Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.25	0.25
70.	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Khoma Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.21	0.22
71.	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase-II	GT-Gas	1	8	8.00
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase-I	GT-Gas	1	8	8.00
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase-I	GT-Gas	1	8	8.00
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase-I	GT-Gas	1	8	8.00
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase-I	GT-Gas	1	8	8.00
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase-I	GT-Gas	1	8	8.00
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Rokhia Gas Power Station- II, Unit - VII	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Rokhia Gas Power Station- II, Unit - VIII	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
72.	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Subroom Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
73.	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Sunewem Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
74.	Tripura	State Sector	TSECL	Telimme Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.141	0.14
Total (Tripura)								153.35
North Eastern Region Total (THERMAL)								989.73

'B' HYDRO**NORTH EASTERN REGION**

1.	Assam	State Sector	APGCL	Karbi Laugpi Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	50.00	50.00
	Assam	State Sector	APGCL	Karbi Laugpi Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	50.00	50.00
Total (Assam)								100.00
2.	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Kyrdemkulai Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	30.00	30.00
	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Kyrdemkulai Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	30.00	30.00
3.	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Uiam Hydro Power Station ST-I	Hydro	1	9.00	9.00
	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Uiam Hydro Power Station ST-I	Hydro	1	9.00	9.00
	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Uiam Hydro Power Station ST-I	Hydro	1	9.00	9.00
	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Uiam Hydro Power Station ST-I	Hydro	1	9.00	9.00
4.	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Uiam Hydro Power Station ST-IV	Hydro	1	30.00	30.00
	Meghalaya	State Sector	MeSEB	Uiam Hydro Power Station ST-IV	Hydro	1	30.00	30.00
Total (Meghalaya)								156.00
5.	Nagaland	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Doyang Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	25.00	25.00
	Nagaland	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Doyang Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	25.00	25.00
	Nagaland	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Doyang Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	25.00	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Assam	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Khandong Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	25.00	25.00
	Assam	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Khandong Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	25.00	25.00
	Assam	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Khandong Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	25.00	25.00
7.	Assam	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kopili Hydro Power Station Extn.	Hydro	1	50.00	50.00
	Assam	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kopili Hydro Power Station Extn.	Hydro	1	50.00	50.00
	Assam	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kopiii Hydro Power Station Extn.	Hydro	1	50.00	50.00
	Assam	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kopili Hydro Power Station Extn.	Hydro	1	50.00	50.00
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Ranganadi Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	135.00	135.00
	Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Ranganadi Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	135.00	135.00
	Arunachal Pradesh	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Ranganadi Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	135.00	135.00
9.	Manipur	Central Sector	NHPC	Loktak Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	35.00	35.00
	Manipur	Central Sector	NHPC	Loktak Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	35.00	35.00
	Manipur	Central Sector	NHPC	Loktak Hydro Power Station	Hydro	1	35.00	35.00
Total Central Sector								860.00
Total North Eastern Region								1116.00

Statement-II

Power projects under construction in NER

Sl.No.	Project Name/State-wise	Implementing Agency	Installed Capacity (MW)	Type
1	2	3	4	5
Assam				
1.	Lakwa Waste Heat Recovery Project- Steam Turbine	Assam Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	37.2	Thermal (Gas)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Namrup Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT)	Assam Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	GT-70 ST-30	Thermal (Gas)
3.	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	3x250	Thermal (Coal)
Tripura				
4.	OTPC (Palatana) CCGP	OTPC (JV of ONGC, Tripura State and IL&FS)	Block-I: (GT+ST)- 363.3 Block-II: (GT+ST)-363.3	Thermal (Gas)
5.	Monarchak CCGT	NEEPCO	101	Thermal (Gas)
Arunachal Pradesh				
6.	Subansiri Lower	NHPC	2000	Hydro
7.	Kameng	NEEPCO	600	Hydro
8.	Pare	NEEPCO	110	hydro
9.	Demwe Lower	Athena Demwe	1750	Hydro
Meghalaya				
10.	Myntdu	MeSEB	126	Hydro
11.	New Umtru	MeSEB	40	Hydro
Mizoram				
12.	Tuirial	NEEPCO	60	Hydro

Statement-III

Steps/Measures taken by the Government to exploit untapped hydroelectric potential in NE Region:

The steps/measures taken by the Government to give boost to the development of the balance hydro potential in the region are discussed below:

A. Policy Measures:

- (a) Policy Liberalisation for encouraging Private Sector Participation in order to bring In additionality to resources for the capacity addition in the Power Sector.

- (b) Policy on Hydro Power Development, 2008 has been notified by Government of India on 31.3.2008 which aims to provide level playing field to private developers and provides for a transparent selection criteria for awarding sites to private developers and also for provision of merchant sales of upto a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy.
- (c) National Water Policy, 2002 which stipulates that in the planning and operation of system, water allocation priority should broadly be in the order of drinking water, irrigation, hydro power,

ecology, agro industries and non agriculture industries, navigation and other uses.

- (d) Electricity Act, 2003 has come into force since 10th June, 2003 replacing the earlier Electricity Act 1910, the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 and Electricity Regulatory Act 1998 which has emphasized the development of hydro power and safety of the structures including dam etc.
- (e) National Electricity Policy was announced by Government in Feb.'2005, which lays emphasis on harnessing hydro potential speedily to facilitate economic development of States, particularly the North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and J&K.
- (f) National Policy on Rehabilitation and Resettlement, 2007 has been announced by Govt, of India in order to protect the interests of affected persons and families whose land, property or livelihood is affected by land acquisition or by involuntary displacement of a permanent nature due to any other reason.
- (g) Mega Power Projects Policy has been revised, as per which the minimum qualifying capacity of thermal power plants to avail mega project benefits, has been reduced from 1000 MW to 700 MW in certain special category States of J&K, Sikkim and the seven states of North East. The corresponding qualifying threshold capacity for hydro power plants located in the states of J&K, Sikkim and the seven states of North East, for availing mega benefits has been reduced from 500 MW to 350 MW.
- (h) 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative under which Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 162 hydro-electric projects (47,930 MW) were prepared in the year 2003-04 which includes 62 no. of schemes with aggregate installed capacity of 30416 MW in N.E. region. As a follow up of preparation of PFRs, it was decided to take up implementation/preparation of DPRs for attractive schemes selected from PFR schemes thereby providing a shelf of projects for execution in the near future. Out of 162 schemes (47930 MW) for which PFRs have been prepared, based on their preliminary techno-economic analysis, 77 schemes (33951 MW) whose first year tariff works out below Rs. 2.50/kWh have been taken up for detailed survey & investigation and preparation of DPR/implementation.
- (i) H. E. Projects Allotted for Implementation in N.E. Region:

In order to expedite implementation of hydro power development in the region, a total of 105 H.E. Projects (above 25 MW) with aggregate capacity of 40973.5 MW (including HE Projects cleared or under Examination in CEA) have been allotted by the respective State Governments, to Central & Private Sector for implementation in the near future. These schemes are yet to be taken up for construction and are likely to be yield benefit during 12th Plan period & beyond. The State-wise summary of these schemes is given below:-

Name of State	Central		Private		Total	
	No.	I.C. (MW)	No.	I.C. (MW)	No.	I.C. (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ar. Pradesh	3	4400	88	31587.5	91	35987.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manipur	2	1566	-	-	2	1566
Meghalaya	1	85	5	974	6	1059
Mizoram	5	2196	-	-	5	2196
Nagaland	-		1	165	1	165
Total (NER)	11	8247	94	32726.5	105	40973.5

(j) Constitution of Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG)

An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) had been constituted by Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) on 7th August, 2009 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (WR) on the directions of Prime Minister's Office (PMO) to evolve a suitable framework to guide and accelerate the development of Hydropower in the North East Region. Ministry of Power was also represented in the Committee. Some of the major issues/constraints in the way of expeditious growth of hydro power development in the NER were identified by the Group like Environment & Forest clearance including the issue of compensatory afforestation, need for infrastructural facilities like roads construction of bridges, strengthening of existing roads, efficient and reliable telecommunication links, better road transport/air services etc., Non-Availability of hydrological & other data, the impact of the massive hydro power development in Arunachal Pradesh on down-stream areas in Assam, Non-Availability of skilled man-power, Funding arrangements and Problems associated with Evacuation of Power etc. and policy interventions were recommended in its report submitted in Feb., 2010.

(k) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Power with Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Minister of Water Resources, Minister of New & Renewable Energy, Minister of Environment & Forest and Ministers of Power from Hydro rich states has been constituted to look into all issues relating to development of Hydro Power.

B. Other Measures for timely completion of the projects:

In addition to the above Policy Measures, 'Other Measures' taken for ensuring the timely completion of the projects presently under construction for benefits during 11th & 12th Plan period are given below:

(a) Monitoring of Ongoing Hydro Projects :**(i) Advisory Group:**

An Advisory Group has been set up under the chairmanship of the Minister of Power to advise for expeditious completion of ongoing power generation projects.

(ii) Special Monitoring Group:

A special monitoring group (SMG) under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) has

been constituted to discuss & sort out various issues through video conferencing for J&K and North Eastern Region.

(iii) Following mechanism is in place to monitor the progress of projects under construction:

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is performing the duties (monitoring of the power projects) in pursuance of 73 (f) of Electricity Act, 2003. The progress of each project is monitored continuously through frequent site visits, interaction with the developers, and critical study of monthly progress reports. Chairperson, CEA holds review meeting with the developers and other stakeholders to sort out the critical issues.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of the hydro projects.
- Review meetings are taken by Ministry regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/CPSUs/ Project developers, etc.

(b) Monitoring of Future Hydro Projects:

In addition to the Task Force which has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Power as mentioned above, regular meetings are taken by Chairperson, CEA to review the status of future hydro projects allotted to various developers like preparation of DPR, status of E&F clearance, likely date of placing of order etc.

IT Raids

2033. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax (IT) Department/ Enforcement Directorate (ED) found large amounts of cash in a raid of private locker firm recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status of the case;

(c) the Commissionerate-wise details of IT raids conducted and black money/property found/seized during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(d) whether cash and property seized therefrom tally with the estimate and if not, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Search of the premises of M/s C.P. Vaults, Connaught Place, New Delhi on 26.06.2011 by the Directorate of Enforcement resulted in recovery of Rs 09.28 crore in cash. Certain documents/laptops/mobile phones were also seized. Investigations in the matter are in progress.

(c) and (d) The Income Tax Department does not maintain commissionerate wise details of such operations as these are conducted on groups of persons engaged in multiple businesses spread across various commissionerates all over the country. However, the consolidated all India statistics with reference to assets

seized in search & seizure operations in the last 3 years and current year (till date) is as under:

Financial Year	Value of Total Assets Seized (In Rs. Crores)
2008-09	550.23
2009-10	963.50
2010-11	774.98
2011-12 (upto Oct 2011)*	299.63

*Figures are Provisional

(e) The Income Tax Department takes several steps to unearth unaccounted money and assets which include inter alia, scrutiny of Income tax returns, Surveys, Search and Seizure operations. There has been an increased usage of advanced techniques of investigation which includes inter alia Income Tax Data Management System (ITDMS), Cyber-forensics, Data Mining using Annual Information Returns (AIR) etc.

Irregularities/Scams in Health related Schemes

2034. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether any irregularities have been reported in health related schemes running with the assistance of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against those found guilty; and

(d) the outcome of the action and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Following three referral reports in respect of irregularities in projects have been received from department of institutional integrity, World Bank during the last three years:-

- (i) Reproductive & Child Health Project-II
- (ii) Second Tuberculosis Control Project
- (iii) Food & Drugs Capacity Building Project.

In the case of Reproductive & Child Health Project-II, two Chinese manufactures had submitted bids in respect of two tenders. In one case, bid guarantee was found to be fraudulent, whereas in the other case the bidder submitted false test report in support of the performance equipment. In one case the supply order was cancelled, whereas in the other case supply order was not placed. As such in both the cases pre-emptive action was taken.

Regarding Food & Drugs Capacity Building Project, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has initiated investigations against three companies.

[English]

Swadhar Scheme

2035. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the number of shelter homes running in the country and the facilities provided therein alongwith the

number of beneficiaries therefrom under the Swadhar Scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up more shelter homes in the country under the said scheme;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints about irregularities/corruption prevalent in these shelter homes;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Governments thereon; and

(f) the funds sanctioned alongwith the amount utilised by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Under the Swadhar Scheme, 324 Swadhar shelters homes are functioning across the country. Under the scheme, free shelter, food, medical care and pocket money are being provided to the beneficiaries. The State-wise number of Swadhar shelter homes as well as number of beneficiaries are at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The two shelter based schemes i.e., Swadhar and Short Stay Home have been merged into a new Scheme i.e. "Swadhar Greh". Under the Swadhar Greh Scheme, it is intended to set up one Swadhar Greh in each districts of the country.

(d) and (e) Thirteen complaints in respect of Swadhar homes have been received in the Ministry. State-wise details of the complaints received during last four years, and action taken are at enclosed Statement-II.

(f) This is a Central Sector Scheme under which funds are not provided to State Governments/UT Administrations but released directly to the implementing agencies.

Statement-I

State-wise number of functional Swadhar Homes with sanctioned capacity of beneficiaries is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Swadhar Homes	Number of women beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	1550
2.	Assam	16	850
3.	Bihar	4	200
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	200
5.	Gujarat	4	210
6.	Haryana	7	350
7.	Jharkhand	2	100
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	150
9.	Karnataka	33	1750
10.	Kerala	3	150
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14	850
12.	Maharashtra	48	2425
13.	Manipur	18	900
14.	Mizoram	1	50
15.	Nagaland	4	250
16.	Odisha	46	2450
17.	Rajasthan	11	550
18.	Tamil Nadu	14	850
19.	Uttar Pradesh	45	3045
20.	Uttarakhand	4	250
21.	West Bengal	18	925
Total		324	18055

Statement-II

The details of complaints received since 2006-07 is as under:-

Name of State	No. of complaints	Nature of Complaints	Action taken
Andhra Pradesh	3	Exploitation of the inmates	In one case, State Government has reported that the home is running satisfactorily therefore grant has been released and in 2nd case the home was closed due to the allegation. In third case the matter is sub judice.
Assam	1	Mis-utilization of funds	State Government has reported that the home is running satisfactorily. Grant has been released.
Maharashtra	1	Mis-utilization of funds	On receipt of the complaint, letter was sent to State Govt. to submit detailed report about the functioning of the NGO to take appropriate action in this regard. Reply is still awaited
Odisha	3	Mis-utilization of funds and Exploitation of the inmates	In first and second cases, the State Government has reported that the homes are running satisfactorily. Grants have been released and in third case, reply from the State Government is not received yet.
Rajasthan	1	Non functioning/fake inmates	Swadhar Home has been discontinued on the basis of the report of a surprise inspection conducted by a team of officers of the Ministry.
Uttar Pradesh	1	Non functioning/mis-utilization of funds	Swadhar Home has been discontinued on the basis of the report received from State Govt.
West Bengal	2	Mis-utilization of funds and Exploitation of the inmates	State Government has reported that both the Swadhar homes are functioning satisfactorily. Grants have been released for both the homes.
	1	Corrupt practices adopted by some fraud NGOs to run their organization	On receipt of the complaint, letter was sent to State Government on 14.09.11 to submit a report immediately to take appropriate action in this regard. Reply is awaited.

[Translation]

Misbehaviour by Doctors

2036. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether increasing number of persons are going to private hospitals for treatment due to callous attitude of the employees of Government hospitals;

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

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken due to misbehaviour with patients, State/UT-wise during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d): Health is State subject and no such data is maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals in Delhi are concerned, there is no shortfall of patients coming to those hospitals for treatment in OPD and IPD. No case of misbehavior has been established/ reported in respect of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals. However, Safdarjung Hospital has issued directions to its staff in 9 cases. In order to readdress the complaints of misbehavior with patients, necessary steps are taken in these Central Government hospitals which include issue of directions to the person concerned, initiation of appropriate administrative action, installation of complaint boxes in various departments for any grievances faced by the patients, availability of help desk in OPD etc.

Death due to Malnutrition

2037. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether a number of children are reported to have died due to malnutrition in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any monitoring mechanism to check high prevalence of malnutrition among children in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but it can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections. Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) Malnutrition is a multifaceted, multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral problem. The important determinants are inadequate food, level of poverty leading to low purchasing power, poor socio-economic status of women, female illiteracy, high rate of population growth and low access of population to health, education, safe drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and other social services.

Government has taken various measures to improve the health and nutrition status of vulnerable population including children of the country, as follows:

1. Prime Minister's National Council on India's

Nutrition Challenges was set up in October, 2008 for policy direction, review and effective coordination between Ministries which will have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of Nutrition.

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

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

- Emphasis on appropriate infant and young Child feeding,
- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries for better birth outcomes,
- Navajaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK),
- Focus on Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries improved coverage and quality of ANC skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at community level.
- Immunization of children to prevent them from both morbidity and mortality.
- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness and malnutrition
- Promotion of ORS with zinc supplementation for a period of two weeks during the
- diarrhoea management.
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.

- Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid supplementation of pregnant and lactating mothers also.

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

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

6. Other schemes implemented/initiative taken for improvement of nutritional status are:

- Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - (SABLA)
- Indira Gandhi Matrutva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme)
- Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

- Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.

7. The responsibility of implementation of most of the above schemes lies with State Government/ UT Administration, Frequent reviews with the State Governments are undertaken along with the monitoring mechanisms which are also inbuilt in various respective programmes. Based on these, advisories and feedbacks are sent to States/UTs for corrective actions by respective programmes of Ministries.

Upgradation of Hospitals

2038. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether Government has any schemes to provide financial assistance in terms of loans, grants etc. for construction/maintenance/upgradation of Government hospitals including District Hospitals and Primary Health Centres in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and salient features of the scheme;

(c) the essential features of these scheme;

(d) whether any proposal for financial assistance in this regard is pending with Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of financial assistance provided for the various health projects under implementation in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Yes.

- National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] has been launched in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care to rural population especially the vulnerable section.
- Steps taken under NRHM to achieve this goals include improving health care infrastructure, augmenting health human resources, provision of drugs and equipments and building community ownership of health facilities.
- NRHM allows States to innovate and promotes flexible financing to allow local decision making.
- All State/UT Governments project their requirements for grants/funds for construction/maintenance/upgradation of Government hospitals including District Hospitals and Primary Health Centres in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) .
- The Government of India releases funds for taking up the approved activities.

(d) and (e) All the PIPs submitted by State/UT Governments upto financial year 2011-12 have already been approved by the Government of India. However, during course of the year supplementary proposals are received and examined by the Ministry.

(f) Statements-I and II showing the details of financial assistance provided to all State/UT Governments under Mission Flexipool and RCH Flexible Pool for the various health projects under implementation in the country for the years 2009-10 to 2011-12 are enclosed.

Statement-I

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Mission Flexible Pool for the
F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.75	337	4.21	0.95	145	8.86	1.11	9.83	9.22
2.	Andhra Pradesh	151.74	151.74	252.60	200.26	240.29	319.23	235.73	235.73	222.71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9 52	7.14	21.34	14.94	14.94	25.62	30.24	30.24	38.32
4.	Assam	231.87	237.12	369.43	363.92	363.92	448.96	398.23	398.23	505.06
5.	Bihar	216.20	216.20	106.24	284.92	48.15	136.10	335.39	335.39	172.53
6.	Chandigarh	1.75	0.04	0.56	2.38	2.19	1.74	2.80	2.29	3.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	54.18	54.18	8.92	82.49	82.42	47.49	97.10	80.00	80.17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.50	0 50	0.75	0.58	1.08	1.11	0.69	1.69	1.41
9.	Daman and Diu	0.41	0.50	0.88	0.43	0.93	0.71	0.49	1.49	1.24
10.	Delhi	27.59	27.02	10.73	36.45	8.16	17.92	42.90	26.70	29.90
11.	Goa	2.76	2.38	1.21	3.55	3.55	6.52	4.18	4.18	6.89
12.	Gujarat	101.58	101.58	239.12	133.80	182.55	303.75	157.50	167.50	322.32
13.	Haryana	42.39	42.39	62.36	55.75	55.75	211.96	65.63	71.17	105.90
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12.29	12.29	16.72	24.11	24.11	80.27	28.38	40 38	55.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.31	20.18	70.25	39.94	39.94	86.94	47.02	77.02	122.15
16.	Jharkhand	70.23	90.23	59.47	106.74	18.04	41.45	125.65	108.67	130.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Karnataka	105.85	105.85	155.57	139.45	139.45	315.77	164.15	179.15	359.68
18.	Kerala	53.96	63.96	139.88	84.20	132.96	155.90	99.11	99.11	166.44
19.	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.15	0.64	0.16	0.16	0.64	0.20	1.20	1.86
20.	Madhya Pradesh	157.51	157.51	109.54	207.59	147.82	149.61	244.36	219.86	236.14
21.	Maharashtra	193.63	193.63	351.51	255.86	307.18	485.62	301.18	316.18	546.66
22.	Manipur	20.74	19.06	26.40	32.55	32.55	34.08	42.36	42.36	31.53
23.	Meghalaya	20.06	20.06	27.42	31.48	31.48	40.74	36.30	36.30	40.05
24.	Mizoram	7.82	7.82	24.43	12.27	12.27	22.90	21.07	21.07	27.19
25.	Nagaland	17.34	17.34	23.45	27.21	27.21	30.69	33.54	33.54	33.92
26.	Odisha	95.81	123.44	65.70	126.20	151.20	263.59	148.54	158.54	216.34
27.	Puducherry	2.01	201	1.73	3.03	2.59	4.57	3.03	5.03	7.62
28.	Punjab	48.65	48.65	65.94	64.23	64.23	88.81	75.61	75.61	143.27
29.	Rajasthan	147.23	227.23	326.58	194.15	227.51	370.64	228.53	243.53	512.30
30.	Sikkim	4.76	3.57	34.61	7.47	7.47	17.38	15.63	15.63	11.11
31.	Tamil Nadu	124.15	124.15	136.86	164.25	164.25	208.54	193.34	193.34	277.85
32.	Tripura	27.88	27.83	25.93	43.76	43.76	30.89	39.47	23.79	51.39
33.	Uttar Pradesh	432.93	305.43	300.53	570.86	542.30	602.67	671.97	671.97	959.57
34.	Uttarakhand	22.07	22.07	33.39	33.64	33.64	46.32	39.59	39.59	87.75
35.	West Bengal	160.77	160.77	180.13	212.14	212.14	168.88	249.72	187.29	365.46
Grand Total		2597.44	2597.44	3256.08	3561.71	3365.65	4777.37	4180.74	4153.60	5882.83

Note: Expenditure for the FYs 2010-11 are provisional.

The above Releases relate to Central Govt., grants and do not include State share contribution.

Statement-II

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for the
F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.82	0.82	0.41	0.88	0.80	0.54	1.00	0.94	0.47
2.	Andhra Pradesh	176.53	176.53	166.22	187.22	186.86	138.71	212.55	209.19	87.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.46	9.46	13.57	12.92	12.92	13.57	12.14	19.73	16.90
4.	Assam	230.33	230.33	182.08	314.78	314.65	154.62	295.64	148.00	241.38
5.	Bihar	251.17	351.17	258.21	266.36	266.36	331.76	302.41	327.41	425.95
6.	Chandigarh	2.11	1.29	1.43	2.23	2.22	1.28	2.53	2.10	1.73
7.	Chhattisgarh	63.01	63.01	45.65	77.12	77.12	58.55	87.56	97.56	90.64
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.53	0.41	0.54	0.55	0.59	0.80	0.62	2.42	1.55
9.	Daman and Diu	0.38	0.11	0.28	0.39	0.46	0.40	0.44	0.25	0.32
10.	Delhi	32.12	20.13	17.32	34.07	34.01	18.70	38.69	29.02	22.46
11.	Goa	3.13	2.18	0.66	3.32	1.84	0.99	3.77	2.00	2.34
12.	Gujarat	117.94	79.09	94.58	125.09	124.85	122.81	142.02	162.02	170.11
13.	Haryana	49.16	49.16	35.53	52.12	52.12	37.21	59.18	59.18	62.95
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18.42	14.06	11.95	22.54	22.49	11.67	25.59	19.19	20.43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.51	28.74	12.87	37.34	37.27	25.21	42.40	42.40	37.91
16.	Jharkhand	81.55	81.55	138.72	99.79	99.60	54.39	113.23	110.35	109.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Karnataka	122.92	122.92	113.36	130.37	130.37	155.00	148.01	183.01	163.59
18.	Kerala	74.23	74.23	75.19	78.71	78.56	86.13	89.36	78.62	78.37
19.	Lakshadweep	0.15	0.06	0.49	0.15	0.53	0.91	0.17	0.87	0.60
20.	Madhya Pradesh	183.00	316.84	350.57	194.07	244.07	340.74	220.34	271.34	375.34
21.	Maharashtra	225.55	82.95	170.25	239.19	236.12	159.85	271.56	234.61	189.69
22.	Manipur	20.60	15.66	14.92	28.16	28.16	8.37	26.44	0.00	13.45
23.	Meghalaya	19.93	12.64	6.08	27.23	23.48	6.54	25.58	0.00	10.29
24.	Mizoram	7.77	7.77	8.62	10.62	10.43	8.72	9.97	16.04	12.47
25.	Nagaland	17.22	17.22	10.99	23.54	20.59	9.25	22.11	0.00	17.17
26.	Odisha	111.24	111.24	128.08	117.97	117.97	159.73	133.94	153.94	191.05
27.	Puducherry	2.28	1.40	1.63	2.41	2.40	2.61	2.73	3.73	3.88
28.	Punjab	56.63	56.63	41.54	60.05	59.81	46.14	68.18	68.18	08.08
29.	Rajasthan	171.15	297.44	289.45	181.50	181.50	279.94	206.06	231.06	286.90
30.	Sikkim	4.73	4.73	5.16	646	6.35	4.62	6.07	3.65	4.04
31.	Tamil Nadu	144 79	144.79	95.49	153.55	153.55	133.82	174.33	163.08	152.69
32.	Tripura	27.69	25.29	14.16	37.85	36.79	19.25	35.55	23.73	16.64
33.	Uttar Pradesh	503.25	373.25	459.16	533.68	533.68	555.97	605.90	605.90	665.09
34.	Uttarakhand	25.71	25.71	40.85	31.45	31.45	29.16	35.70	40.70	37.91
35.	West Bengal	187.02	157.02	122.78	198.32	197.94	146.63	225.17	133.58	140.96
Grand Total		2973.03	2955.83	2928.80	3292.00	3327.91	3124.69	3647.00	3443.80	3710.91

Note: Expenditure for the F.Ys 2010-11 are provisional

The above Releases relate to central Govt. grants and do not include state share contribution.

[Translation]

Nyaya Panchayat Bill

2039. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Nyaya Panchayat Bill for empowering village panchayats to resolve disputes, both criminal and civil of minor nature;

(b) if so, the details and salient features of the Bill;

(c) whether the inter-ministerial consultations alongwith consultation with State Governments and the other stakeholders in the matter have since been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present status of the Bill and the time by which it is likely to be finalised and introduced?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Panchayati Raj had prepared a Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill to provide for the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats, at the level of every Gram Panchayat or a cluster of Gram Panchayats, for providing a system of fair and speedy justice, both civil and criminal, to the citizens at their doorsteps. After taking into consideration the comments received from the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and the States/UTs, the draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill was forwarded to the Ministry of Law and Justice for their inputs. However, that Ministry has raised a number of points including the basic question of Constitutional validity of bringing in the proposed legislation.

Since the issues raised by the Ministry of Law and Justice are not expected to be resolved in the near future,

no time frame has been fixed for introduction of the said Bill in Parliament.

Nursing Schools and Colleges

2040. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government to streamline and ameliorate the quality of nursing education alongwith success achieved as a result thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether a high-level expert group on health constituted by the Planning Commission has set any target to improve nurse-doctor ratio and recommended opening of a number of new nursing schools and colleges across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of nursing and midwifery/schools/colleges functioning at present in the country and the number of seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(d) the follow up action taken/proposed to open more such nursing and midwifery schools/colleges, particularly in backward and underserved areas of the country, location-wise and State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for setting up of nursing and midwifery schools/colleges across the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year alongwith the present status of each of these proposals, State/UT-wise?

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

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Ministry of Health And Family Welfare is implementing the scheme of Development of Nursing Services which inter alia include the scheme Training of Nurses, Strengthening of existing Schools/ College for improving the quality in Nursing Education. The achievement of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The Indian Nursing council is the statutory body for implementing uniform standard of nursing education in the country. The proactive measures taken by the Indian Nursing Council from 2006-2011 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage report available in the

Planning Commission official website mentioned setting up of new nursing schools/colleges focusing on underserved States over the next decade.

The number of nursing and midwifery schools/colleges functioning at present in the country and number of seats and given in the enclosed Statements-III(a) to (iii)(d).

(d) to (f) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has implemented the scheme of opening of ANM/GNM schools. All the state Government has been asked to formulate proposal for the identified districts. Proposals received in respect of identified districts have been considered as per the scheme guidelines and the details on proposals received and status of each proposal is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Development of Nursing Services : Achievement from 2006-2011.

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1. Training of Nurses : For conducting continuing education courses for staff nurses in nursing specialties, nursing management for nurse administrators and education technology for teachers.	184 courses sanctioned for training 5520 nurses,.	80 sanctioned to train 2400 Nurses	96 sanctioned to train 2880 nurses.	60 sanctioned to train 1800 nurses.	74 courses have been sanctioned to train 2220 nurses	So far 50 courses have been sanctioned to train 1500 nurses.
2. Strengthening/ Upgradation of Schools/College of Nursing to improve the quality of education.	49 institutions have been strengthened and 3 Institutions have been sanctioned for up gradation.	33 Institutions strengthened.	33 institutions strengthened	10 institutions strengthened and 17 institutions upgraded sanctioned for up gradation	7 institutions strengthened 4 institutions have been upgraded.	36 institutions have been strengthened so far.

Statement-II*Proactive Measures taken by Indian Nursing Council*

1. Student patient ratio has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:3
2. The land from 5 acres has been relaxed to construct building of 54,000 sq. ft. for School/College of Nursing and Hostel.
3. Relaxed norms for teaching faculty to start B.Sc. (N) Programme.
 - At least 2 M.Sc. (N) faculty to be available
 - Qualification and Experience of the Nursing Teachers has been relaxed up to 2012.
 - Sharing of teaching faculty for both Diploma and Graduate Programme.
4. Relaxation for opening M.Sc. (N) programme. Super specially Hospital can start M.Sc. (N) without having under graduate programme.
 - Relaxation of teacher student ratio for M.Sc. (N)

programme has been relaxed from 1:5 to 1:10

- Essentiality certificate to open M.Sc. (N) programme from State Government is not required for those institution which are already having Indian Nursing Council recognized programme like Diploma or Degree.
 - If an institution is having INC recognition for one program then there is no need to have Essentiality certificate for starting another nursing program
5. Admission for Nursing allowed for married candidates.
 6. Age increased for Teaching Faculty up to 70 years.
 7. Maximum number of 100 seats will be given to those parent hospitals with 300 beds without insisting Medical College
 8. Distance from school to hospital has been relaxed from 15 km. to 30 km.
 9. School/College should have their own building by 2010 (till then rented building allowed)

Statement-III (a)*Number of Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) School with capacity*

State Name	ANM					
	Government	Seats	Private	Seats	Total	
					Instt.	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	20		0	1	20
Andhra Pradesh	5	175	42	1160	47	1335

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh			2	40	2	40
Assam	2	40	8	254	10	294
Bihar	16	403	21	705	37	1108
Chandigarh				0	0	
Chhattisgarh	8	321	56	1804	64	2125
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0	0	
Delhi	2	80	2	70	4	150
Goa	1	20		0	1	20
Gujarat	25	960	35	1080	60	2040
Haryana	8	210	43	1510	51	1720
Himachal Pradesh	3	100	3	85	6	185
Jammu and Kashmir			8	285	8	285
Jharkhand	4	100	18	555	22	655
Karnataka	14	420	30	905	44	1325
Kerala	6	165	10	225	16	390
Madhya Pradesh	14	390	97	3255	111	3645
Maharashtra	19	460	327	6993	346	7453
Manipur			8	215	8	215
Meghalaya	1	30	1	15	2	45
Mizoram	2	70	1	20	3	90
Nagaland	1	20		0	1	20
Odisha	16	340	63	1860	79	2200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Puducherry			1	40	1	40
Punjab	7	270	121	4140	128	4410
Rajasthan	11	290	28	880	39	1170
Sikkim				0	0	
Tamil Nadu	2	40	15	395	17	435
Tripura	2	65	1	60	3	125
Uttar Pradesh	24	490	87	3280	111	3770
Uttarakhand	5	130	10	295	15	425
West Bengal	28	1165	30	1390	58	2555
Grand Total	227	6774	1068	31516	1295	38290

Statement-III (b)

Number General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) Schools with capacity

State Name	G.N.M.					
	Government	Seats	Private	Seats	Total	
					Instt.	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	20		0	1	20
Andhra Pradesh	9	470	238	10374	247	10844
Arunachal Pradesh	1	20	1	20	2	40
Assam	3	54	19	534	22	588
Bihar	4	226	6	200	10	426

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh				0	0	
Chhattisgarh	2	46	26	950	28	996
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20		0	1	20
Delhi	5	170	12	535	17	705
Goa	1	50	1	20	2	70
Gujarat	20	715	60	2480	80	3195
Haryana	4	80	43	1810	47	1890
Himachal Pradesh	6	170	25	1000	31	1170
Jammu and Kashmir			11	470	11	470
Jharkhand	6	210	15	525	21	735
Karnataka	12	471	531	24743	543	25214
Kerala	14	363	211	6652	225	7015
Madhya Pradesh	4	105	178	7215	182	7320
Maharashtra	29	884	88	2670	117	3554
Manipur			8	230	8	230
Meghalaya	2	50	5	145	7	195
Mizoram	2	40	3	90	5	130
Nagaland			2	50	2	50
Odisha	3	85	48	1775	51	1860
Puducherry			3	120	3	120
Punjab	5	220	173	8593	178	8813
Rajasthan	6	310	177	8065	183	8375

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim			1	60	1	60
Tamil Nadu	17	870	180	4690	197	5560
Tripura	2	100	3	130	5	230
Uttar Pradesh	1	50	157	7410	158	7460
Uttarakhand	3	100	12	410	15	510
West Bengal	29	1116	26	925	55	2041
Grand Total	192	7015	2263	92891	2455	99906

Statement-III (c)

*Number Colleges of Nursing with B.Sc. (N) and Post Basic B.Sc.(N) (P.B.B.Sc.)
Courses with capacity*

State Name	B.Sc.(N)						P.B.B.Sc. (N)						
	Govt.	Seats	Pvt.	Seats	Total		Govt.	Seats	Pvt.	Seats	Total		
					Instt.	Seats					Instt.	Seats	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0	0					0	0		
Andhra Pradesh	7	421	214	11060	221	11481			34	1080	34	1080	
Arunachal Pradesh				0	0					0	0		
Assam	1	60	5	240	6	300			3	95	3	95	
Bihar	1	40		0	1	40			1	30	1	30	
Chandigarh	1	60		0	1	60	1	40		0	1	40	
Chhattisgarh	6	290	42	1960	48	2250			13	355	1	355	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0	0					0	0		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Delhi	5	245	7	360	12	605	1	20		0	1	20
Goa	1	50	2	80	3	130	1	10		0	1	10
Gujarat	7	350	30	1345	37	1695	1	30	10	300	11	330
Haryana	1	75	22	990	23	1065			12	350	12	350
Himachal Pradesh	1	60	10	440	11	500	1	30	1	40	2	70
Jammu and Kashmir	1	50	3	130	4	180			3	110		110
Jharkhand	1	50	4	180	5	230	1	30		0	1	30
Karnataka	6	410	328	17583	334	17993	3	130	164	6020	167	6150
Kerala	6	405	115	6225	121	6630	6	185	44	1530	50	1715
Madhya Pradesh	3	170	104	5075	107	5245	2	50	41	1225	43	1275
Maharashtra	6	300	79	3520	85	3820	1	20	34	1043	35	1063
Manipur			4	160	4	160				0	0	
Meghalaya	1	50	1	40	2	90			1	30	1	30
Mizoram	2	63		0	2	63				0	0	
Nagaland				0	0				1	20	1	20
Odisha	1	20	13	670	14	690	1	20	1	30	2	50
Puducherry			12	875	12	875	1	25	6	185	7	210
Punjab	3	200	83	3970	86	4170	1	30	73	230	74	2360
Rajasthan	6	356	137	5900	143	6256	1	25	56	1525	57	1550
Sikkim	1	100	1	60	2	160			1	50	1	50
Tamil Nadu	4	200	153	8590	157	8790	1	50	57	2025	58	2075
Tripura			1	60	1	60			1	30	1	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh			38	1760	38	1760	1	25	11	360	12	385
Uttarakhand	1	60	9	420	10	480	1	30	3	110	4	140
West Bengal	6	260	10	445	16	705	5	230	6	195	11	425
Grand Total	79	4345	1427	72138	1506	76483	30	980	577	19068	607	20048

Statement-III (d)

Number of Colleges with running M.Sc. (N) course and capacity

State Name	M.Sc. (N)					
	Government	Seats	Private	Seats	Total	
					Instt.	Seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0	0	
Andhra Pradesh	1	30	44	840	45	870
Arunachal Pradesh				0	0	
Assam	2	37	1	10	3	47
Bihar				0	0	
Chandigarh	1	20		0	1	20
Chhattisgarh	1	20	9	143	10	163
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0	0	
Delhi			1	25	1	25
Goa				0	0	
Gujarat	1	25	3	50	4	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	1	10	2	40	3	50
Himachal Pradesh				0	0	
Jammu and Kashmir			2	33	2	3
Jharkhand				0	0	
Karnataka	2	26	152	2971	154	2997
Kerala	3	50	50	1001	53	1051
Madhya Pradesh	1	10	23	363	24	373
Maharashtra	3	60	23	358	26	418
Manipur				0	0	
Meghalaya				0	0	
Mizoram				0	0	
Nagaland				0	0	
Odisha	1		4	65	5	65
Puducherry	1	17	3	65	4	82
Punjab	1	20	25	380	26	400
Rajasthan	2	45	7	80	9	125
Sikkim	2			0	2	
Tamil Nadu		65	53	1176	53	1241
Tripura				0	0	
Uttar Pradesh			5	95	5	95
Uttarakhand			3	50	3	50
West Bengal	2	25	3	57	5	82
Grand Total	25	460	413	7802	438	8262

Statement-IV

Status position of the opening of ANM and GNM Schools under the scheme of upgradation/strengthening of Nursing Services

Sl. No.	States	Name of the Districts identified for opening ANM/GNM schools.	2008-09	2011-12	Proposals received	ANM Schools sanctioned	GNM Schools/ sanctioned approved so far	(Rs. in crores)	
								sanctioned approved so far	Total Amount sanctioned so far
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1. S. Andaman							
		2. Nicobar							
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Tirupati							
		2. Narsapuram							
		3. Eluru							
		4. Vijayawada							
		5. Ongole							
		6. Kakinada							
		7. Karimnagar							
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Anjaw		Yes	(i) Lohit	(i) Upper Subansiri		12.50	
		2. Changlang			(ii) West Siang Tawang				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		3. Upper Dibang Valley					
		4. East Kameng					
		5. Kurung Kumey					
		6. Lohit					
		7. Lower Dibang Valley					
		8. Lower Subansiri					
		9. Tawang					
		10. Tirap					
		11. Upper Siang					
		12. U. Subansiri					
		13. West Kameng					
		14. West Siang					
4.	Assam	1. Baksa	—	No	—	—	—
		2. Bongaigaon					
		3. Udalguri					
5.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad	1. Kishanganj	Yes	(i) Nawada	(i) Banka	22.50
		2. Banka	2. Purnia (Kishanganj)		(ii) Khagaria	(ii) Saran	
		3. Buxar	3. Sasaram, Rohtas		(iii) Jamui	(iii) Buxer	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		4. Jamui	4. Madhepura		(iv) Lakhisarai	(iv) Sheikhpura	
		5. Jehanabad	5. West Champaran		(v) Aurangabad	(v) Jehanabad	
		6. Kaimur (Bhabua)	6. Katihar		(vi) Siwan		
		7. Khagaria	7. Bhagalpur		(vii) Kaimur		
		8. Lakhisarai	8. Darbanga		(viii) Supaul		
		9. Nawada	9. Muzaffarpur		(ix) Sheohar		
		10. Saran	10. Saharsa				
		11. Sheikhpura					
		12. Sheohar					
		13. Siwan					
		14. Supaul					
		15. Vaishali					
6.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bijapur	1. Bastar	Yes	(i) Kawardha	(i) Kanker	31.87
		2. Dantewada	2. Rajnandgaon		(ii) Bijapur	(ii) Dantewada	
		3. Janjgir-Champa	3. Bilasur		(iii) Narayanur	(iii) Korba	
		4. Kanker	4. Raigarh			(iv) Korea	
		5. Kawardha				(v) Mahasamund	
		6. Korba				(vi) Janjgir-Champa	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		7. Korea					
		8. Mahasamund					
		9. Narayanur					
7.	Gujarat	—	1. Ahmedabad	No	—	—	—
			2. Anand				
			3. Bhavnagar				
			4. Jamnagar				
			5. Kheda				
			6. Patan				
			7. Porbandar				
			8. Valsad				
8.	Haryana	1. Palwal	1. Mewat	Yes	—	(i) Palwal	5.00
			2. Kurukshetra				
			3. Palwal				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Kinnaur	1. Chamba	Yes	—	—	—
		2. Lahaul and Spiti					
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Bandipora	1. Bhadarwah	Yes	(i) Bandipur	(i) Kulgam	40.00
		2. Budgam	2. Banihal		(ii) Budgam	(ii) Pulwama	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		3. Ganderbal	3. Leh/Kargil		(iii) Kargil	(iii) Shopian	
		4. Kargil	4. Billoer		(iv) Kishtwar	(iv) Samba	
		5. Kishtwar	5. Anantnag		(v) Ramban	(v) Udhampur	
		6. Kulgam	6. Kupwara		(vi) Reasi		
		7. Pulwama					
		8. Ramban					
		9. Reasi					
		10. Samba					
		11. Shopian					
		12. Udhampur					
11. Jharkhand		1. Chatra	1. Hazaribagh	Yes	(i) Jamatra	(i) Jamatra	27.63
		2. Godda	2. Palamau		(ii) Pakul	(ii) Gumla	
		3. Gumla	3. Koderma		(iii) Chatra	(iii) Latehar	
		4. Jamtara	4. Lohardaga		(iv) Godda	(iv) Saraikela	
		5. Khunti	5. Jamtara		(v) Sahebganj		
		6. Latehar	6. Giridih				
		7. Pakur					
		8. Ramghat					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		9. Sahibganj					
		10. Seraikela					
12. Karnataka			1. Mysore	No	—	—	—
			2. Gulbarga				
			3. Kolar, Chikkaballapur				
13. Kerala			1. Thrissur	No	—	—	—
			2. Alappuzha				
14. Madhya Pradesh		1. Anuppur	1. Chhindwara	Yes	(i) Anuppur	—	22.50
		2. Alirajpur	2. Vidhisha		(ii) Alirajpur		
		3. Ashoknagar	3. Raisen		(iii) Ashoknagar		
		4. Burhanpur	4. Jhabua		(iv) Burhanpur		
		5. Dindori	5. Mandasaur		(v) Dindori		
		6. Harda	6. Sidhi		(vi) Harda		
		7. Neemuch	7. Rajgarh		(vii) Neemuch		
		8. Rewa	8. Narsinghpur		(viii) Rewa		
		9. Shajapur	9. Dewas		(ix) Shajapur		
		10. Sheopur			(x) Sheopur		
		11. Singrauli			(xi) Singrauli		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		12. Umara			(xii) Umara		
15. Maharashtra		1. Bandra Suburban 2. Hingoli	1. Gadchiroli - Chimur 2. Pusad, Washim 3. Nandurbar 4. Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg 5. Sindhudurg 6. Bhandara 7. Amravati	No	—	—	—
16. Manipur		1. Bishnupur 2. Chandel 3. Senapati 4. Tamenglong 5. Thoubal 6. Ukhrul	1. Charchandpur 2. East Imphal	Yes	—	(i) Bishampur (ii) Thoubal (iii) Chandel (iv) Senapati (v) Tamenglong Ukhrul	30.00
17. Meghalaya		1. East Garo Hills 2. Ri Bhoi 3. South Garo Hills 4. West Khasi Hills	1. Shillong, Jaintia Hills	Yes	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Mizoram	1. Champhai 2. Kolasib 3. Lawngtlai 4. Mamit 5. Saiha 6. Serchhip	1. Aizwal	(i) Lawngtlai (ii) Kolasib (iii) Champa (iv) Saiha	Yes	(i) Sarchhip	19.12	
19. Nagaland	1. Dimapur 2. Kiphire 3. Longleng 4. Mon 5. Peren 6. Phek 7. Wokha 8. Zunheboto	1. Kohima 2. Mokokchung 3. Tuensang	—	Yes	1. Mon 2. Phek	8.50	
20. Odisha	1. Boudh 2. Navrangpur 3. Subarnapur	1. Kalahandi 2. Sundergarh 3. Khandhamal 4. Dhenkanal	(i) Subarnapur (ii) Boudh	Yes	(i) Navrangpur	4.75	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Puducherry	1. Mahe 2. Yanam	1. Karaikal	Yes	(i) Mahe (ii) Yanam	—	5.00
22.	Punjab	1. Rupnagar	1. Bhatinda	Yes	—	(i) Roopnagar	23.00
			2. Gurdaspur			(ii) Bhatinda	
			3. Sangrur			(iii) Gurdaspur	
			4. Patiala			(iv) Sangrur	
						(v) Patiala	
23.	Rajasthan	1. Baran 2. Pratapgarh	1. Bikaner 2. Alwar	Yes	(i) Pratapgarh	(i) Baran	3.501
			3. Nagaur				
			4. Jhunjhunu				
			5. Prataoearh, Chittorgarh				
24.	Sikkim	1. East Sikkim 2. West Sikkim 3. North Sikkim 4. South Sikkim		Yes	(i) East Sikkim (ii) West Sikkim	—	5.00
25.	Tamil Nadu		1. Namakkal	No	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			2. Theni, Madurai				
			3. Shiv Ganga	No			
26. Tripura		1. Dhalai	1. North Tripura	No	—	—	—
27. Uttar Pradesh		1. Ambedkar Nagar	1. Kheri	No	—	—	—
		2. Auraiya	2. Mainpuri				
		3. Balrampur	3. Faizabad				
		4. Budaun	4. Rampur, Saharanpur				
		5. Bulandshahr	5. Balia				
		6. Chandauli	6. Gonda				
		7. Farrukhabad	7. Domariyaganj, Sidharthnagar				
		8. Firozabad	8. Moradabad				
		9. Hardoi	9. Jhansi				
		10. Mahamaya Nagar	10. Barabanki				
		11. Jalaun	11. Amethi				
		12. Jyotiba Phule Nagar	12. Aligarh				
		13. Kannauj	13. Fatehpur Sikri				
		14. Kanpur Dehat	14. Sambhal				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		15. Kanshiram	15. Rai Bareilly				
		16. Kaushambi	16. Etawah				
		17. Kushinagar	17. Ghazipur				
		18. Lalitpur	18. Etah				
		19. Maharajganj					
		20. Mahoba					
		21. Sant Kabir Nagar					
		22. Sant Ravidas Nagar					
		23. Shravasti					
		24. Siddharthnagar					
		25. Sonbhadra					
		26. Unnao					
28. Uttarakhand		1. Bageshwar	1. Pauri Garhwal	Yes	(i) Bageshwar	(i) Nainital	15.25
		2. Chamoli	2. Almorha		(ii) Champawat	(ii) Chamoli	
		3. Champawat			(iii) Uttarkashi	(iii) Pithoragarh	
		4. Haridwar			(iv) Tehri	(iv) Haridwar	
		5. Nainital			(v) Rudraprayag		
		6. Pithoragarh					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		7. Rudraprayag					
		8. Tehri Garhwal					
		9. Uttarkashi					
	29. West Bengal		1. Barackpur	Yes	—	1. Ghatal	34.00
			2. Ghatal			2. Barasat,	
			3. Darjeeling			3. Maldha	
			4. Barasat			4. N. Jangipur	
			5. Maldha			5. W. Medinipur	
			6. N. Jangipur		6.	Howrah	
			7. W. Medinipore		7.	Kolkata N	
			8. Howrah			8. Basirhat	
			9. Kolkata N.				
			10. Kolkata S				
			11. Basirhat				
	Total	154	122	51	53		311.11

[English]

Health Care facilities in Rural and Tribal areas

2041. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) the details of Government schemes available for medical and health care facilities in rural and tribal areas;

(b) whether the Government medical facilities in any manner is not reaching in the remote areas of KBK Districts of Odisha and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has achieved the target to provide accessible, affordable and acceptable quality of health service to the poorest and remotest part of the country in general and Odisha in particular under NRHM Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and measures taken to streamline the functioning and quantum of funds allocated to the State Governments including State of Odisha during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) National Rural Health Mission was launched in the year 2005 to provide medical and health care facilities in rural including tribal areas. The various programmes included under the Mission consist of Reproductive and Child Health Programme, Health System Strengthening, various Communicable Disease

Programmes, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Iodine Deficiency Diseases Control Programme and Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.

Further, under NRHM the Government has identified 264 high focus districts in 22 States and 2 UTs based on low health parameters, SC/ST population, Left Wing Extremism etc. for focused monitoring of implementation of NRHM.

In addition, there are State specific health care programmes funded by the States from their own resources for addressing the health care needs of rural and tribal areas.

(b) Government of Odisha has informed that in order to expand the medical facilities in remote and tribal districts of Odisha including in the KBK districts, special programmes and activities are being undertaken under NRHM which include:

- Establishment of Mobile Health Units (MHU) in the blocks.
- Infrastructure strengthening through New Construction/renovation and up-gradation of health care facilities.
- Assured referral linkage services through Janani Express vehicles.
- Maternity waiting homes are operational in KBK districts.
- Intensive School Health Programme for all tribal residential schools.
- Engagement of ASHAs in hard to reach areas. 1100 ASHAs are selected in KBK districts
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre, Sick New Born Care Unit, Special and

Hardship allowances for staff working in KBK districts etc.

- Organisation of Health Camps
- Participation of NGOs in RCH programme in most difficult areas.

(c) and (d) After launching of NRHM substantial achievements have been made which include:

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 58 per 1000 live births in the year 2005 to 50 in 2009. Similarly, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has also come down to 212 per 100,000 live births during 2007-09 from 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has come down from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.6 in 2009. Further, Government has recently launched a new initiative, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which entitles all pregnant women accessing public health institutions, completely free and cashless deliveries including free medicine with zero out of pocket expenses.

The achievements made under NRHM in Odisha include:

- i. The IMR has come down from 75 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 65 per 1000 live births in 2009. The MMR has come down from 303 per 100,000 live births during 2004-06 to 258 per 100,000 live births during 2007-09 and TFR has reduced from 2.6 in 2005 to 2.4 in 2009 in Odisha.
- ii. Improved physical infrastructure at all health institutions including new construction works of 156 Sub-centres, 2 CHCs and renovation/upgradation works of 946 Sub-Centres, 32 PHCs, 153 CHCs and 32 District Hospitals under NRHM.

- iii. Improved access to public health facilities - utilisation of Public health facilities and the number institutional deliveries have gone up. The institutional delivery of the State has increased from 2.55 lakhs in 2005-06 to 5.06 lakhs in 2010-11.
- iv. 158 24x7 PHCs and 93 First Referral Units are Operational in the State to provide round-the-clock and referral services.
- v. Nearly 40,765 ASHAs have been trained and placed under NRHM
- vi. 45469 Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees have been set up to improve community participation in health planning, implementation and monitoring
- vii. Improved participation of PRI members at all levels through constitution of 1663 Rogi Kalyan Samitis at different healthcare facilities.
- viii. Expanded availability of Health care services through mainstreaming of AYUSH
- ix. Increased financial releases: The funds released to the State of Odisha have increased from Rs. 206.43 crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 549.44 crores in 2010-11.

(e) Does not arise.

Shah Commission on Illegal Mining

2042. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has appointed Shah Commission to inquire into the large scale mining of iron-ore and manganese ore without lawful authority and to fix ore extraction amount in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its terms of references;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted any interim/preliminary report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof including recommendations/suggestions made by the Commission;

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(f) the time by which the Commission is likely to submit its final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has appointed Shri Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States vide Notification S.O. 2817 dated 22nd November, 2010. The Terms of Reference of the Commission of Inquiry are:

- (i) to inquire into and determine the nature and extent of mining and trade and transportation, done illegally or without lawful authority, of iron ore and manganese ore, and the losses resulting there from; and to identify, as far as possible, the persons, firms, companies and others that are engaged in such mining, trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore, done illegally or without lawful authority;
- (ii) to inquire into and determine the extent to which the management, regulatory and monitoring systems have failed to deter, prevent, detect and punish offences relating to mining, storage, transportation, trade and export of such ore, done illegally or without lawful authority, and the persons responsible for the same;
- (iii) to inquire into the tampering of official records, including records relating to land and boundaries, to facilitate illegal mining and to identify,

as far as possible, the persons responsible for such tampering; and

- (iv) to inquire into the overall impact of such mining, trade, transportation and export, done illegally or without lawful authority, in terms of destruction of forest wealth, damage to the environment, prejudice to livelihood and other rights of tribal people, forest dwellers and other persons in the mined areas, and the financial losses caused to the Central and State Governments.

(c) to (e) The Commission of Inquiry has submitted an Interim Report to the Government on 14.7.2011 recommending, inter alia:

- Amendment in section 24 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957
- Amendments in Rules 24A of Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960 regarding deemed extension of mining leases, in Rule 26 and Rule 27 of MCR restricting persons convicted for illegal mining from renewal of mining lease and cancellation of mining lease;
- Amendments in field circulars issued by Indian Bureau of Mines for stringent regulation of boundary pillars of mining leases;
- ban on export of iron ore and manganese ore; and
- measures to be taken by State Governments for improving regulation by:
 - (i) introducing Computerized weigh bridges,
 - (ii) installing Check Posts at exit points,
 - (iii) proper maintenance of roads and collection of toll tax, and
 - (iv) providing adequate staff for regulatory purposes in State.

The Government has considered the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry and has accepted recommendations pertaining to amendment of Rule 26 and Rule 27 of MCR restricting persons convicted for illegal mining from renewal of mining lease and cancellation of mining lease, amendments in field circulars issued by Indian Bureau of Mines for stringent regulation of boundary pillars of mining leases, and measures to be taken by State Governments for introducing computerized weigh bridges, installing Check Posts at exit points, proper maintenance of roads and collection of toll tax, and providing adequate staff for regulatory purposes in State. The Government has commenced suitable action for implementation of the accepted recommendations. The Government is considering recommendation on ban on exports of iron ore and manganese ore in the context of EXIM Policy.

(f) The Commission of Inquiry is required to submit its final report within 18 months of its first sitting as per the Terms of Reference.

Nuclear Medicine

2043. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of hospitals across the country have run out of nuclear medicine affecting thousands of patients;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure adequate availability of cancer medicines isotopes to the patients at affordable rates?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject and such information is not maintained centrally.

However, as far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia

Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospitals are concerned, the Nuclear Medicine Department exists only in Safdarjung Hospital. The Nuclear Medicine Department in Safdarjung Hospital is regularly getting the radioisotopes (nuclear medicine) namely ^{99m}Tc Technetium for daily use (nuclear medicine scans) from Regional Centre, Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (B.R.I.T), Department of Atomic Energy, Lucknow Road Timarpur, Delhi. However, treatment facility for treatment of cancer patients with radioisotopes cancer medicines is not available in Safdarjung Hospital at present.

(c) There is no such proposal at present, under consideration of the Government.

Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill

2044. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring forward Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill;

(b) if so, whether the draft of proposed Bill has since been finalised;

(c) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(d) if not, the progress made in this regard alongwith its present status;

(e) the time by which the proposed bill is likely to be introduced; and

(f) the benefits likely to be accrued to the mining sector therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the draft Mines and Minerals (Development

and Regulation) Bill, 2011 for introduction in the Parliament. The draft Bill, inter alia, provides for:-

- a simple and transparent mechanism for grant of mining lease or prospecting licence through competitive bidding in areas of known mineralization, and on the basis of first-in-time in areas where mineralization is not known;
 - it enables the mining holders to adopt the advanced and sophisticated technologies for exploration of deep-seated and concealed mineral deposits, especially of metals in short supply through a new mineral concession;
 - it enables the Central Government to promote scientific mineral development, through Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans enforced by a central technical agency namely the Indian Bureau of Mines, as well as the Regulatory Authorities and Tribunals;
 - it empowers the State Governments to cancel the existing concessions or debar a person from obtaining concession in future for preventing the illegal and irregular mining;
 - it empowers the Central Government and State Governments to levy and collect cess;
 - establishment of the Mineral Funds at National and State level for funding the activities pertaining to capacity building of regulatory bodies like Indian Bureau of Mines and for research and development issues in the mining areas;
 - it provides for reservation of an area for the purpose of conservation of minerals;
 - it enables the co-operatives for obtaining mineral concessions on small deposits in order to encourage tribals and small miners to enter into mining activities;
 - it empowers the Central Government to institutionalize a statutory mechanism for ensuring sustainable mining with adequate concerns for environment and socio-economic issues in the mining areas, through a National Sustainable Development Framework;
 - it provides for establishment of the National Mining Regulatory Authority which consists of a Chairperson and not more than nine members to advise the Government on rates of royalty, dead rent, benefit sharing with District Mineral Foundation, quality standards, and also conduct investigation and launch prosecution in cases of large scale illegal mining;
 - it provides for establishment of the State Mining Regulatory Authority consisting of such persons as may be prescribed by the State Government to exercise the powers and functions in respect of minor minerals;
 - it provides for establishment of the National Mining Tribunal and State Mining Tribunal to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it under the proposed legislation;
 - it empowers the State Governments to constitute Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of the offences relating to illegal mining;
 - it provides for stringent punishments for contravention of certain provisions of the proposed legislation; and
 - to repeal the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (a) to (c) above.
- (e) and (f) The draft Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Winter Session of Parliament at the earliest. The draft Bill would enable developing the country's mining sector

to its full potential so as to put the nation's mineral resources to the best use for national economic growth, and ensure raw materials security in the long term national interest.

Naphtha-Based Power Projects

2045. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of power projects cleared/sanctioned by the Government with Naphtha as feed stock during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total power generation in MW expected from Naphtha-based projects in the country;

(c) the average power generation cost per unit from the said projects;

(d) whether the Government proposes to import Naphtha for the purpose;

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

(f) the annual foreign exchange likely to out go when all projects are commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (f) As per the Electricity Act, 2003, techno-economic clearance for thermal projects is not required from Central Electricity Authority (CEA). As such no proposals for thermal power projects are being received in CEA for techno-economic clearance. As per information available in CEA, no Naphtha based power project is under construction in the country.

[Translation]

Violations of Electricity Act, 2003

2046. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5072 dated 10 December, 2010 regarding Violations of Electricity Act, 2003 and state:

(a) whether the information in this regard has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the said information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) (a) to (d) The Assurance given in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.5072 answered on 10th December, 2010 has been fulfilled and requisite number of copies of Implementation Report were sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs vide this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 28(L)/1/2010-R&R dated 8th March, 2011 for laying on the Table of the House. A copy of the same is enclosed as Statement.

Regarding the petition mentioned at Sl. No.2 of the Annex to the above said Implementation Report, Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission has informed that the petition has been dismissed vide their order dated 01.08.2011.

Statement

Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg,
New Delhi 110001
8th March, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Assurance given during the XV-V Session, 2010 of Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 5080 dated 27.8.2010

The undersigned is directed to refer to the Ministry of Parliament Affairs' OM No.XV-V/POWER(6)/USQ/5080-LS/

2010 dated 05.10.2010 on the above subject and to forward herewith the 16 copies of the Implementation Report each in English and Hindi on the above mentioned Assurance In the prescribed performa for laying on the .table of Lok Sabha.

This issue with the approval of Minister of State for Power

End: as above

(Rajendra Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tel: 23710265

The Under Secretary,
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs,
86, Parliament House, New Delhi

Implementation Report
XV-VI Session of Lok Sabha 2010 Ministry of Power

Date of fulfillment 07.03.2011

Question and date	Subject	Promise Made	When and How fulfilled	Reasons for Delay
UNSTARRED Q.No.5072 10.12.2010	VIOLATION OF ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003 Asking for:-	(a) to (e): The information is being collected.	The Assurance has been fulfilled on 07.03.2011.	The Assurance is being fulfilled within the prescribed time limit
Smt. Rama Devi, Shri Anjankumar M Yadav, Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava, Shri Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal	(a) Violation of the provisions of Electricity Act/State Acts, regulations/terms of licence in respect of Section 146 of Electricity Act, 2003; (b) if so, the details of private power distributing companies who have flouted the above rules during the last three years, State-wise; (c) the number of cases registered against such companies, company-wise alongwith the status of such cases as on date; (d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into it at their level or the same has been left for the State Governments; and (e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?		(a) Based on the information received from State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) three cases of violation of Section 146 of the Electricity Act, 2003, one each In NCT, Delhi, Gujarat and Kerala have been reported. (b) and (c) The details are at Annex. (d) As per the provisions of the Act the Appropriate Commission is required to conduct inquiry. (e) does not arise	

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Details of the private power distribution companies against which violation of Section 146 of Electricity Act, 2003 reported and status of the case	Remark
1.	NCT Delhi	Due to unprecedented load shedding by BRPL during June, 2009, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission observed that the company has violated section 146 of Electricity Act 2003. However, penalty was imposed under section 142/149 of the Act.	
2.	Gujarat	Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission has received a petition from Utility Users Welfare Association against Torrent Power Ltd., having two private distribution licensees (i) Torrent Power Ltd. (Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar) (ii) Torrent Power Ltd. (Surat) and a generating company. The petition No. 1064/2011 is registered in the case. The petition is yet to be decided.	
3.	Kerala	—	Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission initiated action under section 142/146 of the Electricity Act, 2003 for collecting service connection charges from consumers by the Kerala State Electricity Board (licensee) in violation of the direction Issued by the Commission vide its order dated 08.09.2010. The licensee is a state utility.

[English]

NTPC Power Plant

2047. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has proposed to set up power plant

in Sri Lanka in joint venture with Ceylon Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated capacity of the project; and

(c) the time by which the said plant is likely to be set up?

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

(b) NTPC has signed a Joint Venture Agreement on 6th September, 2011 with Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) for developing a 2x250 MW coal based power project in Sri Lanka. A site at Sampoor in the Trincomalee District of the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka has been identified for setting up the power project, subject to techno-economic feasibility.

(c) Project schedule will be determined only after finalization of various studies and approval of Feasibility Report.

Participation of Retail Investors

2048. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government recently held discussions with various stock exchanges about the ways to increase participation of retail investors in the market;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. Meetings were held with stock exchanges and some stakeholders to discuss various issues pertaining to securities markets including ways to increase participation of retail investors in the market.

(b) and (c) Various proposals like reducing transaction costs in the securities market to encourage participation of retail investors, enhancing brokers' reach to smaller town etc. were discussed during the meetings. On the basis of the above discussions and consultations with SEBI, Government has initiated action in several areas to increase the depth of the Indian capital market.

Child Right to Survive

2049. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is ensuring that every child has the right to survive and the Government has an obligation to protect them by having a clear focus on social inclusion of dalits and adivasis in terms of access to healthcare;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction during the last three years, State-wise including Karnataka's in rural areas; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for them for the period, State/UT-wise?

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

(b) The following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant mortality and improve child health:

(1) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):

Promoting Institutional delivery by skilled birth attendant is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. There has been a phenomenal increase in number of institutional deliveries since the launch of JSY and number of beneficiaries has increased from 7.39 lacs in 2005 to 113.38 lacs in 2010-11. Besides this infrastructure of health facilities is also being strengthened for providing comprehensive obstetric care service under NRHM.

(2) Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality:

Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs),

New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCC) at different levels is a thrust area under NRHM. At present 293 SNCUs, 1134 NBSU and 8582 NBCCs are functional.

(3) Capacity building of health care providers:

Various trainings are being conducted under NRHM to train doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother during pregnancy and delivery. These trainings are IMNCI, NSSK, SBA, LSAS, EMOC, BMOC etc.

(4) Management of Malnutrition:

As malnutrition reduces resistance of children to infections thus increasing mortality and morbidity among children, emphasis is being laid under NRHM for management of malnutrition. 480 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition. As breastfeeding reduces neo-natal mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mother and to improve child care practices.

(5) Universal Immunization Programme:

Vaccination protects children against many life threatening disease such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports

the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments, provision of operational costs.

(6) New initiatives in last two years

(a) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

(JSSK): Was launched on 1st June, 2011 and has provision for free transport, food and drugs and diagnostics to ail pregnant women and sick new born. The initiative would further promote institutional delivery; eliminate out of pocket expenses which act as a barrier to seeking institutional care for mothers and sick new born.

(b) Home base new born care (HBNC):

As 52 percent of child deaths take place in the first 28 days of birth, home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated by providing incentive of Rs.250. The purpose of Home Based New Born care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

(c) Mother and Child Tracking System:

A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured. One crore and eighteen lakh mothers and 60 lakh children registered till 23rd October, 2011.

The State-wise details of newborn care services including Karnataka are placed at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State-wise details are at enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Newborn Care Facilities*

Sl. No.	State	No. of SNCUs	No. of NBSUs	No. of NBCC
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	8	0	427
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	38	10
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0	56
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	48	250
5.	Jharkhand	2	2	25
6.	Madhya Pradesh	28	25	697
7.	Odisha	16	25	452
8.	Rajasthan	36	72	412
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7	107	759
10.	Uttarakhand	1	0	81
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	39
12.	Assam	6	44	402
13.	Manipur	1	1	14
14.	Meghalaya	0	0	39
15.	Mizoram	0	9	16
16.	Nagaland	0	11	42
17.	Sikkim	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Tripura	0	0	60
19.	Andhra Pradesh	14	114	540
20.	Goa	1	0	0
21.	Gujarat	34	148	298
22.	Haryana	6	30	242
23.	Karnataka	25	183	947
24.	Kerala	16	9	125
25.	Maharashtra	34	146	904
26.	Punjab	0	0	170
27.	Tamil Nadu	30	0	1421
28.	West Bengal	6	95	105
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	13	3
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	2
32.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0
33.	Delhi	10	10	32
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	0	7
Grand Total		293	1134	8582

Statement-II*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for last three years*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp. 30.06.11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.88	0.80	0.54	1.00	0.94	0.47	1.18	0.00	1.07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	187.22	186.86	138.71	212.55	209.19	87.92	235.74	0.00	29.98
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.92	12.92	13.57	12.14	19.73	16.90	12.93	5.26	2.62
4.	Assam	314.78	314.65	154.62	295.64	148.00	241.38	316.76	0.00	57.53
5.	Bihar	266.36	266.36	331.76	302.41	327.41	425.95	333.91	166.96	62.08
6.	Chandigarh	2.23	2.22	1.28	2.53	2.10	1.73	2.76	0.00	0.79
7.	Chhattisgarh	77.12	77.12	58.55	87.56	97.56	90.64	96.58	72.44	16.52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.55	0.59	0.80	0.62	2.42	1.55	0.79	0.00	0.39
9.	Daman and Diu	0.39	0.46	0.40	0.44	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.15	0.00
10.	Delhi	34.07	34.01	18.63	38.69	29.02	22.46	42.18	0.00	2.13
11.	Goa	3.32	1.84	0.99	3.77	2.00	2.34	4.34	0.00	0.75
12.	Gujarat	125.09	124.85	122.81	142.02	162.02	170.11	156.90	0.00	19.84
13.	Haryana	52.12	52.12	37.21	59.18	59.18	62.95	65.44	0.00	11.40
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22.54	22.49	11.67	25.59	19.19	20.43	28.38	0.00	1.32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.34	37.27	25.21	42.40	42.40	37.91	46.91	0.00	10.69
16.	Jharkhand	99.79	99.60	54.39	113.29	110.35	109.14	124.97	88.89	16.49
17.	Karnataka	130.37	130.37	155.00	148.01	183.01	163.59	163.60	81.80	19.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18. Kerala		78.71	78.56	86.13	89.36	78.62	78.37	98.56	63.51	13.97
19. Lakshadweep		0.15	0.53	0.91	0.17	0.87	0.60	0.40	0.30	0.51
20. Madhya Pradesh		194.07	244.07	340.74	220.34	271.34	375.84	242.84	121.42	48.25
21. Maharashtra		239.19	2.36.12	159.85	271.56	234.61	189.69	299.61	0.00	27.85
22. Manipur		28.16	28.16	8.37	26.44	0.00	13.45	25.86	0.00	1.58
23. Meghalaya	27 23	23.48	6.64	25.58	0.00	10.29	27.71	0.00	0.00	1.08
24. Mizoram		10.62	10.43	8.72	9.97	16.04	12.47	10.62	0.00	3.05
25. Nagaland		23.54	20.59	9.25	22.11	0.00	17.17	23.55	16.58	0.69
26. Odisha		117.97	117.97	159.73	133.94	153.94	191.05	147.83	73.92	30.05
27. Puducherry		2.41	2.40	2.61	2.73	3.73	3.88	3.15	1.35	1.17
28. Punjab		60.05	59.81	46.14	68.18	68.18	68.08	75.30	0.00	15.17
29. Rajasthan		181.50	181.50	279.94	206.06	231.06	286.90	227.07	113.54	69.67
30. Sikkim		6.46	6.35	4.62	6.07	3.65	4.04	6.46	0.00	0.89
31. Tamil Nadu		153.55	153.55	133.82	174.33	163.08	152.69	193.17	96.59	37.87
32. Tripura		37.85	36.79	19.25	35.55	23.73	16.64	37.86	0.00	0.00
33. Uttar Pradesh		533.68	533.68	555.97	605.90	605.90	655.09	668.60	334.30	83.89
34. Uttarakhand		31.45	31.45	29.16	35.70	40.70	37.91	39.42	19.71	6.19
35. West Bengal		198.32	197.94	146.63	225.17	133.58	140.96	247.97	177.82	22.68
Grand Total		3292.00	3327.91	3124.62	3647.00	3443.80	3710.91	4009.75	1434.54	617.75

Behavioural HIV Prevention

2050. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the strategies adopted to create

awareness among the vulnerable groups including sex workers about HIV/AIDS in the country;

(b) whether the Government has taken note of some studies which suggest behavioural change as an effective strategy in preventing HIV/AIDS; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to incorporate the same under the National AIDS Control Programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The national AIDS Control programme has used integrated Bio-Behavioural Assessment (IBBA), HIV Surveillance Surveys (HSS), Situation Papers of IDU and MSM, Studies on Migration and HIV to integrate regular medical check ups, presumptive treatment, positive prevention, revision of migrant strategy to strengthen uptake of services, condom use by bringing in behaviour change among vulnerable groups including sex workers. Further the results of HSS and above studies are being used for formulating the next Phase (i.e. Phase IV) of National Programme.

Statement

The National AIDS Control Programme phase-III (NACP-III) has adopted following strategies to create awareness among the vulnerable groups including sex workers, they are:

Information, Education, Communication (IEC)

To create awareness the Communication Strategy includes:

- (i) Motivate Behaviour Change in a cross-section of identified population at risk, including the high risk Groups (Female Sex Workers, Injecting Drug Users and Men having Sex with Men) and Bridge Population Groups (Clients of Sex Workers, Migrants and Truck Drivers);
- (ii) Raise awareness levels about Risk and the Need for Behaviour Change and the Use of Condoms among Youth and Women in the General Population;
- (iii) Generate a demand for health services; and

- (iv) Create an enabling environment for prevention as well as institutional and community care and support.

Regular IEC campaigns are conducted at national and state level through mass-media, mid-media and interpersonal communication to disseminate messages on HIV/AIDS and promote safe behavioural practices. The following is the summary of key programme areas.

1. Mass Medial Campaigns:

Mass Media campaigns are being undertaken by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and State AIDS Control Societies (SACS). The campaigns are conducted on thematic areas i.e. Youth vulnerability, Counselling and Testing, HIV-TB, Condom promotion, Treatment services, Stigma and Discrimination and Blood Safety are conducted on TV and Radio through television, radio and newspapers, which cover all the states.

In addition to the campaigns, long format TV and Radio programmes are also produced and aired on Doordarshan and All India Radio at State level.

2. Outdoor and Mid Media Activities:

SACS prepare their Annual Action Plan, which are approved by NACO under the decentralized plan process. Out door and Mid Media activities are implemented as per the approved action plan by states.

- The activities include folk performances addressing different issues related to HIV/AIDS.
- Mobilization through IEC vans.
- Hoardings, wall writings, bus panels and information kiosks.

- IEC material are being printed and distributed for general population, vulnerable and high risk population.

3. Interpersonal Communication:

The interpersonal activities along with mainstreaming and training are being undertaken by SACS at the grass root level to sensitize high risk groups, vulnerable section of community including youth, migrants, local leadership, government functionaries, frontline workers etc.

- Training programmes are conducted for grassroots stakeholders such as members of self-help groups, panchayati raj institutions, anganwadi workers, ASHA, ANM etc.
- Red Ribbon Clubs (RRC) have been formed in Colleges and Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) is under implementation in 20 states reaching out to youth and adolescents with messages on HIV/AIDS and life skills.

4. Red Ribbon Express project (RRE)

In addition to above activities, special activity namely Red ribbon Express Project was implemented by NACO in two phases.

Targeted Intervention and Link Worker Scheme

Strategy to target vulnerable groups including Sex workers through:

- Counselling and Behaviour Change Communication
- STI care
- Free supply of Condoms

- Community mobilization to ensure optimum service utilization.

Anomalies in Identification of STs

2051. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether there are anomalies in identification of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) No, Madam. In order to ensure that only genuine cases are taken up for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes, the modalities approved by the Government for dealing with such cases require that the proposal along-with its justification duly recommended by the State Government are also acceptable to the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. All proposals are dealt with as per these modalities and only those proposals which have been agreed to by all the above three agencies are taken up for inclusion through amending legislation.

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

Concessions for Mineral Prospecting Operations

2052. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- the details of the present norms relating to the concessions granted for mineral prospecting operations in the country;
- whether the Government has any proposal to revise such norms/increase the area permissible for mineral prospecting;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which action in this regard is likely to be taken;

(d) whether such move would help in attracting modern technology in the mining sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) All the exploration and mining activities in the country are undertaken in terms of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder, which provides for regulation of mines and development of minerals.

(b) and (c) The Government has approved the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 for introduction in the Winter Session of Parliament, 2011. The draft Bill provides for a maximum area for mining lease at 100 sq. km. (as compared to 10 sq. km. at present), and for prospecting licence at 500 sq. km. (as compared to 25 sq. km. at present). Apart from that, a new concession called High Technology Reconnaissance-cum-Exploration Licence (HTREL) is proposed over an area of 5000 sq. km. for deep-seated deposits. The maximum area for reconnaissance would continue to be 10000 sq. km.

(d) and (e) The streamlining and simplifying the process of grant of concessions, provision for seamless transition of concessions, and transfer to eligible persons would enable an environment for attracting modern technology and investment in the mining sector.

Substandard Medicines

2053. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Health Department of Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Administration had sent samples of medicines for laboratory test to Central Drugs laboratory, Kolkata in August, 2010 out of which six samples were found substandard;

(b) if so, the name of such suppliers and the details of action taken against the suppliers for supplying substandard medicines;

(c) the total quantity of such substandard medicines purchased with cost during the last five years;

(d) whether any further test of medicines procured by the Health Department has been got done through the Drugs Laboratory Kolkata; and

(e) if so, the details alongwith the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Health Department of Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Administration had sent eleven samples of medicines for laboratory test to Central Drugs laboratory, Kolkata in May, 2010 out of which five samples were found 'not of standard quality'.

(b) The names of the concerned suppliers are:

- (i) M/s B.R. Marketing, Port Blair
- (ii) M/s C.S.B. Agencies, Port Blair
- (iii) M/s Medi Rasayan, Chennai
- (iv) M/s Medicos India, Chennai

Andaman and Nicobar (A&N) Administration has informed that action has been initiated against these suppliers for supplying substandard medicines.

(c) Inj. Wincillin -3000 Vials

Norbact E/E drops-5000 phials

Acromide E/E drops-5000 phials

Tab-TOXO-26300 tabs

Cap. Vitamin A&D-60000 caps

The total cost of the above mentioned medicines is Rs. 3,42,863/- (approx.)

(d) No

last three years and the current year;

(e) Does not arise.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

[Translation]

(c) the terms and conditions on which said loans have been taken?

**Banks' Loans from International
Agencies**

2054. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several banks of the country have taken loan from various international agencies during each of the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not have information in the desired manner. However, the bank-wise data on Banks' borrowings from Banks/Financial Institutions outside India as on March, 2009, March, 2010, March, 2011 and September, 2011 is at enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Bank Group	Bank Name	3/31/2009	3/31/2010	3/31/2011	9/30/2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Sector Banks	Allahabad Bank	74	38	291	45
	Andhra Bank	416	1080	1844	2943
	Bank of Baroda	0	0	0	0
	Bank of India	449	950	2183	533
	Bank of Maharashtra	80	68	199	353
	Canara Bank	0	0	0	0
	Central Bank of India	0	130	1467	2437
	Corporation Bank	451	490	1735	2645
	Dena Bank	51	45	0	50
	IDBI Bank Limited	4098	3425	4931	3311
	Indian Bank	128	151	340	2640
Indian Overseas Bank	825	809	898	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	51	539	994	1107
	Punjab & Sind Bank	0	45	67	122
	Punjab National Bank	4005	5238	8838	12975
	Syndicate Bank	0	271	113	320
	UCO Bank	144	62	233	504
	Union Bank of India	3233	1125	6700	1429
	United Bank of India	36	24	404	508
	Vijaya Bank	0	101	112	132
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	395	1025	1124	1006
	State Bank of Hyderabad	451	1158	1449	1880
	State Bank of India	3955	0	742	0
	State Bank of Indore	292	319	N.A	N.A.
	State Bank of Mysore	99	337	402	0
	State Bank of Patiala	213	491	518	809
	State Bank of Travancore	0	95	436	1180
	Total Public Sector Banks	19447	18017	36020	36929
New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Ltd.	1456	775	2767	3220
	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	65	160	71	94
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	1275	1310	1238	2886
	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1601	1000	1039	499
	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	751	403	803	1206
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	138	159	2023	3334

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Yes Bank Ltd.	488	863	1834	2467
	Total New Private Sector Banks	5772	4671	9773	13708
Old Private Sector Banks	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	1	0	N.A.	N.A.
	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	City Union Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	0	0	0	412
	Federal Bank Ltd.	100	39	65	920
	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	1577	990	1945	2455
	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	0	0	5	242
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	0	91	241	206
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	4	136	369	712
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	N.A.
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	6	0	25	136
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	0	0	14	23
	Total-Old Private Sector Banks	1688	1256	2662	5106
Foreign Banks	AB Bank Ltd.	0	6	0	0
	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	39
	American Express Banking Corp.	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	653	346	504	747
	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	416
	BNP Paribas	5	411	953	1020
	Bank of America, National Association	633	655	506	2042
	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	0	45	45	83
	Bank of Ceylon	0	0	0	8
	Bank of Nova Scotia	1953	1882	2890	3360
	Barclays Bank Plc	1	674	2636	2640
	China Trust Commercial Bank	0	2	0	0
	Citibank N.A.	9888	7312	8766	17374
	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	N.A.	0	20	65
	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	289	579	604	1014
	Credit Suisse AG	N.A.	N.A.	0	0
	DBS Bank Limited	381	471	3164	5984
	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	0	1981	525	228
	FIRSTRAND BANK	N.A.	28	111	245
	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	4584	4948	1911	9288
	JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association	482	480	228	3355
	JSC VTB Bank	0	0	0	0
	Krung Thai Bank pcl	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mashreq Bank PSC	0	0	0	0
	Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd.	180	170	0	0
	Oman International Bank S.A.O.G	25	31	22	45
	Rabobank International (Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen- Boerenleenbank B.A.)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0
	SBER BANK	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0
	Shinhan Bank	0	59	67	64
	Societe Generate	0	180	26	462
	Sonali Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	Standard Chartered Bank	4663	2552	4215	6881
	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0	152	210
	The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	548	918	1751	3084
	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	4861	507	469	5223
	UBS AG	0	0	920	1273
	United Overseas Bank Limited	N.A.	0	0	0
	Total - Foreign Banks	29146	24232	30487	65155
	Total All Banks	56053	48175	78943	120897

Source: Latest updated off-site returns as submitted by banks.

Small Hydro Power Projects

2055. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to explore the possibilities of production of electricity through small hydro power projects in the country;

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

Uttar Pradesh alongwith the present status of power generation from small hydro power projects in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a programme for development of small hydro power projects in the country. The Ministry provides Central Financial Assistance to set up small/micro hydro projects both in public and private sectors. Central Financial support is also given to the State Government for identification of new potential sites including survey and preparation of DPRs and renovation and modernization of old small hydro power (SHP)

projects.

(b) So far, 847 SHP projects with an aggregate capacity of 3197 MW have been setup and 356 projects aggregating to 1045 MW are under implementation in the country. State-wise details of SHP projects installed and under implementation are given in the enclosed Statement. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, 9 SHP projects aggregating to 25.10 MW have been set up.

(c) Apart from fiscal and financial incentives, technical support is extended on various aspects of small hydro through Alternate Hydro Energy Centre, IIT Roorkee and other technical institutions. The Ministry is giving special emphasis for the development of micro hydel and watermills for remote areas in the country.

Statement

*State-wise numbers and aggregate capacity of SHP Projects (upto 25 MW)
installed and under implementation (as on 31.10.2011)*

Sl.No.	State	Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	64	192.63	18	62.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	78.835	121	47.67
3.	Assam	5	31.11	4	15
4.	Bihar	19	59.8	9	24.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	19.05	7	148.2
6.	Goa	1	0.05	-	-
7.	Gujarat	5	15.6	-	-
8.	Haryana	7	70.1	2	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	126	440.965	33	132.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	130.59	5	6.65
11.	Jharkhand	6	4.05	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	123	856.25	16	141.675
13.	Kerala	21	141.67	13	60.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	86.16	3	4.9
15.	Maharashtra	44	279.925	22	8.4
16.	Manipur	8	5.45	3	2.75
17.	Meghalaya	4	31.03	3	1.7
18.	Mizoram	18	36.47	1	0.5
19.	Nagaland	10	28.67	4	4.2
20.	Odisha	9	64.3	4	3.6
21.	Punjab	46	154.5	12	21.15
22.	Rajasthan	10	23.85	-	-
23.	Sikkim	17	52.11	1	0.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	103.05	-	20.5
25.	Tripura	3	16.01	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	25.1	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	97	146.82	50	217.25
28.	West Bengal	23	98.4	17	84.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5.25	-	-
Total		847	3197.795	356	1045.995

[English]

**Suggestion for Auctioning of
Banking Licence**

2056. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestion for auctioning the banking licence to avoid 2G type of scam and making the process transparent has been received in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is actively considering to implement the said suggestion;

(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 Finance Minister, in his budget speech on February 26, 2010, announced that granting new licenses to private sector players would be considered by the Reserve Bank. With a view to examining the need, if any, to issue revised guidelines for bank licensing, a discussion paper - marshalling the international practices, the Indian experience as also the extant ownership and governance guidelines - was prepared by RBI and placed on its website for wider comments and feedback in August, 2010. After examining the comments/suggestions received, RBI has issued draft guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector on 29.08.2011. RBI has informed that it would issue the final guidelines after taking views/suggestions of various stakeholders.

Cooperative Societies

2057. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cooperative societies in the country are reported to be dormant and more than one third of the district cooperative banks are struggling to retain their licence from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof and 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) State Cooperative Societies are not regulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Committee on Financial Sector Assessment reviewed the position of unlicensed banks in the Co-operative Sector and recommended that banks which fail to obtain a license by 31 March, 2012 should not be allowed to operate. Accordingly, revised guidelines were issued by the RBI relaxing certain norms for obtaining license by State Cooperative Banks/District Central Cooperative Banks.

Out of the 371 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), 254 banks have obtained license from RBI as on 3rd November, 2011.

RBI has advised its Regional Offices to constantly review the position in consultation with the concerned Regional Offices of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Registrars of Co-operative Societies of the concerned States.

[Translation]

Excise Duty Evasion

2058. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instances of Central Excise duty evasion detected from the various commissionerates in Indore, Madhya Pradesh; and

- (b) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house shortly.

[English]

Environment Impact of Rampant Mining

2059. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is concerned over the environment impact of rampant mining of minor minerals such as sand and fuller earth;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has asked State Governments to amend the relevant rules in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response received from the State Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Mining of minor minerals are regulated by the State Government through Rules framed by them for the purpose. Recognizing the impact on environment due to mining of minor minerals, the Government has evolved guidelines for sustainable mining of minor minerals, which inter alia recommends:

- i. Minimum size of mine lease should be 5 hectares.
- ii. Minimum period of mine lease should be 5 years.
- iii. A cluster approach to mines should be taken in case of smaller mine leases operating currently.

iv. Mine plans should be made mandatory for minor minerals as well.

v. A separate corpus should be created for reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas.

vi. Hydro-geological reports should be prepared for mining proposed below groundwater table.

vii. For river bed mining, leases should be granted stretch wise, depth may be restricted to three meter or water level, whichever is less with and safety zones.

Further, the Government has brought mining of minor minerals within the ambit of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, (depending on the mining area) requiring prior environment clearance.

(c) and (d) The Government had requested State Governments for incorporating the recommendations in the guidelines in their respective Rules for Minor Minerals. Now in consultation with State Governments, the Government has prepared a draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 which prescribes a minimum area 10 hectares for major minerals and 5 hectares for minor minerals. However in case of minor minerals mining lease can be allowed for an area less than 5 hectares for specific minerals in consultation with the Central Government. The draft Bill also provides that minimum tenure for a mining lease for minor minerals would be 5 years; and in case of small deposits cluster mining would be allowed.

Profit/Losses of RRBs

2060. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the profits/losses of each of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether most of the RRBs are running in losses;

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

(d) whether the Government has received requests from various State Governments for setting up new RRBs;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(f) whether the farmers and other sectors are not getting the benefits of the institutional lendings due to discrepancies in RRBs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) RRB-wise details of profit/losses for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement. During 2010-11, out of 82 RRBs only 7 RRBs incurred losses.

(d) and (e) No such request from State Governments is pending for decision.

(f) and (g) The farmers and other sectors are getting the benefits of institutional lending through RRBs. The total number of accounts of farmers and other sector have increased from 1.70 crore in 2008-09 to 1.98 crore in 2010-11 registering a growth of 16.47%.

Statement

Profit and Losses of RRBs during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the RRB	2008-09	
		Lost	Profit after Tax
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	0.00	6927.42
2.	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	0.00	5095.54
3.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	0.00	546.17
4.	Deccan Grameena Bank	0.00	263285
5.	Saptagiri Gramin Bank	0.00	1031.45
6.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	0.00	128.29
7.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	0.00	2064.01
8.	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	0.00	364.56
9.	Bihar KGB	0.00	1440.19

1	2	3	4
10.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	0.00	1631.02
11.	Samistipur KGB	0.00	674.57
12.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	0.00	9362.87
13.	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	0.00	2721.32
14.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	0.00	726.32
15.	Surguja KGB	0.00	2164.54
16.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	0.00	1511.47
17.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	0.00	1309.00
18.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	0.00	725.37
19.	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	0.00	6019.46
20.	Haryana Gramin Bank	0.00	3152.13
21.	Himachal Gramin Bank	0.00	600.56
22.	Parvatiya Gramin Bank	0.00	179.27
23.	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	1081.10	0.00
24.	Jammu Rural Bank	0.00	403.56
25.	Kamraz Rural Bank*	0.00	90.47
26.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	0.00	1536.23
27.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	0.00	817.72
28.	Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank	0.00	1736.63
29.	Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank	0.00	251.91
30.	Karnataka Vikas Gramin Bank	0.00	3768.04
31.	Krishna Gramin Bank	0.00	1150.34
32.	Pragathi Gramin Bank	0.00	3598.02

1	2	3	4
33.	Visveshwaraya Gramin Bank	0.00	22.13
34.	North Malabar Gramin Bank	0.00	419.96
35.	South Malabar Gramin Bank	0.00	2848.50
36.	Jhuba Dhar KGB	0.00	973.79
37.	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	0.00	1287.84
38.	Mahakaushal RRB	0.00	106.03
39.	Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	0.00	2175.83
40.	Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank	0.00	511.88
41.	Satpura Narmada KGB	0.00	3313.69
42.	Sharda Gramin Bank	0.00	856.93
43.	Vidisha Bhopal KGB	0.00	422.64
44.	Maharashtra Godavari Gramin Bank	0.00	441.99
45.	Marathwada Gramin Bank*	0.00	736.91
46.	Vidharbha KGB	0.00	403.86
47.	Walnganga Krishna Gramin Bank	0.00	356.97
48.	Manipur Rural Bank	332.61	0.00
49.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	0.00	755.18
50.	Mizoram Rural Bank	0.00	256.20
51.	Nagaland Rural Bank	29.60	0.00
52.	Baitarani Gramya Bank	0.00	508.75
53.	Kalinga Gramya Bank	1895.96	0.00
54.	Neelachal Gramya Bank	0.00	415.74
55.	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	0.00	101.21

1	2	3	4
56.	Utkal Gramya Bank	0.00	907.16
57.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	7.20	0.00
58.	Malwa Gramin Bank	0.00	875.99
59.	Punjab Gramin Bank	0.00	3456.88
60.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	0.00	122.41
61.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	0.00	3025.13
62.	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin	0.00	933.52
63.	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	0.00	2505.64
64.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	0.00	175.30
65.	MGB Gramin Bank	0.00	1098.42
66.	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	0.00	1169.34
67.	Pallavan Grama Bank	0.00	892.56
68.	Pandyan Gramin Bank	0.00	1928.81
69.	Tripura Gramin Bank	0.00	2071.15
70.	Aryavart Gramin Bank	0.00	8075.37
71.	Ballia KGB*	0.00	819.52
73.	Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0.00	325.86
72.	Baroda UP Gramin Bank	0.00	4218.50
74.	Kashi Gonti Samyut Gramin Bank	0.00	3194.52
75.	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank	244.98	0.00
76.	Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank*	0.00	3026.99
	Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0.00	656.52
77.	Prathama Bank	0.00	4372.65

1	2	3	4
78.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	0.00	3257.42
79.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	0.00	2699.71
80.	Shreyas Gramin Bank	0.00	1884.21
82.	Nainital Amora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0.00	604.39
83.	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	0.00	869.73
84.	Banglya Gramin Bank	0.00	1235.31
85.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	0.00	229.69
86.	Uttar Banga KGB	0.00	1231.60
Total		3591.45	137141.63

Source: NABARD

KGB* Kshetriya Gramin Bank. *The RRBs have been amalgamated.

Name of the RRB	2009-10		2010-11	
	Loss	Profit after Tax	Loss	Profit after Tax
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	0.00	10284.07	0.00	10812.92
Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	0.00	10668.79	0.00	13012.89
Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	0.00	681.89	0.00	866.38
Deccan Grameena Bank	0.00	3621.10	0.00	4510.54
Saptagiri Gramin Bank	0.00	1804.57	0.00	2652.72
Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	0.00	22.78	211.57	0.00
Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	0.00	2588.04	0.00	3537.62
Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank	0.00	459.49	0.00	545.16
Bihar KGB	0.00	2261.46	0.00	1582.35

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	0.00	4203.34	0.00	5109.47
Samistipur KGB	0.00	1118.36	0.00	476.36
Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	0.00	18025 81	0.00	13048.36
Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	0.00	4831.49	0.00	1060.91
Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	0.00	886.05	0.00	1665.23
Surguja KGB	0.00	1976.71	0.00	3711.17
Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	0.00	1354.95	000	855.30
Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	0.00	1587.90	0.00	1259.62
Saurashtra Gramin Bank	0.00	930.90	0.00	537.68
Gurgaon Gramin Bank	0.00	7337.02	0.00	7426.76
Haryana Gramin Bank	0.00	4210.50	0.00	5271.62
Himachal Gramin Bank	0.00	126.12	0.00	470.58
Parvatiya Gramin Bank	0.00	235.57	0.00	190.49
Ellaquai Dehati Bank	0.00	23.41	647.21	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir KGB	0.00	663.96	0.00	622.06
Jharkhand Gramin Bank	0.00	2208.38	0.00	1642.71
Vananchal Gramin Bank	0.00	1604.39	0.00	170.18
Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank	0.00	1585.86	0.00	1918.10
Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank	0.00	74.52	0.00	60.51
Karnataka Vikas Gramin Bank	0.00	6322.73	0.00	9517 38
Krishna Gramin Bank	0.00	1788.09	0.00	2188.33
Pragathi Gramin Bank	0.00	5495.49	0.00	5286.84
Visveshwaraya Gramin Bank	0.00	335.48	0.00	270.72
North Malabar Gramin Bank	0.00	1140.53	0.00	1473.84

1	2	3	4	5
South Malabar Gramin Bank	0.00	1477.07	0.00	1232.58
Jhuba Dhar KGB	0.00	1306.12	0.00	227.87
Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	0.00	2561.10	0.00	191.32
Mahakaushal RRB	244.50	0.00	49.58	0.00
Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	0.00	3258.46	0.00	3911.84
Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank	0.00	624.75	0.00	405.63
Satpura Narmada KGB	0.00	3210.92	1352.25	0.00
Sharda Gramin Bank	0.00	736.72	0.00	901.55
Vidisha Bhopal KGB	0.00	240.97	0.00	359 15
Maharashtra Gramin Bank	0.00	2035 98	0.00	1220.90
Vidharbha KGB	0.00	418.74	0.00	99.09
Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	0.00	382.69	0.00	80.97
Manipur Rural Bank	298.20	0.00	542.20	0.00
Meghalaya Rural Bank	0.00	733.87	0.00	789.17
Mizoram Rural Bank	0.00	562.93	0.00	334.93
Nagaland Rural Bank	0.00	5.02	91.81	0.00
Baitarani Gramya Bank	0.00	309.30	0.00	29.03
Kalinga Gramya Bank	0.00	204.00	0.00	67100
Neelachal Gramya Bank	0.00	852 26	0.00	2634.04
Rushikulya Gramya Bank	0.00	188.51	0.00	364.67
Utkal Gramya Bank	0.00	1344 42	0.00	959.90
Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	22.08	0.00	0.00	74.75
Malwa Gramin Bank	0.00	886.00	0.00	935.35

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab Gramin Bank	0.00	3878.66	0.00	4180.60
Sutlej Gramin Bank	0.00	163.56	0.00	167.56
Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	000	237853	0.00	108.98
Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin	0.00	718.47	0.00	2813.80
Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	0.00	769.38	0.00	303.43
Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	0.00	210.03	0.00	1436.06
MGB Gramin Bank	0.00	1638.36	0.00	2442.08
Rajasthan Gramin Bank	0.00	2197.13	0.00	2728.07
Pallavan Grama Bank	0.00	994.42	0.00	1207.43
Pandyan Gramin Bank	000	2554.12	0.00	4507.00
Tripura Gramin Bank	000	3535.16	0.00	1742.86
Allahabad UP GB	0.00	7047.41	0.00	7019.81
Aryavart GB	0.00	8137.74	0.00	8482.25
Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank	0.00	392.27	0.00	129.32
Baroda UP Gramin Bank	0.00	6142.96	0.00	7285.60
Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank	0.00	4009.53	0.00	1136.10
Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank	0.00	192.11	0.00	452.34
Prathama Bank	0.00	5050.79	0.00	4460.19
Purvanchal Gramin Bank	0.00	5083.12	0.00	2528.66
Sarva UP Gramin Bank	0.00	2647.41	0.00	2389.28
Shreyas Gramin Bank	0.00	3828.20	0.00	2801.56
Nainital Amora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	0.00	709.89	0.00	471.35
Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	0.00	969.02	0.00	560.59

1	2	3	4	5
Bangiya Gramin Bank	0.00	2061.42	0.00	1833.73
Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	0.00	243.85	4237.42	0.00
Uttar Banga KGB	0.00	1604.86	0.00	219.37
Total	564.78	188957.98	7132.04	178586.56

Source: NABARD

KGB* Kshetriya Gramin Bank. *The RRBs have been amalgamated.

Central Social Welfare Board

2061. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocation for the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any dues to CSWB are pending for Government clearance;

(c) if so, the details thereof, programme/scheme-wise;

(d) the details of dues to be cleared by CSWB to the State Social Welfare Boards and Voluntary Organisations during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the CSWB and Government to clear the pending dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A Statement of fund allocation made for Central Social Welfare Board during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Funds are provided to CSWB every year as per their pace of expenditure and other procedural norms and requirements. The funds are in turn released by CSWB to the State Social Welfare Boards and Voluntary Organisations/NGOs on receipt of annual accounts, inspection reports etc. for different schemes. Details of dues to be released by CSWB to the State Social Welfare Boards and Voluntary Organisations (scheme-wise and year-wise), as informed by CSWB are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Short Stay Home	357.95	1096.11	632.38	2214.89
Family Counselling Centre	393.32	112.10	116.49	1020
Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme	124.03	662.40	1532.06	3924.97
National Creche Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	300
Mahila Mandal	Nil	74	74	74

(e) The functioning of CSWB is reviewed periodically by the Ministry to ensure effective implementation of its programmes/schemes.

Statement

Fund Allocation to Central Social Welfare Board (including NER)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (RE)	2010-11 (RE)	2011-12 (BE)
1.	(i) General Grant-in-Aid (Plan)	2792	2600	4800	4600
	(ii) General Grant-in-Aid (Non-Plan)	1554	1830	1900	1918
2.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme (RGNCS)* (Plan)	6785	8108	5250	3933 (upto 30.9.11)
3.	(i) Short Stay Home (Plan)	1600	1600	3000	3700
	(ii) Short Stay Home (Non-Plan)	150	150	Nil	Nil
4.	Awareness Generation Programme (Plan)	600	600	350	200
5.	Condensed Course of Education (Plan)	700	700	1000	500

*Funds released to CSWB under the Scheme as one of the implementing agencies.

Widening of Tax Net

2062. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise break-up of number of Income Tax assesseees alongwith amount paid by each category during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the rate of increase has declined during the same period;

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

(d) the steps taken to widen the tax net for persons other than salaried class, in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Category-wise break-up of effective number of Income Tax assesseees is compiled in subsequent year and therefore, the data for current year is not available. However, the relevant data for the last three years is as follows:

Year	Company	Individual	HUF	Firms	Trusts	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2008-09	327674	30101260	768845	1310849	71145	70854	32650627

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2009-10	367884	31384084	806236	1354330	76898	95994	34085426
2010-11	496872	31035394	761911	1229722	119378	95847	33739124

Separate data for direct taxes collected from each category is not maintained. However direct tax collection figures for the corporate and all other tax payers is maintained and is as follows:

(In crores)

Year	Net Corporate Income Tax	Net Personal Income Tax (including FBT, STT, WT, etc.)	Net Direct Taxes Collections
2008-09	2,13,395	1,20,423	3,33,818
2009-10	2,44,725	1,33,338	3,78,063
2010-11	2,98,688	1,48,247	4,46,935
2011-12 upto Oct. 2011	1,38,267*	80,583*	2,18,850*

*Provisional

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Rate of increase/decrease of effective number of income tax assesseees is fluctuating. There is an increase in the total number of effective assesseees during F.Y. 2009-10 vis-a-vis F.Y. 2008-09. However, during F.Y. 2010-11 vis-a-vis F.Y. 2009-10 there is a marginal decrease, though in certain categories it has improved. The number of effective assesseees is dependent upon factors such as structure/rate of tax slabs, corporatization of businesses, economic activity affecting taxable income, etc.

(d) It is the endeavor of the government to widen the tax base. Several initiatives have been taken to achieve

this objective which includes compulsory quoting of Permanent Account Number (PAN) for specified transactions, collection of information of high value transactions through Annual Information Return (AIR), collection of information from CIB, expanding the areas within the ambit of Tax Deduction at Source/Tax Collection at Source (TDS/TCS), utilization of TDS data for identifying non-filers, statutory action as per the Income Tax Act 1961 against stop-filers, rationalization of rate structure, better tax compliance through procedural simplifications, audit and anti-tax evasion measures, comprehensive computerization of Income Tax Department for better data gathering and dissemination, etc.

[Translation]

Bank PO Examination

2063. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the candidates have been deprived of taking examination for recruitment of Probationary Officers in banks during the year 2011;

(b) if so, the number of applicants deprived of taking examination and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps have taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) : After the examinations held in the year 2011-12 by Institute of

Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS), representations were received by IBPS from 93 candidates stating that they were not allowed to take the examination. In response, IBPS conducted a supplementary examination, as a one time measure, on 13.11.2011 in which 8,255 candidates appeared. No such cases were reported by State Bank of India in 2011-12.

Stock Exchanges

2064. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of Stock Exchanges functioning in the country as on date;

(b) the exchange-wise details of the shares listed;

(c) the approximate number of shareholders in the country;

(d) the exchange-wise detail of the annual turn-over recorded during each of the last three years;

(e) the details of the measures taken during the last three years to protect the interest of shareholders and to promote the awareness about share market to people;

(f) whether any suggestions regarding the functioning of stock exchanges have been received by the Government; and

(g) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The location-wise details of the recognised Stock Exchanges in the country along with the number of companies listed with them are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) According to, Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI), precise data on the total number of

shareholders in the country is not available. However, the number of persons holding demat account with the two depositories i.e., National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL) as on November 19, 2011 is 117.44 lakh and 77.89 lakh respectively. However, there is a possibility of some shareholders holding the accounts with both the depositories.

(d) The annual turn-over recorded at the recognised Stock Exchanges during the last three years is enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Many organisations involved in securities market undertake measures to protect and promote the interest of shareholders. The primary role is, however, played by the securities market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). It protects the interest of investors in securities markets and promotes the development of and regulation of securities markets. Towards this end, SEBI has framed various regulations/guidelines under various Acts. To protect the interests of shareholders and promote awareness about share market, the activities undertaken by SEBI include:

- quick investor grievance redressal,
- educating investors to enable them to take informed investment decisions,
- taking deterrent enforcement actions against errant entities, and
- compensating investors in case of defaults.

(f) and (g) SEBI receives suggestions from stakeholders on various issues including the functioning of stock exchanges and takes action, as appropriate. Some of the actions taken by SEBI to improve the functioning of stock exchanges include, disclosure of investor complaints against members of stock exchanges on the websites of exchanges, review of arbitration mechanism, introduction

of call auction, introduction of securities trading using wireless technology, facility of smart order routing etc. A Committee was also constituted by SEBI under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bimal Jalan, to review the ownership and governance norms of Market Infrastructure Institutions,

including that of stock exchanges. The Committee submitted its report on 23rd November, 2010 to SEBI. The same was posted on the website of SEBI for public comments. These comments have since been received by SEBI.

Statement-I

*Location-wise details and companies listed in recognised
Stock Exchanges#*

Sl.No.	Name of the Exchange	Location	Number of companies listed	Trading Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (as on 24/11/2011)	Mumbai	1558	Trading
2.	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (as on 24/11/2011)	Mumbai	4971	Trading
3.	MCX Stock Exchange Limited	Mumbai	Nil(*)	Trading
4.	United Stock Exchange of India Limited	Mumbai	Nil(*)	Trading
5.	Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd.	Kolkata	2609	Trading
6.	U.P. Stock Exchange Limited	Kanpur	647	No trading
7.	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd.	Ahmedabad	2278	No trading
8.	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Bangalore	312	No trading
9.	Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	48	No trading
10.	Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd.	Cochin	181	No trading
11.	Coimbatore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Coimbatore	209	No trading
12.	Delhi Stock Exchange Ltd.	Delhi	2751	No trading
13.	Inter-connected Stock Exchange Ltd.	Navi Mumbai	5	No trading
14.	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd.	Jaipur	728	No trading

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Ludhiana Stock Exchange Ltd.	Ludhiana	324	No trading
16.	Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange Ltd.	Indore	301	No trading
17.	Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.	Madras	125	No trading
18.	OTC Exchange of India	Mumbai	60	No trading
19.	Pune Stock Exchange Ltd.	Pune	210	No trading
20.	The Gauhati Stock Exchange Limited	Guwahati	231	No trading
21.	Vadodara Stock Exchange Ltd.	Vadodara	464	No trading

#The information pertaining to companies listed on NSE and BSE is as on 23/11/2011 whereas information pertaining to companies listed on other stock exchanges is as on 30/09/2011.

*MCX Stock Exchange Limited and United Stock Exchange of India Ltd. have been granted recognition to operate in currency derivative segment only.

Statement-II

Details of the annual turnover on recognised Stock Exchanges

Sl.No.	Name of the Exchange	Annual Turnover (in Rs. Crore)			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto Oct. 31, 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (*)	13924778	23587271	36275480	25099148
2.	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (*)	1111848	1379043	1103621	405269
3.	MCX Stock Exchange Limited (**)	148826	1944654	4194017	2459497
4.	United Stock Exchange of India Limited (***)	Nil	Nil	762550	1450557
5.	Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd.	393	1612	2597	3113
6.	U.P. Stock Exchange Limited	89	25	0.12	Nil
7.	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Coimbatore Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Delhi Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Inter-connected Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Ludhiana Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	OTC Exchange of India	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Pune Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	The Guwahati Stock Exchange Limited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Vadodara Stock Exchange Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(*) Includes Cash, Derivative and Currency Derivative Segments

(**) MCX-SX commenced operations in Currency Derivatives Segment on October 7, 2008

(***) United Stock Exchange of India Ltd. has been granted recognition from March 22, 2010 and commenced operation from September 20, 2010.

Opening of New Family Planning Centres

2065. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise amount fixed for opening new family planning centres during the current five year plan in the country especially in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh State as on date;

(b) whether targets fixed earlier during the last three years in this regard have been achieved;

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

(d) the State-wise details of financial allocation made for family planning centres during the above-said period and the targets fixed and achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Family Planning services are available at Primary Health centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs) which are opened by respective State/UT Governments on the basis of case/work load, distance and following population norms:-

Name of Centre	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal/ Difficult Area
PHC	30,000	20,000
CHC	1,20,000	80,000

Health being a State subject, the targets for opening/upgradation of PHCs and CHCs are fixed by respective State/UT Governments as per their priorities and require-

ments. There are a total of 23673 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 4535 CHCs functional in all States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2010.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) all State/UT Governments including Uttar Pradesh project their requirements for funds for setting up/upgradation of health centres in their respective annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The Government of India release the funds for taking up the approved activities.

(d) Statement-I and II showing the details of financial allocation, release and expenditure made under Mission Flexipool and RCH Flexible pool including for setting up/upgradation of PHCs and CHCs for the financial years 2009-10 to 2011-12 are enclosed.

Statement-I

Allocation, Release & Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.95	1.45	8.86	1.11	9.83	9.22	1.46	1.46	0.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	200.26	240.29	319.23	235.73	235.73	222.71	290.25	145.13	19.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.94	14.94	25.62	30.24	30.24	38.32	15.26	7.63	7.52
4.	Assam	363.92	363.92	448.96	398.23	398.23	505.06	373.98	280.49	83.58
5.	Bihar	284.92	48.15	136.10	335.39	335.39	172.53	411.10	0.00	54.96
6.	Chandigarh	2.38	2.19	1.74	2.80	2.29	3.29	3.40	0.00	0.63
7.	Chhattisgarh	82.49	82.43	47.49	97.10	80.00	80.17	118.90	0.00	46.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.58	1.08	1.11	0.69	1.69	1.41	0.97	0.96	0.51
9.	Daman and Diu	0.43	0.93	0.71	0.49	1.49	1.24	0.49	0.00	0.16
10.	Delhi	36.45	6.16	17.92	42.90	26.70	29.90	51.93	0.00	5.63
11.	Goa	3.55	3.55	6.92	4.18	4.18	6.89	5.34	4.56	3.68
12.	Gujarat	133.80	182.56	303.75	157.50	167.50	322.32	193.17	193.17	77.86
13.	Haryana	55.75	55.75	211.96	65.63	71.17	105.90	80.57	80.57	26.15
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24.11	24.11	80.37	28.38	40.38	55.21	34.95	34.95	4.72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.94	39.94	86.94	47.02	77.02	122.15	57.76	91.46	27.01
16.	Jharkhand	106.74	18.04	41.45	125.65	108.67	130.38	153.86	32.00	35.38
17.	Karnataka	139.45	139.45	315.77	164.15	179.15	359.68	201.42	201.42	85.99
18.	Kerala	84.20	132.96	155.90	99.11	99.11	166.44	121.34	98.28	43.32
19.	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.16	0.64	0.20	1.20	1.86	0.49	0.00	0.36
20.	Madhya Pradesh	207.59	147.82	149.61	244.36	219.86	236.14	298.98	0.00	44.38
21.	Maharashtra	255.86	307.18	485.62	301.18	316.18	546.66	368.87	368.87	96.28
22.	Manipur	32.55	32.55	34.08	42.36	42.36	31.53	30.53	0.00	11.59
23.	Meghalaya	31.48	31.48	40.74	36.30	36.30	40.05	32.71	0.00	18.26
24.	Mizoram	12.27	12.27	22.90	21.07	21.07	27.19	12.54	7.92	5.09
25.	Nagaland	27.21	27.21	30.69	33.54	33.54	33.92	27.80	27.80	20.14
26.	Odisha	126.20	151.20	236.59	148.54	158.54	216.34	182.01	182.01	80.17
27.	Puducherry	3.03	2.59	4.57	3.03	5.03	7.62	3.88	3.88	2.45
28.	Punjab	64.26	64.23	88.81	75.61	75.61	143.27	92.70	92.70	57.80
29.	Rajasthan	194.15	227.51	370.64	228.53	243.53	512.30	279.57	139.79	111.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Sikkim	7.47	7.47	17.38	15.63	15.63	11.11	7.64	6.52	2.54
31.	Tamil Nadu	164.25	164.25	208.54	193.34	193.34	277.85	237.83	237.83	119.51
32.	Tripura	43.76	43.76	30.89	39.47	23.79	51.39	44.70	0.00	20.77
33.	Uttar Pradesh	570.86	542.30	302.67	671.97	671.97	959.57	823.17	0.00	116.21
34.	Uttarakhand	33.64	33.64	46.32	9.59	39.59	87.75	48.54	48.54	18.60
35.	West Bengal	212.14	212.14	168.88	249.72	187.29	365.46	305.29	0.00	73.88
Grand Total		3561.71	3365.65	4777.37	4180.74	4153.60	5882.83	4913.40	2287.94	1322.58

Note:

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011) are provisional.

Release for the FY. 2011-12 are upto 15.11.11.

The above Releases relate to Central Government grants & do not include State share contribution.

Statement-II

*Allocation, Release & Expenditure under Mission Flexible Pool for the
F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.88	0.80	0.54	1.00	0.94	0.47	1.18	0.00	2.46
2.	Andhra Pradesh	187.22	186.86	138.71	212.55	209.19	87.92	235.74	0.00	58.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.92	12.92	13.57	12.14	19.73	16.90	12.93	12.89	7.66
4.	Assam	314.78	314.65	154.62	295.64	148.00	241.38	316.76	0.00	150.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Bihar	266.36	266.36	331.76	302.41	327.41	425.95	333.91	333.91	154.34
6.	Chandigarh	2.23	2.212	1.28	2.53	2.10	1.73	2.76	0.00	1.40
7.	Chhattisgarh	77.12	77.12	58.55	87.56	97.56	90.64	96.58	72.44	44.09
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.55	0.59	0.80	0.62	2.42	1.55	0.79	0.00	0.99
9.	Daman and Diu	0.39	0.46	0.40	0.44	0.25	0.32	0.40	0.15	0.56
10.	Delhi	34.07	34.01	18.70	38.69	29.02	22.46	42.18	0.00	15.38
11.	Goa	3.32	1.84	0.99	3.77	2.00	2.34	4.34	0.00	2.03
12.	Gujarat	125.09	124.85	122.81	142.02	162.02	170.11	156.90	156.90	48.10
13.	Haryana	52.12	52.12	37.21	59.18	59.18	62.95	65.44	65.44	30.49
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22.54	22.49	11.67	25.59	19.19	20.43	28.38	0.00	4.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.34	37.27	25.21	42.40	42.40	37.91	46.91	46.91	31.00
16.	Jharkhand	99.79	99.60	54.39	113.29	110.35	109.14	124.97	122.91	50.57
17.	Karnataka	130.37	130.37	155.00	148.01	183.01	163.59	163.20	163.60	70.34
18.	Kerala	78.71	78.56	86.132	89.36	78.62	78.37	98.56	63.51	28.09
19.	Lakshadweep	0.15	0.53	0.91	0.17	0.87	0.60	0.40	0.40	1.05
20.	Madhya Pradesh	197.07	244.07	340.74	220.34	271.34	375.84	242.84	182.13	146.13
21.	Maharashtra	239.19	236.12	159.85	271.56	234.61	189.69	299.61	299.61	108.97
22.	Manipur	28.16	28.16	8.37	26.44	0.00	13.45	25.86	0.00	9.68
23.	Meghalaya	27.23	23.48	6.64	25.58	0.00	10.29	27.71	0.00	3.48
24.	Mizoram	10.62	10.43	8.72	9.97	16.04	12.47	10.62	0.00	6.75
25.	Nagaland	23.54	20.59	9.25	22.11	0.00	17.17	23.55	16.58	6.70
26.	Odisha	117.97	117.97	159.73	133.94	153.94	191.05	147.83	147.873	85.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Puducherry	2.41	2.40	2.61	2.73	3.73	3.88	3.15	3.15	2.54
28.	Punjab	60.05	59.81	46.14	68.18	68.18	68.08	75.30	58.53	34.61
29.	Rajasthan	181.50	181.50	279.94	206.06	231.06	286.90	227.07	113.54	151.16
30.	Sikkim	6.46	6.35	4.62	6.07	3.65	4.04	6.46	5.16	2.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	153.55	153.55	133.82	174.33	163.08	152.69	193.17	96.59	86.44
32.	Tripura	37.85	36.79	19.25	35.55	23.73	16.64	37.86	0.00	6.65
33.	Uttar Pradesh	533.68	533.68	555.97	605.90	605.90	655.09	668.60	334.30	220.90
34.	Uttarakhand	31.45	31.45	29.16	35.70	40.70	37.91	39.42	39.42	19.63
35.	West Bengal	198.32	197.94	146.63	225.17	133.58	140.96	247.97	177.82	98.19
Grand Total		3292.00	3327.91	3124.69	3647.00	3443.80	3710.91	4009.75	2513.72	1692.28

Note:

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011) are provisional.

Release for the FY. 2011-12 are upto 15.11.11.

The above Releases relate to Central Government grants & do not include State share contribution.

[English]

Two Child Norms

2066. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has laid down two-child norms for the benefits of women's health on the basis of study by experts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State Governments particularly Haryana in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. Government of India's policy currently focuses on voluntary adoption of family planning methods based on the felt needs of the community and children by choice and not chance.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Shortage of Coal

2067.DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had pre-estimated the shortage of coal for power generation in thermal power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an action plan was implemented by the Government on the basis of pre-estimation; and

(d) if so, the details of the action plan and the time by when it was implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Depending upon the availability of indigenous coal, shortage of coal is estimated on a year to year basis. For the year 2011-12, against an estimated coal requirement of 455 Million Tonne (MT), availability of indigenous coal was indicated as 402 MT, thereby resulting in a shortfall of 53 MT coal.

(c) and (d) On the basis of pre-estimation of shortage of coal, Power Utilities were assigned an import target of 35 MT (equivalent to 53 MT of domestic coal due to higher calorific value) to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability of coal. Upto 31st October, 2011 around 18 MT coal was imported by the Power Utilities for the power stations designed on indigenous coal.

Dhanalakshmi Scheme

2068. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented Dhanalakshmi Scheme through out the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the said scheme has been successful in checking female foeticide and promoting the education among the girls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. To change the perception and mind sets of the society towards the girl child and to establish that she is also a productive member of the family, Government of India has introduced a pilot Scheme, "Dhanalakshmi-Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child". Besides, a number of States are also implementing their own Schemes to empower the girl child.

Dhanalakshmi Scheme has been launched on 3rd March, 2008 in 11 Blocks of 7 States as detailed below:

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

The Scheme provides for cash transfers to the family of the girl child (preferably the mother) on fulfilling certain specific conditionalities for the girl child.

The Scheme is being implemented by the State Government through district authorities. The Ministry is monitoring implementation of the scheme thorough review meetings with the States. Since the scheme was launched on 3rd March, 2008 on a pilot basis, the impact of the scheme will be known after its evaluation.

In order to curb female foeticide and improve the sex ratio, Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy which includes legislative measures, advocacy, awareness generation and programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. The legislative measures comprise of implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PCPNDT), under which sex selective abortions are punishable. The Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for implementation of this Act.

For advocacy and awareness generation and to create national awareness on issues relating to girl child, Ministry of Women and Child Development has declared January, 24 as the National Girl Child Day.

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

Reforms in Mining Sector

2069. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring about certain reforms in the mining sector, to give a further boost to this sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) As part of the process to introduce reforms in the mining sector, the Government has approved the draft Mines and Minerals

(Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 (MMDR Bill), for introduction in the Parliament. The draft Bill, inter-alia, provides for:-

- a simple and transparent mechanism for grant of mining lease or prospecting licence through competitive bidding in areas of known mineralization, and on the basis of first-in-time in areas where mineralization is not known;
- it enables the mining holders to adopt the advanced and sophisticated technologies for exploration of deep-seated and concealed mineral deposits, especially of metals in short supply through a new mineral concession;
- it enables the Central Government to promote scientific mineral development, through Mining Plans and Mine Closure Plans enforced by a central technical agency namely the Indian Bureau of Mines, as well as the Regulatory Authorities and Tribunals;
- it empowers the State Governments to cancel the existing concessions or debar a person from obtaining concession in future for preventing the illegal and irregular mining;
- it empowers the Central Government and State Governments to levy and collect cess;
- establishment of the Mineral Funds at National and State level for funding the activities pertaining to capacity building of regulatory bodies like Indian Bureau of Mines and for research and development issues in the mining areas;
- it provides for reservation of an area for the purpose of conservation of minerals;
- it enables the co-operatives for obtaining mineral concessions on small deposits in order

to encourage tribals and small miners to enter into mining activities;

- it empowers the Central Government to institutionalize a statutory mechanism for ensuring sustainable mining with adequate concerns for environment and socioeconomic issues in the mining areas, through a National Sustainable Development Framework;
- it provides for establishment of the National Mining Regulatory Authority which consists of a Chairperson and not more than nine members to advise the Government on rates of royalty, dead rent, benefit sharing with District Mineral Foundation, quality standards, and also conduct investigation and launch
- prosecution in cases of large scale illegal mining;
- it provides for establishment of the State Mining Regulatory Authority consisting of such persons as may be prescribed by the State Government to exercise the powers and functions in respect of minor minerals;
- it provides for establishment of the National Mining Tribunal and State Mining Tribunal to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on it under the proposed legislation;
- it empowers the State Governments to constitute Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trial of the offences relating to illegal mining;
- it provides for stringent punishments for contravention of certain provisions of the proposed legislation; and

(c) The Government has moved a proposal for introducing the draft MMDR Bill, 2011 in the Winter session of the Parliament

[English]

Subsidy for Rural Electrification

2070. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from the State Governments including Gujarat to provide subsidy for rural electrification under various renewable energy schemes;

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

(c) the subsidy being provided to the State, scheme-wise, State/UT-wise?

[THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme, proposals are received from the State identified implementing agencies including Gujarat for financial support for creation of facilities for lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Such proposals are sanctioned once they are complete in all respects and are in conformity with the provisions of the RVE Programme, subject to budget provisions.

(b) The State-wise details of such proposals received and sanctioned are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Under the Programme, Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of systems, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, is provided for approved projects to the states.

Statement*State-wise Details of Proposals Received and Sanctioned for Financial Support under Remote Village Electrification Programme*

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages and Hamlets covered in proposals
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	298
3.	Assam	2157
4.	Chhattisgarh	682
5.	Goa	19
6.	Gujarat	38
7.	Haryana	286
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	460
10.	Jharkhand	720
11.	Karnataka	79
12.	Kerala	607
13.	Madhya Pradesh	603
14.	Maharashtra	353
15.	Manipur	240
16.	Meghalaya	163
17.	Mizoram	20
18.	Nagaland	11

1	2	3
19.	Odisha	1447
20.	Rajasthan	417
21.	Sikkim	13
22.	Tamil Nadu	184
23.	Tripura	1006
24.	Uttarakhand	814
25.	Uttar Pradesh	507
26.	West Bengal	1210

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.

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

BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, 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 HSCC (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2010-2011.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the HSCC (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5376/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F.No. F.14-369(98)Co-ordination Cell/Estt.I in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5377/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Kapurthala, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Swaran Singh National Institute of Renewable Energy, Kapurthala, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5378/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5379/15/11]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5380/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5381/15/11]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development Economics, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development Economics, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5382/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5383/15/11]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Coinage Act, 1906:-

- (i) The Coinage of the One Hundred Fifty Rupees and Five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of "150 years of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India" Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 798(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 2011.

- (ii) The Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of "100 Years of Civil Aviation in India" Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 723(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2011.

- (iii) The Coinage of the One Hundred Fifty Rupees and Five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of "150th Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda" Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 724(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5384/15/11]

- (7) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 673(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 10/1996-CE dated 23rd July, 1996 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5385/15/11]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:-

- (i) The Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No.

G.S.R.642(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) G.S.R.668(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 31/2009-Service Tax dated 1st September, 2009.
- (iii) G.S.R.672(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum Seeking to exempt arbitral tribunal from service tax under "Legal Consultancy Service".
- (iv) G.S.R.695(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 18/2002-Service Tax dated 16th December, 2002.
- (v) G.S.R.696(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 17/2004-Service Tax dated 10th September, 2004.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5386/15/11]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961:-
 - (i) The Income-tax (7th Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. S.O. 2394(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O.2468(E) dated 29th October, 2011.

- (ii) The Income-tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in the Notification No. S.O. 2429(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5387/15/11]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:-
 - (i) G.S.R.609(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of "Partially Oriented Yarn", originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, upto and inclusive of 10th February, 2012, pending outcome of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
 - (ii) G.S.R.610(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of opal glassware originating in or exported from China PR and UAE.
 - (iii) G.S.R.611(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of nylon filament yarn of specification synthetic filament yarn including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex, of nylon or other polymides, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and

- People's Republic of Korea, upto and inclusive of 28th November, 2011, pending finalization of Sunset review investigating being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (iv) G.S.R.623(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Pentaerythritol, originating in, or exported from the Chinese Taipei and imported into India at the enhanced rates as recommended by the Designated Authority in final findings of Mid-term Review Investigation.
- (v) G.S.R.624(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 55/2008-Cus., dated 28th May,, 2011.
- (vi) G.S.R.628(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Nitrite, originating in, or exported from China PR for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (vii) G.S.R.634(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Caustic Soda, originating in, or exported from Thailand, Chinese Taipei and Norway at the specified rates for a period of five years.
- (viii) G.S.R.640(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of 1-Phenyl-3-Mehtyl-5-Pyrazolone, originating in, or exported from China PR for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (ix) G.S.R.641(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Polytetrafluoroethylene, originating in, or exported from China PR for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (x) G.S.R.643(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports PVC Flex Film, originating in, or exported from China PR for a period of five years from the imposition of provisional duty, i.e., 30th July, 2010, pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (xi) G.S.R.651(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy safeguard duty on imports of 'NI, 3-dimethyl butyl-N' phenylenediamine, except from developing country other than China PR, for a period of two years, at a specified rate, in pursuance to the findings of the DG Safeguard.

- (xii) G.S.R.663(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2010-Cus., dated 20th February, 2010.
- (xiii) G.S.R.667(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Para nitroaniline, originating in, or exported from China PR for a period of five years in pursuance to the final findings of the DGAD.
- (xiv) G.S.R.699(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Morpholine, originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China, European Union and the United States of America and imported into India, for a period of not exceeding six months.
- (xv) G.S.R.700(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Rubber Chemical PX-13, originating in, or exported from, Korea RP and imported into India at the enhanced rates as recommended by the Designated Authority in final findings of Mid-term Review Investigation.
- (xvi) G.S.R.701(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 133/2008-Cus., dated 12th December, 2008.
- (xvii) G.S.R.738(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 137/2008-Cus., dated 26th December, 2008.
- (xviii) G.S.R.739(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd October, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Caustic Soda, originating in, or exported from, Korea RP and imported into India at modified rates as recommended by the Designated Authority in final findings of Mid-term Review Investigation.
- (xix) G.S.R.775(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20th October, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Certain Rubber Chemicals Dibenzothiazole disulphide, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, for a further period of five years pursuant to the final findings of Sunset review investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 5388/15/11]
- (11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) S.O. 1475(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

- (ii) S.O. 1486(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th June, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum revising Tariff Value on Brass Scrap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (iii) The Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods Under the Preferential Trade Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of India and Malaysia) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 500(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st July, 2011, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) S.O. 1635A(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.), dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (v) S.O. 1749(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (vi) S.O. 1759(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th July, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum revising Tariff Value on Brass Scrap and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (vii) S.O. 1889(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum revising Tariff Value on Brass Scrap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (viii) S.O. 1975(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (ix) S.O. 2028(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum revising Tariff Value on Brass Scrap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (x) S.O. 2084(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum revising Tariff Value on Brass Scrap (all grades) and Poppy Seeds, based on international prices.
- (xi) S.O. 2093(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum revising exchange rate of Swiss Franc for imported and export goods.
- (xii) G.S.R.629(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xiii) G.S.R.632(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th August, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 658(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making cer-

tain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.

- (xv) G.S.R. 666(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2006-Cus., dated 1st March, 2006.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 674(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/96-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 683(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th September, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated 13th August, 2008.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 760(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th October, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated 1st March, 2002.
- (xix) G.S.R. 757(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the three notifications, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5389/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the Annual Reports for the year 2010-2011 (Hindi and English versions)

alongwith Audited Accounts in respect of the following institutes:-

- (i) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Lucknow.
- (ii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai.
- (iii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hajipur.
- (iv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (Society), Gurdaspur.
- (v) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur.
- (vi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong.
- (vii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh.
- (viii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior.
- (ix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore.
- (x) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Shimla.
- (xi) Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram.
- (xii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Kolkata.
- (xiii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Noida.
- (xiv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad.

(xv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad.

(xvi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati.

(xvii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar.

(xviii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa.

(xix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai.

- (2) A copy of the Consolidated Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the above mentioned institutes for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5390/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. No. 786(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5391/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, 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 Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(ii) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5392/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission, Gurgaon, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts under the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5393/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the "Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission" (Distribution Code) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification F. No. JERC-15/2010 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2011 under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5394/15/11]

- (5) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Rural

Electrification Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5395/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (Transaction of Business at its meetings) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F.1-61/FSSA/2009-DFQC in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 2011 under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5396/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 5th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay this statement on the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See LT No. 5397/15/11

status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2010-11) relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, on the direction of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, in pursuance of the Direction- 73A of the Directions by Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment examined the demands for grants of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2010-11 and presented their Fifth Report in this regard to Parliament on 20th April, 2010 and the related Action Taken Report i.e. Fourteenth (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) was presented to Parliament on 9th March, 2011.

The Report contained 23 recommendations. The present status of implementation of all the 23 recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House.

12.03¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Pakauri Lal and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

12.03½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Wednesday, the 7th of December, 2011 will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-

- (a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2010;
- (b) The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2009;
- (c) The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2011;
- (d) The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right to User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010; and
- (e) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, submissions by Members which have been admitted will be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

*SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda of Lok Sabha:—

1. The government should consider the proposal sent to it for approval of construction of 39 ROBs in Uttar Pradesh.
2. There is no Rajdhani train between Delhi and Gorakhpur, through Gorakhpur is the divisional headquarters of North Eastern Railway. In view of it, the government should consider

*Speech was laid on the Table.

starting of a Rajdhani train between Gorakhpur-Delhi.

*DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Sir, the following important items may be included in next week's agenda:-

1. Strict investigation should be conducted in scam of land of Sri Nagar Airport/Indian Air Force valuing Rs. 1000 crore and stringent punishment should be given to the persons found guilty in it and the land should immediately be transferred to the Ministry of Defence.
2. Damaged bridge on Pathankot-Jogindernagar railway line should be immediately repaired so as to facilitate movement of all the trains upto Jogindernagar and an overbridges should be constructed at railway crossings on this line.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, the following two items should be included in next week's again:-

1. Need for providing adequate quantity of fertilizers in Bihar.
2. Need for allotting coal blocks for power plants in Bihar.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

1. Non-implementation of 'One-Rank-One Pension' or ex-servicemen, though an announcement as made in this regard in Presidential address is a matter of perplexedness for ex-servicemen. In view of it, it may be included for discussion.
2. Often the matter concerning tapping of telephones gets reported from every corner of the country. In absence any well defined policy in this regards such matters are often face

*Speech was laid on the Table.

criticism. Therefore, there is a need for framing clear cut policy in this regard.

[English]

*SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Kindly include the following subject in the agenda of next week off parliament proceedings.

1. The cabinet has approved the inclusion of 'Medara' a community in Karnataka in Scheduled Tribe list and hence constitutional amendment bill to be introduced in this regard at the earliest.
2. Government to consider the lifting of the ban on export of onion to bring good prices to the onion growing farmers and stabilize the onion prices.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): The following two items may please be included in next week's agenda of Lok Sabha:-

1. Nagbheed to Nagpur metre gauge railway line which passes through Chandrapur and some districts of Nagpur under Gadchiroli-Chimur tribal Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra State, should be converted into broad gauge.
2. The Karwapa project in Taluk Ghanora and Channa Small - Scale irrigation project in Taluk Moolchera of tribal dominated district Gadchiroli of Maharashtra state may be approved at the earliest under the Forest Conservation Act.

*SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda of Lok Sabha:-

1. There is no passenger train running from Samastipur-Khagaria via Hasampur Road

*Speech was laid on the Table.

under East Central Railway, Hajipur between 18.10 hrs. and 04.45 hrs. Hence, a passenger train may be introduced during night hours for the facility of the passengers.

2. There is no passenger train running from Khagaria-Madhepura under East Central Railway, Hajipur between 17.00 hrs. and 7 o'clock in the morning. Hence, a passenger train may be introduced during night hours also between Khagaria and Madhepura via Mansi and Saharsa for the facility of railway passengers.

*DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): I request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to include the following items in the next week's agenda-

1. Regarding construction of a dam on river Uppersakri in Nawada district of Bihar, digging canal, generating electricity and providing irrigation facility in Pakribarawan and Kashichak in Nawada district, Barbigaha in Sheikhpura district and various blocks of Nalanda district.
2. Regarding issuance of licence for ethanol to run the Barsaliganj sugar mill in district Nawada Bihar, which is lying closed for many years.

*SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi) : Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda of Lok Sabha:-

1. There is a need to investigate the activities of auditors of all the NGOs by the CAG or some government agency while bringing them under the purview of Right to Information in order to ensure transparency of nongovernmental organisations.
2. Subject related to formulation of an effective scheme at national level to provide housing facility to the people living in slums within a certain time limit.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

*SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE (Latur): Sir, the following items regarding major problems may please be included in next week's agenda of Lok Sabha-

1. Train which is running between Kolhapur and Hyderabad via Hubli-Gundkal need to be run daily via Pandarpur- Solapur.
2. A superfast train may be introduced from Kolhapur to Mumbai and there is a need to lay double electric track from Kolhapur to Pune.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let the House run.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you kindly go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 7th December, 2011 at 11.00 a.m.

12.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 7, 2011/ Agrahayana 16, 1933 (Saka).

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3.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	1993, 2025
4.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	1956, 2012, 2013, 2064
5.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	1855, 1927, 2033
6.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	1897
7.	Shri Ananth Kumar	2018
8.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	1983
9.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	2037
10.	Shri Argal Ashok	1877, 1919, 1931, 1949, 2058
11.	Shri Awale Jaywant Gangaram	1992,
12.	Shri Azad Kirti	1940,
13.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	1993, 2025
14.	Smt. Badal Harsimrat Kaur	1866, 2017
15.	Shri Bahuguna, Vijay	1927, 2018
16.	Shri Bais, Ramesh	1882
17.	Shri Baitha, Kameshwar	1865
18.	Shri Bajwa Pratap Singh	1886, 2017
19.	Dr. Bali Ram	1919, 1952
20.	Shri Banerjee, Ambica	1878, 1908, 1983, 2060
21.	Shri Baske, Pulin Bihari	2017
22.	Shri Bavalia Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	1901
23.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	1954, 1956, 2031
24.	Shri Bhoi Sanjay	1903, 1932, 2020

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25.	Shri Bhonsle Udayanraje	2014
26.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	1921, 2017
27.	Shri Biju P.K.	1877, 1982, 2037
28.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	2035
29.	Smt. Botcha, Jhansi Lakshmi	1915
30.	Shri Bundela Jitendra Singh	2009
31.	Shri C., Sivasami	2002, 2020, 2044
32.	Shri Choudhary Harish	1961, 2010
33.	Shri Chaudhary Jayant	1975
34.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	1934, 1988
35.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	1864, 2012, 2051
36.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	2011
37.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	1991
38.	Shri Choudhary Nikhil Kumar	1994
39.	Smt. Choudhry Shruti	1890, 2066
40.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	1872
41.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	2008, 2041
42.	Shri Das, Khagen	1922
43.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2016
44.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	2039
45.	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	1962
46.	Smt. Devi Rama	1980, 2034
47.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	1858, 2017

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48.	Shri Dhotre Sanjay	1929
49.	Shri Dhruvanarayana R.	1845, 2017, 2049
50.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	2017, 2021
51.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	1906, 2035
52.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	1981, 2030
53.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	1926
54.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	1903, 1932, 2011, 2020
55.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	1923, 1929, 2017
56.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	1905
57.	Shri Gandhi, Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	1919, 19540, 1978, 2023, 2037
58.	Shri Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	1921
59.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	1846
60.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	1987, 2016
61.	Haque, Sk. Saidul	2016
62.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	2020
63.	Shri Jadhav Baliram	1920, 2021
64.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	1960, 2020, 2046
65.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	1888, 2040, 2063
66.	Smt. Jardosh Darshana	1939
67.	Shri Jawale Haribhau	1943, 1969
68.	Smt. Jayaprada	1936, 2031
69.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	1857, 2048
70.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	1983, 2067

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71.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	1854, 2035, 2038
72.	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	1977
73.	Shri K. Shivkumar alias J.K. Ritheesh	1953, 1959
74.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	1931, 2028
75.	Shri Kashyap Virender	1930, 1970, 2017
76.	Shri Kateel, Nalin Kumar	1914
77.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	1860
78.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	1945, 1957
79.	Dr. Killi Kruparani	1850
80.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	1959, 2040
81.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	1961
82.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	1893, 2069
83.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	1938
84.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	1928
85.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	1873, 1912, 2020
86.	Shri Lingam P.	1907
87.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	1842, 2070
88.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	1958
89.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	1860, 1954
90.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	1883, 2013
91.	Shri Mahtab B.	1934, 1949, 1979
92.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	1946, 2014, 2027
93.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	1880, 1954, 2038

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94.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	1929
95.	Shri Mandlik Sadashivrao Dadoba	2011
96.	Shri Mani Jose K.	1941
97.	Smt. Mcleod, Ingrid	1919, 1971
98.	Shri Meena Raghuvir Singh	2004
99.	Shri Meghe, Datta	2014
100.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	2005, 2017
101.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	2021, 2032
102.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	1908, 1915, 1964
103.	Shri Mitra, Somen	1954, 1955
104.	Shri Mohan P.C.	1869, 1914, 2038, 2054
105.	Shri Munde Gopinath	1882, 1914
106.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	1942, 4969
107.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	2029
108.	Shri Naik Shripad Yesso	1916
109.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	2020, 2024
110.	Shri Kachhadia, Naranbhai	1852, 1927, 1956, 2015, 2045,
111.	Km. Natrajan Meenakshi	1972
112.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	2006, 2025, 2031, 2040
113.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	1898, 1917, 2001
114.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	1875, 1919, 2042, 2056
115.	Km. Pandey Saroj	1884, 1897, 2031
116.	Shri Pandey, Gorakhnath	1945

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117.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	2017, 2019
118.	Shri Pangi Jayaram	2041
119.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	1903, 1932, 2011, 2020
120.	Shri Paswan, Kamlesh	1917
121.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	1925, 2026
122.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	1927
123.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	1939, 1956
124.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	2018
125.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	1946, 2014, 2027
126.	Shri Pathak Harin	1896, 1956, 1981, 2017
127.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	1958, 1989
128.	Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali	1981
129.	Shri Patil C.R.	1911, 2015
130.	Shri Patil Raosaheb Danve	1950, 2037
131.	Smt. Patle, Kamla Devi	1843, 1873, 2068
132.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	1844, 1974
133.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	1917, 2001
134.	Shri Premchand Guddu	1947,
135.	Shri Premdas	1921, 1967
136.	Shri Punia, P.L.	2000
137.	Shri Rahman, Abdul	2017
138.	Shri Rai, Prem Das	1909, 1950
139.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashankar	1949, 2014

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141.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	188,
142.	Shri Ram Purnmasi	1909, 2016
143.	Prof. Ramshankar	2023
144.	Shri Ramkishun	1847
145.	Shri Rana Jagdish Singh	2055
146.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	1892
147.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	1859, 1934
148.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	1863
149.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	1939, 1956, 1976
150.	Dr. Ratna, De	2028
151.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	1914, 2065
152.	Shri Roy Arjun	2032
153.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	1867, 2053
154.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	1925, 2025, 2026, 2027
155.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	1876, 1974, 1975, 2025, 2057,
156.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	1954, 2012
157.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1841, 2059
158.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	2052
159.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	1968, 2013
160.	Shri S. Alagiri	1919
161.	Shri S. Semmalai	1874, 1959
162.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	1879, 1959,

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163.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	1987, 2022
164.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1848, 2017, 2043
165.	Shri Sampath, A.	1948
166.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	2039
167.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	1986
168.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	2012
169.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	1871
170.	Shri Sethi, Arjun Charan	1953
171.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	1904, 2030
172.	Smt. Shantha, J.	1861, 1967, 2017, 2035
173.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	1962, 2029,
174.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	1936, 1951, 2031
175.	Shri Shekhawat Gopal Singh	1944
176.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	1933, 1942, 1974
177.	Shri Shetti Raju	1997
178.	Shri, Anto Antony	1984, 2017
179.	Shri Shukla Balkrishna Khanderao	1902
180.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	1881, 1954, 2061
181.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	1849, 2033
182.	Dr. Singh Bhola	1913
183.	Shri Singh Bhoopendra	1915, 2014, 2015
184.	Shri Singh Dushyant	1870, 19440
185.	Shri Singh Ganesh	1908, 1964

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186.	Shri Singh Ijyaraj	1961, 2036
187.	Shri Singh Jagdanand	1927, 1973
188.	Shri Singh Pradeep Kumar	1953
189.	Shri Singh Radha Mohan	1915, 2007
190.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	1918, 2018, 2019
191.	Shri Singh Rakesh	1894,
192.	Shri Singh Ravneet	1891, 1897, 2020
193.	Shri Singh Uday	1868
194.	Shri Singh Yashvir	1936, 1951, 2031
195.	Singh, Lal Chaudhary	1895
196.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	1965
197.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	1900, 2011
198.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan alias Lalan	1910
199.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	2010
200.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	1937, 2017
201.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	1936, 1980
202.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	1847, 2042
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204.	Shri Solanki, Makansingh	2013
205.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	1924
206.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	1856, 1959, 2047
207.	Shri Sugumar, K.	1851, 2044
208.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	2024

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209.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	1923, 2022, 2023
210.	Dr. Sushant Rajan	1985, 2025
211.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	1885, 1931, 2062
212.	Smt. Tandon, Annu	1996
213.	Shri Tanwar Ashok	1847
214.	Shri Tewari Manish	1966
215.	Shri Thakor Jagdish	1862
216.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	1970, 2017
217.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	1974, 2050
218.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	1915, 2025
219.	Shri Thomas P.T.	2018
220.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	1880, 1954, 2038
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222.	Shri Toppo Joseph	1889
223.	Shri Tudu Laxman	1899, 1919, 2036
224.	Shri Udasi Shivkumar	1933
225.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	2032
226.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	1912, 1960
227.	Dr. Venugopal P.	1942
228.	Shri Verma Sajjan	1995
229.	Shri Virendra Kumar	1934
230.	Shri Viswanathan P.	1898, 1919
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234.	Shri Yadav Dinesh Chandra	1910, 2067
235.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	2025, 2033
236.	Prof. Yadav Ranjan Prasad	2003, 2020
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